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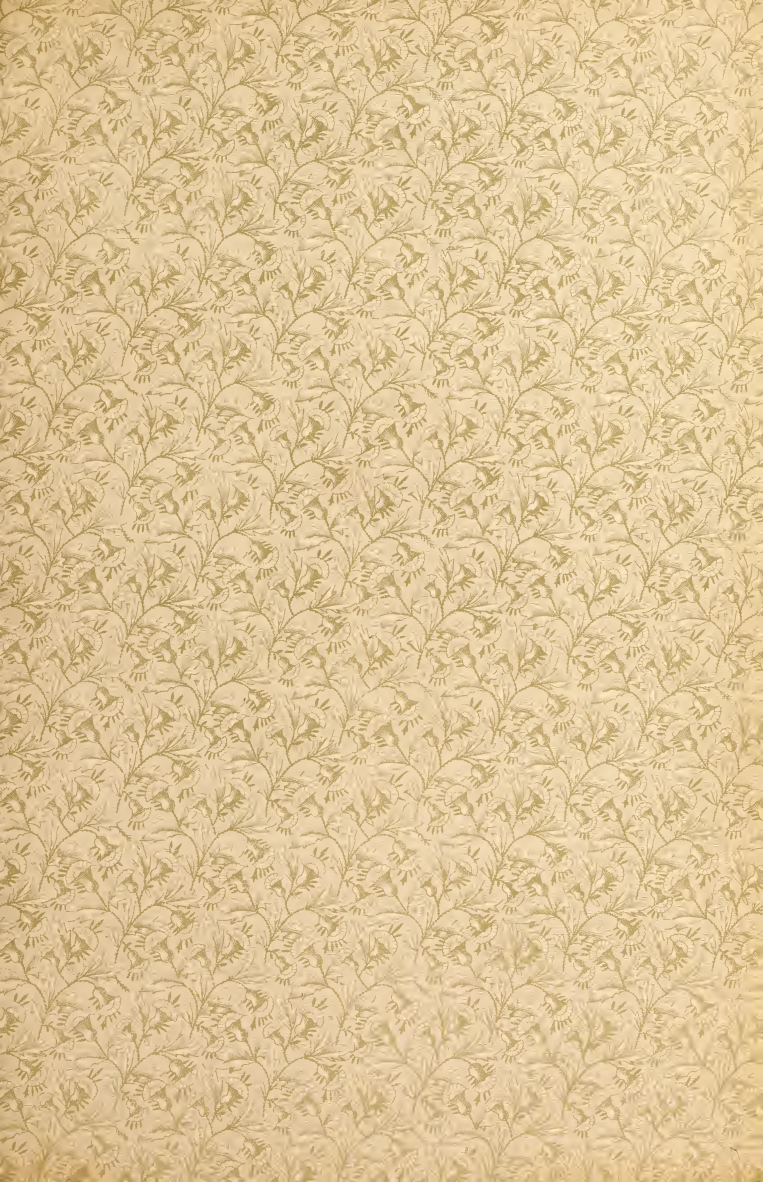
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The
Second City of the World



New York

January 1

1898

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New York





A Volume

Commemorating the Creation of

The Second City of the World

by the

Consolidation of the Communities
Adjacent to New York Harbor
under the New Charter

of the

City of New York



New York
The Republic Press
1898



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INTRODUCTION.

ON January 1, 1898, the cities, towns and villages, upon and clustering about the Island of Manhattan, were united into one municipality, under the historic title of the City of New York, and this vast community became in name and effect, as for years it had been in fact, the Second City of the World.

When, in the race for municipal premiership, New York, with her 3,500,000 inhabitants, world-wide commerce, great intellectual resources, high social refinement, splendid architectural development, and commanding position as the financial center of the New World, passes in rank the city of Paris, and yields the palm of precedence only to the ancient city of London, the incident not only signalizes the growth of the city, but assumes a character of international significance. An event so remarkable in its antecedents and far-reaching in its consequences, so grand in its magnitude and extraordinary in the manner of its accomplishment, has no parallel in municipal history; and both justice to the present and duty to the future generations demand that the more important facts of this historic achievement be recorded. The greatness of New York is partly the product of natural forces and conditions; but it is pre-eminently the creation of the leaders of action of the past and present generations, who, at each stage of her career, have possessed the sagacity to discover, and the energy to utilize, opportunity for the benefit of their fellow-men; and it is chiefly to record in some suitable manner the labors of those creative and executive minds in the living generation that the following pages are written.

New York City, August 1, 1898.

THE PUBLISHERS.

"UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."—*Webster*.

"SHE IS A MART OF NATIONS . . . THE CROWNING CITY, WHOSE MERCHANTS ARE PRINCES, WHOSE TRAFFICKERS ARE THE HONORABLE OF THE EARTH."—*Isaiah*.



CHAPTER I.

HISTORICAL RETROSPECT OF THE DISCOVERY, SETTLEMENT AND GROWTH OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

THERE are but nine cities in the world with a population of over 1,000,000 inhabitants, namely: London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Canton, Chicago, Vienna, Tokio and Philadelphia, ranking in the order named. Five of them—London, Canton, Berlin, Tokio and Vienna—are the capitals of ancient empires, proud, warlike and imposing. One, the City of Paris, was long under monarchical rule. The other three, however, are situated in the United States of America, the land of free institutions, whose progress has amazed the feudal empires of the earth. London, with the advantage of her cis-Atlantic situation 3,700 miles nearer the seat of original civilization than New York, has been nearly nineteen centuries attaining her leadership with a population of 4,500,000; but so great have been the strides of New York, now pressing on her heels, that fifty years hence, if both cities maintain their present rates of progress, the primacy will cross the ocean and the Metropolis of the New World will hold the trophy of victory. The City of Paris, founded before the Christian era, now, at the end of nineteen hundred years of growth, lapses into third place, with a population of 2,500,000. Berlin, whose trustworthy history begins A. D. 1237, at the age of six hundred and sixty years, ranks fourth, with a family of 1,700,000. Canton, whose origin is buried in the obscurity of antiquity, ranks fifth, with an estimated population of 1,600,000. Our young American city of Chicago, not yet one hundred years old, occupies the highly creditable position of sixth, with a population of 1,500,000. Vienna has required about nineteen centuries to earn seventh place, with 1,375,000 inhabitants. Tokio has taken at least seven hundred years to develop the population of 1,250,000, which gives her eighth place. And Philadelphia, which was once the leading city of America, ranks at the end of two hundred and sixteen years, the ninth city of the world and the third in America, with a population of 1,150,000.

Only two hundred and seventy years ago, when all but the three American

cities above named were hoary with age, the site of New York City was a primeval wilderness. In less than two and three-quarter centuries, the lair of the wild beast has been transformed into the seat of a high civilization. A feeble tribe of dusky savages has been supplanted by a mighty people. Where the fragile canoes of the forest's children were moored upon the beach, titanic ocean steamships are tethered; and in place of the little clusters of bearskin wigwams soar the thirty-story edifices that crown the work of modern architectural science. The limitations of the period of human life, which permit the individual himself to observe but a small portion of any great historical movement, render it impossible, without assiduous study of the past and the exercise of a lively imagination, to comprehend the magnitude of this magical change, whose results stand to-day an unparalleled monument to the genius of the people by whom it was accomplished.

The growth of New York City, embraced as it is, wholly within the bounds of authentic history, must for that reason, as well as for many others, always serve as the subject of profound study by those cities of the Old World whose origin is lost in obscurity, and whose growth, extending over many centuries, has been the result of the passive accretions of time rather than of active and intentional direction. With especial interest must we be regarded by Italy and France, Portugal and Spain, England and Holland—the countries which gave birth and encouragement respectively to those early plowmen of seas who first furrowed the waters of our bay and opened the channel for subsequent history.

New York does not enjoy the prestige of being the oldest city in the United States. That distinction belongs to St. Augustine, by a priority of some sixty years. Nor was it until several years after the settling of Jamestown, Va., in 1607, that any definite attempt was made to settle in this vicinity. On September 2, 1609, Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the employ of the Dutch, first came in sight of Staten Island, the southernmost point of the present city of New York. On the 12th he proceeded through the Narrows into the upper bay and first gazed upon the queenly Island of Manhattan. After spending three weeks in a vain search up the Hudson for a passage to Cathay, he returned to the Old World. During the next ten years no organized effort at settlement was made, although the advantages of the region for trading purposes were not neglected. It was in connection with this transitory intercourse, that the name New Netherlands was first officially applied to this region, in a traffic charter issued to a company of merchants and shippers under date of October 11, 1614. In 1620, the Mayflower, with its precious human burden, set out for the Hudson River, but, either by design or accident was diverted from its intended course and landed at Plymouth, Mass. Thus the permanent planting of civilization within the territory of the present State of New York was further deferred for a few years, and even then it was destined to take place in the more remote soil of the present city of Albany.

In 1623 thirty families of Protestant Walloons were conveyed to this country in the ship *New Netherland* and most of them settled 150 miles up the Hudson at a place which they named Fort Orange. A few men were left on Manhattan Island, but if they remained there, they constituted only a traders' settlement. For two or three years, these settlers lived nominally under the administration first of Director May and then of Director Verhulst, but as those worthies appear to have confined their activities chiefly to the settlements on the Delaware, there may be said to have been no government here at all.

In May, 1626, however, occurred two momentous events in the history of the City and State. On the fourth of that month, Peter Minuit, the first Director-General of New Netherland, arrived at Manhattan Island with the necessary officers for a fully equipped government, and from that date the Colonial history of the State of New York begins. (By one of those striking coincidences of chronology, so marked as to seem almost Providentially ordered, it was on the same day of the month in the year 1897, that the new charter of the Greater New York became a law.) Two days later, on May 6, 1626 (according to Mrs. Lamb's "*History of the City of New York*"), occurred "one of the most interesting business transactions which has ever occurred in the world's history." It was the purchase of Manhattan Island from the wild men for a quantity of beads and baubles valued at sixty guilders (about twenty-four dollars). Of this remarkable transaction, celebrated alike in history and painting, indisputable documentary evidence exists in the so-called Schaghen letter, which now reposes in the archives of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Upon land thus honorably and peaceably acquired, was founded, under the name of New Amsterdam, the City which is destined, fifty years hence, to become the greatest that the world has known. The Dutch *regimé* was short-lived, but was long enough to infuse into the social and political structure some of the elements which have contributed most powerfully to its substantial development. Minuit's Director-Generalship lasted till 1633, by which time the English were claiming proprietorship in the Island by right of Cabot's discoveries. Then followed the administrations of Wouter Van Twiller, 1633-1637; William Kieft, 1637-1646, and Peter Stuyvesant, 1646-1664, in the latter of which we find the little City reaching out, and in 1658 resolving to settle New Harlem "for the promotion of agriculture, and as a place of amusement for the citizens of New Amsterdam." In August, 1664, Dutch authority was abruptly terminated by the appearance of an English fleet, and on the 29th of that month, Richard Nicolls, by right of conquest, became the first English Governor of the City and Province, which were named New York, in honor of James, the Duke of York. New York was already a cosmopolitan City, eighteen languages being spoken at that time. On June 12, 1665, Governor Nicolls ordained that "all the inhabitants of New York, New Harlem and the

Island of Manhattan are one body politic under the government of a Mayor, Alderman and Sheriff," and appointed Thomas Willett to head the illustrious list of chief magistrates, of which Mayor Van Wyck, a gentleman of Dutch ancestry, is last.

MAYORS OF NEW YORK.

Mayor.	Term.	Mayor.	Term.
1—Thomas Willet.....	1665	47—Marinus Willett.....	1807-1808
2—Thomas Delavall.....	1666	48—De Witt Clinton.....	1808-1810
3—Thomas Willet.....	1667	49—Jacob Radcliff.....	1810-1811
4—Cornelius Steenwyck.....	1668-1670	50—De Witt Clinton.....	1811-1815
5—Thomas Delavall.....	1671	51—John Ferguson.....	1815
6—Mathias Nicolls.....	1672	52—Jacob Radcliff.....	1815-1818
7—John Lawrence.....	1673	53—Cadwallader D. Colden.....	1818-1821
8—William Darvall.....	1675	54—Stephen Allen.....	1821-1824
9—Nicholas de Meyer.....	1676	55—William Paulding.....	1825-1826
10—S. Van Cortlandt.....	1677	56—Philip Hone.....	1826-1827
11—Thomas Delavall.....	1678	57—William Paulding.....	1827-1829
12—Francis Rombouts.....	1679	58—Walter Bowne.....	1829-1833
13—William Dyer.....	1680-1681	59—Gideon Lee.....	1833-1834
14—Cornelius Steenwyck.....	1682-1683	60—Cornelius W. Lawrence.....	1834-1837
15—Gabriel Minvielle.....	1684	61—Aaron Clark.....	1837-1839
16—Nicholas Bayard.....	1685	62—Isaac L. Varian.....	1839-1841
17—S. Van Cortlandt.....	1686-1687	63—Robert H. Morris.....	1841-1844
18—Peter de la Noy.....	1689-1690	64—James Harper.....	1844-1845
19—John Lawrence.....	1691	65—William F. Havemeyer.....	1845-1846
20—Abraham de Peyster.....	1692-1695	66—Andrew H. Mickle.....	1846-1847
21—William Merritt.....	1695-1698	67—William V. Brady.....	1847-1848
22—Johannes de Peyster.....	1698-1699	68—William F. Havemeyer.....	1848-1849
23—David Provost.....	1699-1700	69—Caleb S. Woodhull.....	1849-1851
24—Isaac de Riemer.....	1700-1701	70—Ambrose C. Kingsland.....	1851-1853
25—Thomas Noell.....	1701-1702	71—Jacob A. Westervelt.....	1853-1855
26—Philip French.....	1702-1703	72—Fernando Wood.....	1855-1858
27—William Peartree.....	1703-1707	73—Daniel F. Tiemann*.....	1858-1860
28—Ebenezer Wilson.....	1707-1710	74—Fernando Wood.....	1860-1862
29—Jacobus Van Cortlandt.....	1710-1711	75—George Opdyke.....	1862-1864
30—Caleb Heathcote.....	1711-1714	76—C. Godfrey Gunther.....	1864-1866
31—John Johnson.....	1714-1719	77—John T. Hoffman.....	1866-1868
32—Jacobus Van Cortlandt.....	1719-1720	78—T. Coman (Acting).....	1868
33—Robert Walters.....	1720-1725	79—A. Onkey Hall*.....	1869-1872
34—Johannes Jansen.....	1725-1726	80—William F. Havemeyer.....	1873-1874
35—Robert Lutting.....	1726-1735	81—S. B. H. Vance (Acting).....	1874
36—Paul Richards.....	1735-1739	82—William H. Wickham.....	1875-1876
37—John Cruger.....	1739-1744	83—Smith Ely*.....	1877-1878
38—Stephen Bayard.....	1744-1747	84—Edward Cooper*.....	1879-1880
39—Edward Holland.....	1747-1757	85—William R. Grace*.....	1881-1882
40—John Cruger.....	1757-1766	86—Franklin Edson*.....	1883-1884
41—Whitehead Hicks.....	1766-1776	87—William R. Grace*.....	1885-1886
42—David Matthews, tory.....	1776-1784	88—Abram S. Hewitt*.....	1887-1888
43—James Duane.....	1784-1789	89—Hugh J. Grant*.....	1889-1892
44—Richard Varick.....	1789-1801	90—Thomas F. Gilroy*.....	1893-1894
45—Edward Livingston.....	1801-1803	91—William L. Strong*.....	1895-1897
46—De Witt Clinton.....	1803-1807	92—Robert A. Van Wyck*.....	1898

* Living, January 1, 1898.

DIRECTORS-GENERAL, GOVERNORS, AND ACTING GOVERNORS OF NEW NETHERLAND AND NEW YORK.

UP TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

DUTCH.	Inducted.	ENGLISH.	Inducted.
Peter Minuit.....	1626	Lord Cornbury.....	1702
Wouter Van Twiller.....	1633	Lord Lovelace.....	1708
William Kieft.....	1638	Robt. Hunter.....	1710
Peter Stuyvesant.....	1647	Peter Schuyler.....	1719
ENGLISH.		William Burnet.....	1720
Richard Nicolls.....	1664	John Montgomery.....	1728
Francis Lovelace.....	1668	Rip Van Dam.....	1731
DUTCH.		William Cosby.....	1732
Admirals Evertzen and Binckes.....	1673	George Clarke.....	1736
Anthony Colve.....	1673	George Clinton.....	1743
ENGLISH.		Sir Danvers Osborn.....	Oct. 10, 1753
Sir Edmund Andross.....	1674	Sir Charles Hardy.....	Oct. 12, 1753
Anthony Brockholls.....	1680	Robert Monckton.....	Oct. 26, 1761
Thomas Dongan.....	1682	Cadwallader Colden.....	Nov. 15, 1761
Sir Edmund Andross.....	July, 1688	Robert Monckton.....	1762
Francis Nicholson.....	October, 1688	Cadwallader Colden.....	1763
Jacob Leisler.....	1689	Sir Henry Moore.....	1765
Henry Sloughter.....	March, 1691	Cadwallader Colden.....	1769
Richard Ingoldsby.....	July, 1691	Earl of Dunmore.....	1770
Benj. Fletcher.....	1692	Sir William Tryon.....	1771
Earl of Bellomont.....	1698	Cadwallader Colden.....	1774
John Nanfan.....	1701	Sir William Tryon.....	1775

Although after the achievement of American Independence, gubernatorial influence upon the development of New York City was less marked, we append, as a matter of record, a list of the

GOVERNORS AND ACTING GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK STATE.

AFTER THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

	Elected.		Elected.
George Clinton.....	1777	Washington Hunt, whig.....	1850
John Jay, fed.....	1795	Horatio Seymour, dem.....	1852
George Clinton, rep.....	1801	Myron H. Clark, rep.....	1854
Morgan Lewis.....	1804	John A. King, rep.....	1856
Daniel D. Tompkins, rep.....	1807	Edwin D. Morgan, rep.....	1858
John Taylor, pro tem.....	1817	Horatio Seymour, dem.....	1862
De Witt Clinton, dem.....	1817	Reuben E. Fenton, rep.....	1864
Joseph C. Yates, rep.....	1822	John T. Hoffman, dem.....	1868
De Witt Clinton, dem.....	1825	John Adams Dix, rep.....	1872
Nathaniel Pitcher, dem.....	1828	Samuel J. Tilden, dem.....	1874
Martin Van Buren, dem.....	1828	Lucius Robinson, dem.....	1877
Enos T. Throop, dem.....	1829	Alonzo B. Cornell,* rep.....	1879
William L. Marcy, dem.....	1830	Grover Cleveland,* dem.....	1882
William H. Seward, whig.....	1838	David B. Hill,* dem.....	1885
William C. Bouck, dem.....	1842	Roswell P. Flower,* dem.....	1891
Silas Wright, dem.....	1844	Levi P. Morton,* rep.....	1894
John Young, whig.....	1846	Frank S. Black,* rep.....	1896
Hamilton Fish, whig.....	1848		
		* Living, January 1, 1898.	

* Living, January 1, 1898.

In 1668 Nicolls was succeeded by Sir Francis Lovelace, but on July 30, 1673, was forcibly relieved by the Dutch, who sailed into the harbor to re-

possess their "own." Admirals Evertzen and Binckes assumed temporary authority until Anthony Colve was made Governor; New York became New Amsterdam again; and the old form of government was restored for a brief period. On November 10, 1674, the City was restored to the English, with Sir Edmund Andross for Governor, and again and for all time became the City of New York. During the ensuing 110 years of English dominion, while the Mayoralty changes thirty-five times, the Governorship had thirty-one incumbents, as will be seen from the preceding list:

The period of English dominion was marked by several distinctively progressive steps, one of which was the meeting on October 17, 1683, of the first representative legislative assembly of the people of New York; and another the signing on April 27, 1686, of the Dongan Charter, drafted by Mayor Nicholas Bayard and Recorder James Graham, one of the most liberal charters ever acquired by a colonial city. In 1730, George II. granted the Montgomery Charter, which remained operative during the continuance of English possession. The changes made after the Revolution will be referred to in connection with the charter of the greater City, which was approved May 4, 1897.

Meanwhile, the territory surrounding Manhattan Island was receiving its accessions of population and municipal privileges. The Borough of Brooklyn was settled by the Dutch almost simultaneously with Manhattan. It is probable that when the Walloon families settled at Fort Orange in 1623 and a few on Manhattan Island, some took up their abode across the East River at the place now called the Wallabout, from the Dutch "*Waelenbogat*," meaning Walloon Bay. There was born on June 6, 1625, Sarah de Rapalje, the first female child of European parents within the bounds of New Netherland. On November 26, 1646, Breuckelen (Brooklyn), was granted municipal privileges, that is, the people were allowed to elect two Schepens with full judicial powers, and a Schout who should be subordinate to the Sheriff at New Amsterdam. Thus we find that the recent consolidation of Brooklyn with Manhattan is but the reunion of a tie formed in the earliest history of the two communities. Brooklyn received a Dutch charter in 1653, and an English charter in 1665. This latter grant continued in force throughout the colonial and revolutionary period. In 1661 Director-General Stuyvesant granted charters to five Long Island villages, and so the population continued to spread and grow until Brooklyn and her environs had a population of 5,000 at the close of the eighteenth century, and of 1,180,000 at the time of the recent consolidation. The most dramatic historical occurrence within the territory of Brooklyn was the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, when the Americans, after a long and brave struggle, saved themselves from annihilation by retreating under cover of night to Manhattan Island. Like New York, Brooklyn remained in the hands of the British until the close of the war and suffered severely, but the place recovered quickly after peace was declared,

and in 1811 boasted of a population of 4,402. Communication between New York and Brooklyn was conducted by primitive means until May, 1814, when the first steam ferryboat began to make regular trips; and while steam ferries multiplied as time advanced, it was not until May, 1883, that the first, and at this writing only, bridge was opened between the two Cities. The preliminary work for a second bridge across the East River is now in progress.

In 1816 Brooklyn was incorporated as a Village, and soon was knocking at the door of the Capitol for a City Charter. The opposition to the granting of this Charter, on the ground that Brooklyn properly belonged to New York, is alluded to more at length hereafter. This opposition was overcome, however, and in 1834 the Village secured the coveted privileges and became a City with George Hall as first mayor. Since its incorporation it has had the following chief magistrates.

MAYORS OF BROOKLYN.

George Hall.....	1834	Martin Kalbfleisch.....	1861-1863
Jonathan Trotter.....	1835-1836	Alfred M. Wood	1864-1865
Jeremiah Johnson.....	1837-1838	Samuel Booth.....	1866-1867
Cyrus P. Smith.....	1839-1841	Martin Kalbfleisch.....	1868-1871
Henry C. Murphy.....	1842	Samuel S. Powell.....	1872-1873
Joseph Sprague.....	1843-1844	John W. Hunter*.....	1874-1875
Thomas C. Talmage.....	1845	Frederick A. Schroeder*.....	1876-1877
Francis B. Stryker.....	1846-1848	James Howell.....	1878-1881
Edward Copeland.....	1849	Seth Low*.....	1882-1885
Samuel Smith.....	1850	Daniel D. Whitney*.....	1886-1887
Conklin Brush.....	1851-1852	Alfred C. Chapin*.....	1888-1891
Edward A. Lambert.....	1853-1854	David A. Boody*.....	1892-1893
George Hall.....	1855-1856	Charles A. Schieren*.....	1894-1895
Samuel S. Powell.....	1857-1860	Frederick W. Wurster*.....	1896-1897

* Living, January 1, 1898.

In 1840 Brooklyn covered twelve square miles and had a population of 30,000, and fifteen years later absorbed the City of Williamsburg, which had had a separate existence for three years. The town of Bushwick was annexed at the same time. The towns of Flatbush and Gravesend were annexed in May, 1894, New Utrecht on July 1, 1894, and Flatlands on January 1, 1896, so that the City was then co-terminous with King's County. At the time of its consolidation with New York the City was second in size in the State and fourth in the United States, having an area of 46,080 acres, and a population of 1,180,000. It casts 200,000 votes, and sends twenty-one Members of Assembly and seven Senators to the Legislature at Albany, and five Members of Congress to Washington. As a Borough it sends to the Municipal Assembly nine Councilmen and twenty-one Aldermen. It has 1,503 miles of streets. The assessed value of its real estate is \$555,310,997, and of its personal property \$27,536,636. Its debt is \$57,000,000, and its annual budget \$15,000,000. Brooklyn was popularly known as the "City of Churches." It has been more distinctively a city of homes than New York. Its population

is more homogeneous than that of Manhattan Island, and contains a large proportion of people of New England origin who have given the City a high and conservative character. Brooklynites have always boasted of their social and intellectual superiority; but as the Borough is a great dormitory where thousands of men who find employment on Manhattan Island sleep and keep their families, and as it also contains some extensive and beautiful cemeteries, the Manhattans answer their boast by facetiously alluding to Brooklyn as a pleasant and quiet place in which to live, sleep or be buried. Old Brooklyn possessed most of the features of old New York at the time of Consolidation—beautiful public parks, monuments and buildings, an Academy of Music and several theatres, public libraries, schools and institutions of art and science, great department stores, factories, elevated railroads, political rings, etc.—but generally on a smaller scale than New York. It has many attractions as a place of residence, owing to its greater area, higher elevation, lower rents, and other physical, social and economic conditions.

The Borough of Queens is the queenly borough of the City in area, with her 79,347 acres, and she led to the municipal nuptials a retinue of 140,000 people. The oldest towns of the Borough date back to the ancient Dutch regime and possess the varied and romantic history of their contemporaries. The early settlers had little peace. When the English and Dutch nations were not actually at war, the Dutch government of New York and the English government of New England were contending for the right to rule the towns of what is now Queens Borough. The Dutch ruled the western end of Long Island and the English the eastern end. Both claimed Queens, the English finally taking Oyster Bay and the Dutch Hempstead, Flushing, Jamaica and Newtown. Queens Borough claims as one of her historical heirlooms the fact that her people were the first Americans to resist unjust taxation by the English. In 1670 a levy was made on them for money to repair forts in New York, but the tax was not collected, and historians say of this stand that "it was the first open manifestation in this country of a spirit of resistance, which led, a century later, to the American Revolution." Queens County had only one City to be merged into the greater municipality, namely, Long Island City, with a population of 48,000. This City consisted of three communities—Astoria, Ravenswood and Hunter's Point—so distinct and separate that in common parlance their connection with each other was generally ignored, and they were referred to by their former names. Astoria, forming the eastern shore of the famous Hell Gate, contains many charming residences and old buildings. Ravenswood lies between Astoria and Hunter's Point, and is composed almost entirely of suburban residences. Hunter's Point is a great oil refining depot, with factories extending for more than a mile along the river front. The western terminal of the Long Island Railroad is here, and the place is one of bustling activity. These three communities are separated by intervals of thinly settled territory which afford room for a

large population in the future. The Mayors of Long Island City since its incorporation have been :

MAYORS OF LONG ISLAND CITY.

Abram D. Ditmars.....	1870-1872	George Petry.....	1883-1886
Henry S. De Bevoise.....	1872-1875	Patrick J. Gleason*.....	1887-1892
Abram D. Ditmars (resigned).....	1875	Horatio S. Sandford*.....	1893-1895
John Quinn.....	1876	Patrick J. Gleason*.....	1896-1897
Henry S. De Bevoise.....	1876-1883		

* Living, January 1, 1898.

The assessed valuation of real property in the Borough of Queens, as given by the County Clerk, is \$86,205,017. The debt of the various corporations that make up the borough is estimated at over \$7,000,000.

The Borough of Richmond (Staten Island) has the distinction of being the first soil of New York City to be pressed by the foot of the white man, Hudson having landed there before he entered the upper Bay. It was early settled by the Dutch, and was for years the object of dispute between the colonies of New York and New Jersey. She adds a population of 70,000, and an area of 37,760 acres to the greater City. Staten Island was the seat of important military operations during the Revolutionary War, and Lord Howe's headquarters (the Billop House) is still standing in Tottenville as a reminder of that interesting period. During one winter of the War, Staten Island was firmly joined to Manhattan by ice, and cannon were dragged across the Bay which has never been frozen solid within the memory of any living person. The villages of Huguenot and Nieuw Dorp signify by their names their origin in the early settlement made by French refugees and Dutch emigrants. In the old Moravian cemetery, in a magnificent mausoleum, lie the remains of Commodore Vanderbilt, his son, William H., and other members of that noted family. The house in which the old Commodore was born still stands in Port Richmond, and the home of Aaron Burr stands in a fair state of preservation in West New Brighton. Fort Wadsworth and the Sailors' Snug Harbor are also among the interesting institutions of the Island.

The Borough of the Bronx, including, as it does, the lower end of Westchester County, abounds with historic riches of Colonial and Revolutionary times. The first purchase of lands north of the Harlem River was made by the West India Company in 1639. Two years later Herr Jonas Bronx arrived from Holland and purchased a tract of land corresponding to the territory now known as Morrisania. It is from this pioneer that the Borough receives its name. Most of this territory was embraced within the City limits of New York before the Consolidation. It has an area of 26,523 acres, and a population of about 150,000. In 1646 Adrian Von der Donck secured a tract extending sixteen miles along the Hudson north of Manhattan Island and reaching east to the Bronx river, including the site of the present City of Yonkers and the entire southwestern part of Westchester County. The eastern portion of the Borough, bordering on Long Island Sound, was settled by Anne

Hutchinson and her husband, who were driven from Boston about the year 1634. John Throckmorton and thirty-five families from New England settled Throggs Neck eight years later, and the northern part of what is now Westchester County was purchased directly from the Indians by Stephanus Van Cortlandt.

RECAPITULATION.

Borough.	Acres.	Population.
Manhattan.....	13,487	1,960,000
Brooklyn.....	46,080	1,180,000
The Bronx.....	26,523	150,000
Queens.....	79,347	140,000
Richmond.....	37,760	70,000
Total.....	203,197	3,500,000

It is not our purpose to follow in detail the evolution of this great metropolis from its humble beginning as a little community of fur-traders. That has been done by others more fully than the limits or design of this volume will permit. But in order to appreciate the political, social and commercial development of modern New York, it should be noted, before concluding this brief retrospect, that up to the achievement of American Independence, the City and its neighbors were shackled in their growth by their political dependence on foreign governments, and much of their history was determined, not so much by their own inhabitants as by political conditions abroad. Relieved from that incubus, American communities, under their own directing influences, developed with extraordinary rapidity. Owing to geographical reasons, more potent in the past than at present, the municipalities about the port of New York grew up with more or less individuality, but nevertheless with a community of interest. With the advancements of science, which have transformed into avenues of communication and bonds of connection those geographical features which were formerly considered obstacles, barriers and natural divisions, the identity of the interests of these municipalities has become more apparent, and their Consolidation has been, not the conquest of one rival by another, but a family reunion of children of the same parent, who have grown up side by side, in earnest competition perhaps, but still in friendly intercourse, and who have mutually resolved to unite under a common name for the better pursuit of their common aims.

CHAPTER II.

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE IDEA OF MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION AND THE CAUSES LEADING THERETO.

NO great moral, social, or political reform or readjustment is effected in an instant, and the change by which the communities adjacent to the port of New York were brought together under a single municipal government was no exception to the rule. It was the fruition of an idea which had been in process of germination and growth for three-quarters of a century at least, and which had for its aim the harmonization of rivalries and the equalization of burdens and privileges dating back to the very foundation of the City. Over two centuries ago New Amsterdam looked with jealousy upon her neighbor across the East River and feared her as a dangerous rival for supremacy; while those who dwelt in Breucklenland viewed with envy the rich and exclusive commerce which the inhabitants of Manhattan enjoyed. The Dutch pioneers had not lived on Manhattan and Nassau (Long) Islands twenty-five years before the little cloud of dissension, no bigger than a man's hand, appeared on the horizon, in the form of a petition addressed "to the Noble, High and Mighty Lords, the Lords States-General of the United Netherlands, our Most Illustrious Sovereigns," and dated "July 26, 1649, in New Amsterdam on the Island Manhattans in New Netherlands." Among other things, the petitioners humbly besought "their High Mightinesses to be pleased to determine and so to establish and order the Boundaries of this province, that all cause of difference, disunion and trouble may be cut off and prevented; that their High Mightinesses' Subjects may live and dwell in peace and quietness, and enjoy their liberty as well in trade and commerce as in intercourse and settled limits." Less than a score of years after this petition was offered, the people of Brooklyn were engaged in strenuous efforts to protect themselves from encroachments upon their ferry privileges by New Yorkers.

With the advent of English supremacy, the situation was not improved, from the Brooklyn standpoint, by the sweeping ferry franchises and waterfront privileges secured to New York by the Dongan Charter, granted April 27, 1686, under letters patent from James II. of England. These rights, subsequently perfected and further secured in the Cornbury Charter, 1708, and again amplified and "forever secured to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, and to their successors in office," in the Montgomery Charter, 1730, practically deprived Brooklyn of her water-front. These privileges, confirmed time and again by the state courts, gave New York City the inalienable right perpetually to control all ferries running from her

shores. Under the Montgomery Charter, for the consideration of a few shillings and a beaver skin, New York City's boundary line was fixed at low water mark on the Brooklyn shore, so that while the inshore end of a hawser by which a vessel was moored to a Brooklyn wharf might rest on Brooklyn territory, the outshore end and the vessel itself would be within the limits of New York City. As a consequence of this monopoly, Brooklyn, up to the time of Consolidation, had no water front of her own except a small tract near Bay Ridge, and the only other way by which a vessel could be gotten into that City was by hauling her up on the ways or landing her in a dry dock. The money value of these water privileges to New York City is expressed in the receipts from ferry, railroad and steamship companies, which amount to nearly \$2,500,000 a year. Brooklyn, having no water front and no right to tax shipping, had no corresponding income. This is a single instance of a provoking cause of the desire for Consolidation—a cause whose origin can be traced back to a foreign source across 3,000 miles of water and over more than two centuries of time.

After years of rivalry, varying in degree of acuteness at different periods, the acrimony became intensified when, shortly after 1825, the townspeople of Brooklyn set about securing a Charter for a City on the eastern shore. This attempt was defeated for several years in the Legislature, the opponents claiming that it was Brooklyn's manifest destiny, sooner or later, to become a part of New York City. In January, 1834, says Stiles in his "History of King's County," "The Brooklyn people, undaunted by their previous defeats and confident in their own resources and the justice of their claims, again renewed their application to the Legislature for a City charter. The City of New York, with the spirit of the dog in the manger, still threw the whole weight of her wealth and influence against the movement, objecting that the limits of the City of New York ought to embrace the whole of the Counties of Kings and Richmond; that all commercial cities are natural rivals and competitors, and that contentions, inconvenience and other calamities grow out of such rivalries; that the period was not far distant when a population of not less than 2,000,000 would be contained within the three counties of New York, Kings and Richmond; that the limits of the City of New York already extended to low water mark on all the shores of Brooklyn east of Red Hook; that an act of Legislature passed in 1821 relative to the Village of Brooklyn was virtually an encroachment on the rights of New York, inasmuch as it provided for the election of a harbor master, whose duty in Brooklyn would be within the City limits of New York; and further, that the Sheriff and civil officers of Brooklyn were allowed to execute processes on board of vessels attached to the wharves of Brooklyn."

A verbatim passage or two from the records of the Board of Aldermen of New York City at that time will indicate the state of sentiment which then existed on Manhattan Island. The Board resolved:

"That it is impolitic, as well in respect to the interests and welfare of the applicants themselves (for a city charter for Brooklyn) as of the inhabitants of the City of New York, that the former should be incorporated as a City, except in connection with the City of New York, upon equal and just principles.

"That the same cannot be otherwise done, with any substantial advantages to the inhabitants of Brooklyn, without materially infringing upon the vested rights and necessary immunities of the City of New York.

"That from the peculiar situation of the City of New York, its commercial character and importance, and the inseparable connection existing between its prosperity and that of the whole State, it is for the interests of the people of this State, as a political body, to second your memorialists in their efforts to preserve and protect the rights and privileges of the City of New York in their full integrity and to defeat all attempts to establish a distinct and rival community, which, by exercising a divided or concurrent jurisdiction, over the matters which now constitute the harbor of New York, must inevitably interfere with regulations already established in respect to its navigation, embarrass the commercial pursuits of this ancient and flourishing City, and lead to a state of hostility and bad feeling between parties whose contiguity and peculiar local situation indicate that they should be united as one body, to participate in and enjoy with mutual security and benefit the advantages with which Nature has surrounded them."

The granting of the Brooklyn City Charter on April 8, 1834, put a long quietus upon the idea of New York's and Brooklyn's common destiny, and the citizens of the respective Cities again devoted their attention to the task of gaining as much advantage of each other as possible. In 1843 the Common Council of New York prepared and presented to the Legislature a bill taxing the property of Brooklynites doing business in New York, against the passage of which the Common Council of Brooklyn successfully remonstrated. During the decade of 1840-50, the idea of municipal enlargement by annexation found a local expression in the growing movement for the union of Williamsburg and Brooklyn. At the same time the broader application of the idea to New York and Brooklyn was still agitated. In 1850 a Senate Committee was appointed to report on the subject of the union of the two great Cities, and reported adversely in 1851. The favorable sentiment was expressed in the minority report which declared it to be apparent to all "that the true interests of these places would be greatly promoted by uniting them under a common government. By this union the many questions that would tend to disturb the peace and well-being of both would be terminated."

In 1856 State Senator Cyrus P. Smith, of King's County, introduced a resolution for the union of New York and Brooklyn, but it was defeated and the subject again dropped. A unique feature of Senator Smith's idea was the proposition to fill up the East River with gravel, and connect Manhattan and Long Islands by terra firma. He believed that the cost of the enterprise would be more than covered by the sale of the made land at high prices. In 1857 a partial consolidation of interests was effected by the passing of the "Metro-

politan Police Act," placing the police of New York, Brooklyn and surrounding towns under one jurisdiction, an Act which was followed by others merging the fire and health departments of the Cities; but these ties which bound the sister Cities together were destined to be severed thirteen years later.

It was now evident that Consolidation was not to be effected without a long fight and a strong fight, and a fight maintained with a persistency of purpose born of experience, knowledge, and courageous tenacity. No man combined these qualities more eminently than Andrew Haswell Green, to whom a respectful and affectionate people apply the term of "Father of the Greater New York." Thirty years ago his prophetic mind foresaw municipal Consolidation in its ultimately broad scope, as that of Samuel Adams perceived, years in advance of his contemporaries, the destiny of the American Colonies to become united into a single and homogeneous political system. Mr. Green was born October 6, 1820, upon the commanding eminence of the City of Worcester, Mass., named Green Hill, which has been the homestead of the family for four generations. Springing from a lineage which had displayed its self-sacrificing loyalty in the great national drama which preceded American Independence, born of parents of strong intellectuality and robust integrity, and reared upon a homestead commanding one of the broadest and most beautiful views in New England, Mr. Green inherently possessed and naturally acquired those distinguishing traits of character which appeared afterward in his incorruptible honor, his intense love of the scientific and the beautiful, and his appreciation and unselfish devotion to the well-being of his fellow-men. Although educated in the Worcester Academy with a view of entering the United States Military Academy at West Point, the purpose of a military career was abandoned, and about the year 1835 he entered the employment of a prominent business house in New York City. Mr. Green's talents, however, were cast in the professional rather than the mercantile mold, and after several years of business life, he entered the law office of Samuel J. Tilden, whose political principles he shared, and with whom he sustained confidential and trusted relations throughout life. Upon Mr. Tilden's death Mr. Green became one of the executors of his will, which, among other provisions, left seven millions of dollars for a public library. In this capacity he was first to propose the consolidation of libraries, which was effected in 1895, under the title of "The New York Public Library: Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations." While practicing his profession, Mr. Green became greatly interested in educational affairs, and it was as a Trustee of the public schools of New York, elected by the people of the Fourteenth Ward, that he first entered public life. In 1854 he was elected a Commissioner of Public Schools, and soon after became President of the Board of Education. In this capacity, as in every other public trust, Mr. Green displayed a complete mastery of details and a jealous championship of the interests committed to his care. In 1857 he first became identified with Central Park when that section of the



ANDREW HASWELL GREEN.

town was yet unformed, and his labors have left their impress upon almost every beautiful natural feature that has been preserved on the island north of Fifty-ninth street. First as Commissioner, then as Treasurer, then as President of the Park Board, and finally as Controller of the Park—an office created especially to give greater scope to his abilities—he bestowed for years more solicitous care upon the creation, development and extension of the City's great and small thoroughfares and pleasure grounds than any other individual citizen. Bringing into play his many-sided faculties, he blended with the development of public parks a comprehensive scheme of public health, public amusement, and public education. The Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Meteorological Observatory, and the Zoological Garden, are but features of his plan, which also included a meteorological and astronomical observatory. An unmarried man, Mr. Green seems to have adopted the children of the City for his own, and in the interest of the comfort and happiness of these little ones, and of the manual classes, he has resolutely defended the public parks and breathing places against the encroachments periodically attempted. His jealousy for the protection and preservation of these privileges has been so great that he has resisted the use of Central Park for military parades, for a speedway, and for the World's Fair in 1892; protested against the location of Grant's Mausoleum in Riverside Park, and objected to the location of the New York Public Library, in which he is deeply interested, upon the site of the old Bryant Park reservoir. It was also through his efforts, assisted by the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, that the historic City Hall of old New York was preserved from destruction. Mr. Green's exalted idea of honesty could never tolerate the attainment or retention of any position in the public service, high or low, except by genuine merit. His principle in this regard is illustrated by a placard which hangs on his office wall, a relic of the days when he was the directing power of Central Park, which reads as follows:

"Men are employed by the Commissioners of the Park to work for their regular wages and for no other consideration whatever. The labor of each man employed, his compliance with the rules of the work, and civil behavior are all that will be required of him. No influence of any sort will be brought to bear upon the political opinions or actions of men employed.

"ANDREW H. GREEN."

Mr. Green required the reading of this notice once a fortnight by the foreman to each gang of laborers, and had it posted on every tool-box used by the department.

In 1865, when he was Controller of the Park, the Legislature imposed upon the Commissioners of Central Park the duty of laying out that portion of the

island lying north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street; and his official communications on the subject refer to a vast body of subjects such as the creation, extension, widening and straightening of streets, the reservation of parks and parkways, the Harlem River improvements, sewerage, reforming the city plan below One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, ferries, bridges, transverse tunnels across the Island, water and gas supply, pavements, abattoirs, fair grounds, race courses, riding and driving, and rapid transit. Most of these recommendations have been adopted and are now accepted as matters of course, with little public appreciation of the time, thought, and energy devoted to their projection, while others, such as rapid transit, are still engrossing the careful attention of the municipal statesmen of to-day. As truly as Hamilton's character is wrought into his enduring works of statecraft, or as Edison's is being expressed in the beneficent inventions which confront the citizen at every turn, Mr. Green's is woven into the structure and visible aspect of modern New York. This is true not only of great constructive works, but also of such subordinate details as the graceful outline of the Washington Bridge, which was substituted for an ungainly original plan, or, negatively, the suppression of unsuitable designs for the Central Park gateways.

At the time of the Tweed revelations in 1871, when the people cast about for some citizen of proved integrity to stand as a faithful watchdog over the city's treasury, they turned instinctively to Mr. Green, and morally coerced Controller Connolly to appoint him as his Deputy. Mr. Tweed's chagrin was privately expressed in his admission that the appointee was a man whom he could not in the least degree subordinate to his own designs. The "New York Tribune" expressed the popular sentiment of the time when it said: "Fortunately Mr. Green is an officer whose long experience in public affairs, strict sense of accountability, and thorough methods of doing business make it impossible that he should pursue any course less satisfactory to the honest and intelligent taxpayers of this City than that which is outlined by 'The Tribune.'" The man who now holds the keys of the City Treasury is incorruptible, inaccessible to partisan or personal considerations, immovable by threats or bribes, and honest by the very constitution of his whole nature." Mr. Connolly was soon compelled to retire, and Mayor Hall, in obedience to universal public sentiment, appointed Mr. Green Controller in his place. In 1876 Mr. Green was nominated for Mayor on the Citizens' Independent ticket, but declined to run out of consideration for the interests of Mr. Tilden, who was then candidate for President of the United States; and in 1897, although again publicly mentioned as first Mayor of the greater City, he again declined to avail himself of a natural opportunity to secure the nomination of the Democratic party for the honor to which his public services, in popular estimation, seemed to entitle him. Upon retiring from the office of Controller in 1877 he assumed the extensive responsibility of executing the estate of

William B. Ogden, but his fellow citizens still maintained a hold on his services. In 1880 Mayor Cooper appointed him Park Commissioner. In 1881 Governor Cornell appointed him one of the Commissioners to revise the tax laws of the State. In 1883 Governor Cleveland appointed him on the Niagara Park Commission, in which position he was retained by Governors Hill and Flower. In 1890 the Legislature appointed him a Commissioner to locate and plan the great railroad bridge across the Hudson River which is to unite Manhattan Island with the rest of the continent. In breaking ground at the site where the New York terminus was first located, Mr. Green said: "I am glad that you have provided me with a sensible tool—a strong, substantial shovel, fit symbol of honest practical labor—instead of a silver trowel or a gilded spade. With this robust implement, which well indicates the intention of its promoters that the work is primarily for the benefit of all the people, and not alone for the aggrandizement of capital, in the presence of this assemblage as witnesses, I now commence the work of constructing the New York and New Jersey Bridge, fixing its location by a visible earthmark." Mr. Green deems this structure one of the most important and essential factors for the retention of the commercial supremacy of New York. The people elected Mr. Green a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, and about the same time he was appointed by the Legislature one of the State Trustees of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects. He was also one of the original trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. Omitting for the present any reference to his subsequent public honors, it may be mentioned that during this period he has been connected as Member, Director, Trustee, or Officer, with many societies and institutions, including the American Antiquarian Society, New York Historical Society, American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York Zoological Society, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York Geographical Society, New York Society for Parks and Playgrounds for Children, New York Juvenile Asylum, the Isabella Heimath, New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, New York Academy of Science, State Bar Association, New York State Agricultural Society, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

The foregoing sketch of Mr. Green's life, though brief, will enable the reader to understand how each successive stage in his career was fertilizing his mind for the germination and growth of the idea which has found its consummation in the unification of the municipalities grouped around the port of New York. It should be understood that the science of municipal development, so far as it exists to-day, exists not in books, but in the minds of those who have devoted themselves to its study. One can read standard works on the subject of architecture, or astronomy, or constitutional government, but there is no standard literature on the science of the construction of cities. One reason for this is the fact that this department of human activity is so

subject to the altered condition of progressive civilization, that the science has had no time to crystallize into a body of fixed principles. From the beginning of civilization to the present time, there has been a constant and accelerated change in the requirements and conditions of urban populations. Primitive tribes were nomadic, with no permanent habitation, migrating with the seasons, following their supply of food like the children of Nature that they were. Then, as civilization dawned and rose, habitations became more fixed, but their location was still largely determined by natural characteristics. Men built walls to inclose places of safety from wild beasts and human enemies; and to minimize the labor of constructing their defenses, they huddled their domiciles as closely together as possible, leaving streets only wide enough to move about in. Their passageways, following the lines of least physical resistance, were often laid out along the paths first made by domestic animals, and even at the present time the inhabitants of many a city tread ancient streets whose courses were determined by those most primitive of civil engineers, the dumb beasts. Carriageways were not then thought of, and sidewalks are a modern invention. Almost all oriental cities were first laid out regardless of vehicular traffic. As Mr. Green says in one of his remarkable reports, streets were first used by men and animals of burden indiscriminately, and such a condition still exists in some unprogressive European cities, in which the pedestrian finds his way among the beasts and filth of the kennel. The dangers and inconveniences of this indiscriminate mixture of travel led to a distribution of travel and traffic when carriages were introduced. Beasts of burden and vehicles were assigned to one side of the way and pedestrians to another. And finally in crowded streets, pedestrians passing in opposite directions arranged themselves in distinct currents of travel, those going one way taking one side of the walk and those going the other way taking the other side of the same walk. The idea of paving the thoroughfares, while practiced to a certain extent in the streets of ancient Rome and Pompeii, which still show the ruts of chariot wheels, was not universally regarded as a necessity until more modern times. "There was no pavement in Paris," says Mr. Green, "until the royal stomach of Philip Augustus was turned, as he looked out of his windows in the Cité, by odors proceeding from a wagon plowing up the mud of the streets; and the mandates which issued thereupon must have been slowly executed, for years elapsed before the perambulation of the streets by pigs was forbidden, when a son of Louis le Gros had been thrown from his horse by one of these untoward animals. Less than two centuries since, the streets of London, if paved at all, were so imperfectly paved that the occasional wheeled carriage that passed through them was very likely to get fixed in the mire. From a mutual exertion to avoid the mud thrown by carriage wheels toward the foot passage, quarrels often arose between pedestrians as to which should 'take the wall,' or the side of the walk most remote from the carriageway. The



BROADWAY LOOKING NORTHWARD FROM BOWLING GREEN.

existing custom of giving to ladies the inside of the walk arose from the desire to avoid exposing them to the contents of the gutter."

The old adage that Necessity is the Mother of Invention is well illustrated in the progress of street building from these small beginnings. Convenience of construction is now subordinate to the end desired. When Nassau Street, in Manhattan Borough, was first laid out, the citizens petitioned for permission to construct a highway along the "lane that runs by the pie-woman." The pie-woman with her enduring wares has not yet disappeared entirely from among the minor institutions of the metropolis, but she has ceased to be a mere-stone for the location of streets. To-day the citizens decide where they want a street, and there they make it, even if they have to cut it seventy five or one hundred feet deep in solid rock—as may be seen in the new streets that are being constructed in the upper part of the Island. In the infancy of invention, watercourses and mountains which we now span or penetrate to suit our convenience, were insurmountable obstacles; and, as in the case of London before the advent of the Romans, it was not uncommon for hostile peoples to dwell on opposite sides of a river, restrained from each other's throats by a barrier which has since been converted into an avenue of friendly communication. So tenacious is the human race of its traditions, even involuntarily, and so hard is it to uproot and cast out inherited customs and modes of thinking, that it is oftentimes with the greatest difficulty that people can be made to realize that they have outgrown the conditions of early barbarism, and that, as in the case of New York City, natural geographical divisions do not necessarily involve segregation or hostility of interests. The changes in these conditions, keeping pace with the progress of invention, have been so rapid and multifarious, that if any attempt were made to formulate the canons of municipal construction, they would be outgrown in a lifetime. We see illustrations of this fact almost every year at home or abroad. The correction of past errors or the adaptation to modern circumstances, is already costing New York City many millions. The widening of Broadway under the law of 1857, and the very recent widening and extension of College Place and Elm street, are illustrations in point. The irremediable error of that portion of the City's plan, from Houston street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, which disposed the longitudinal avenues at greater distances apart than the lateral streets, thus reducing the number of the channels of traffic in the direction in which they were most needed, is continually costing the inhabitants of Manhattan Island great treasure. The Commission which was originally intrusted by the law of 1807 with the task of laying out that section, was composed of three distinguished gentlemen—Gouverneur Morris, Simeon DeWitt and John Rutherford—whose eminent services in many directions have earned for their names a lasting reputation. But not one of them was a resident of the City. Mr. Rutherford lived in New Jersey, Mr. Morris in Westchester, and Mr. DeWitt in Albany. They employed John Randel,

Jr., to lay out the plan, and he adopted the system which gridirons the island. As soon as the City began to approach the territory comprised therein, there was a demand for its modification, and in the next fifty years no less than thirty-eight laws were passed for that purpose, abolishing or materially altering almost every feature of the original plan except the rectangular system. Two further instances may be cited in passing, showing how little, at different stages of the City's life, the City fathers realized the rapidity with which it would grow. When the City Hall of old New York was erected in 1803-12, it was built of white marble, with the exception of the north wall, which, for the sake of economy, was made of brown stone, as it was not then thought that the city would grow so as to extend around to the north side of the building! When the Commission on laying out the City made their report in 1811, they planned among other things a grand parade (Thirty-second to Thirty-fourth Streets), and thought it no unreasonable conjecture that in half a century the City would be closely built up to its northern boundary and contain a population of 400,000 souls! In 1861, at the end of that period, the prophesied population had been more than doubled.

The City continued to expand. In 1851 a second attempt was made to lay out part of the island, the objective portion being the territory above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and the Common Council directed the Street Commission to present a plan. Commissioner John T. Dodge appointed Edwin Smith, Gardner A. Sage and William Dodge, Jr., to take the matter in charge, but no appropriation having been made for the work, nothing was accomplished. In 1860 a third attempt was made by the Legislative appointment of a board of seven Commissioners, who, serving without pay, expended \$41,236 for some valuable surveys, and at the end of their four years' term surrendered the responsibilities of their trust. At length, by Act of April 24, 1865, the powers of these Commissioners were transferred to the Commissioners of Central Park, and at this point in our narrative we discover an important turning-point in the City's history, and first see emerging from the mass of perplexities which had confronted the people, the idea of Consolidation which has just been consummated.

When the Central Park Commissioners assumed the task of laying out the northern end of the island, they encountered problems which have increased in difficulty ever since, and the solution of which required careful analysis and study. If the insular interests of the island were alone to be considered, there would have been no need of municipal partnership with her neighbors; but the instant that her relations with the outside world became involved, the necessity for some concert of purpose became imperative. If an avenue laid out on Manhattan Island was not to terminate at the Harlem at a grade so far above the corresponding highway across the river as to make bridge connection difficult or impracticable, co-ordination of action was necessary. When the question of bridges across the Harlem arose, the people of Westchester

County claimed that New York owned to high water mark on the Westchester shore, and that New York should assume the expense of the whole bridge except the portion which extended beyond the limit of flood tide. Still later, upon the construction of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, the problems of the proper division of expense and management, of tolls, etc., were sources of constant friction.

A thousand questions like these, too numerous and complicated to mention, evoked a now historic communication addressed to the Board of Commissioners of Central Park by Comptroller Green, under date of December 30, 1868, which was printed as an appendix to the Twelfth Annual Report of the Commissioners. This document, which reveals the source of Mr. Green's idea in the considerations heretofore mentioned, is here given in full:

"To the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park:

"In the progress of laying out the north end of the Island the general suggestions, made in a previous communication to the Board concerning the relations of the southerly part of Westchester County with the City, have come to be practically important, and call for distinct notice and specific consideration before proceeding to complete the plans upon which the Board is now engaged. The lower part of the County of Westchester lies adjacent to the City of New York, and is separated from it by a river of a width easily bridged or tunneled. It is so intimately connected with and dependent upon the City of New York, that unity of plan for improvements on both sides of the river is essential, not only for the future convenience of the inhabitants, but in order that the expensive processes of changing the plan of the coming City after it is built up may be avoided.

"The leading avenues and lines of travel in the City of New York lie generally in a northeasterly direction, and reach the boundary between the two counties at very different distances from the center of business in New York; thus, the Second Avenue terminates at the Harlem River, at about seven miles from the City Hall, the Eighth Avenue at about nine miles, and the King's Bridge Road, on the west side of the City at about twelve miles from the same point. There is therefore a triangular gore of the southwestern portion of Westchester County, five miles in length from north to south, and over two miles in width, from east to west, including all parts of the town of Westchester, that lies as near the business centre of New York as the opposite part of New York Island.

"Most of the valleys in Westchester which afford easy lines for travel, run in a similar direction as the leading avenues of New York.

"The bridges that have up to this time been constructed across the Harlem River, are but cheap and poor affairs, with a capacity for travel that is so much less than that of the roads leading to them, as to occasion, particularly at those with swings or draws, interruptions and delays to travel that will soon become very serious.

"The development of both Counties will be much advanced by providing means of a direct crossing of the river at the ends of most of the leading avenues of New York terminating at the river, and by laying such new avenues as are to be provided in New York, terminating at the Harlem River, as far as practicable, so as to connect readily and directly by bridges or tunnels

with avenues leading immediately into the heart of Westchester County by the natural openings in the hills, or by convenient methods of surmounting them.

"But little more than a decade has passed since the only roads from the City of New York into and through Westchester County were the old Colonial Boston Post Road and the Albany Turnpike; the former having its beginning nearly opposite the present termination of the Third Avenue, and the latter at King's Bridge.

"After the building of Macomb's Dam and the Farmer's Bridge, near Fordham, roads were opened to them, each terminating in the road crossing Westchester from the Boston Post Road, and running through Fordham to the Albany Turnpike. Three leading lines of railroad already pass through this County, and two or three others are projected.

"On its surface, which is generally well adapted for suburban residences, may now be found many beautiful private structures, as well as public institutions of great extent. Its steep and precipitous bluffs are chiefly, though not entirely, on the hills that lie along the Hudson and Harlem rivers.

"The immediate front on the Harlem River is capable of being made available for the purposes of commerce and for the convenience of a large population. It is not too early to endeavor to guide, by such foresight as can be commanded, the progress of improvements in Westchester in conjunction with those of this City, for the best ultimate interests of both; and so that the benefits which ought naturally to accrue to that County, from its proximity to the city, may not be postponed. Several villages have, within the last twenty years, been projected in Westchester by the owners of farms, which already embarrass the question of future improvements, and unless the difficulties are soon met by the adoption of a general plan, these embarrassments will have so increased, and become so fixed upon the ground, that no generation will be found bold enough to grapple with and remedy them.

"Less than four square miles of the City of New York, above Astor Place, had been laid out in farm plots, without reference to any general plan, prior to 1807, and were but little built upon prior to 1811, when the plan of the City was adopted; and to this day, parts of this district have not recovered from the ill effects of this heterogeneous work of individuals. When once sales of territory are made in small subdivisions, questions of title so complicate and weigh down efforts to remedy past errors that they are abandoned.

"Although a street or avenue may be made more capacious by taking land from adjacent lots, yet by this process the lots bordering on it are often left of greatly reduced value and of much diminished convenience.

"The southerly part of Westchester County is made up of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, East and West Chester and Yonkers. The township of Morrisania already comprehends the villages of Morrisania, Mott Haven, Port Morris, Wilton, North New York, East and West Morrisania, Melrose, Woodstock, Elton, Claremont and Highbridgeville. The township of West Farms comprises the villages of Tremont, Belmont, West Farms, Central Morrisania, Mount Hope, Mount Eden, William's Bridge, Fairmount and Fordham. These settlements are generally laid out with but little regard to each other or to their surroundings. The case is similar with that part of the town of Yonkers which adjoins the City of New York, and those parts of the towns of East and West Chester within the same radial distance from New York City Hall as King's Bridge.

"The rapid approach of the City has occasioned great changes in the sub-

divisions of land in these towns, and in the value of property. But a few years since they were but little altered in their surface, except by the work of the farmer, from what they were when all that portion of the country was granted to Vonder Donck, more than two centuries ago.

"The increase of this City will, within a short period, without doubt, require most of the area included within the southern part of Westchester for the homes of her artisans and merchants, and the solution of the question of rapid conveyance of business men between their homes and business, is all that is required to cover the unsettled portion of New York and the picturesque hills and valleys of the southerly part of Westchester with the residences of these classes and of those who desire to live near a great city.

"The Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek are the boundary line between the two counties; the jurisdiction of the City of New York extends to low-water mark on the Westchester shore. It needs but a short look into the future to see this river busy with the craft that are to supply the thriving population on both its banks.

"At present these waters are but little navigated for commercial purposes; in some parts they are obstructed by mud-flats and by illy-constructed bridges.

"These two are really but one river, or rather they are an estuary connecting the tidewaters of the East River and the Sound with those of the north side of the City, and can only be properly considered in connection with the waters they unite. As a waterway for commerce this estuary has the advantage of the Thames in the far less inconvenience arising from the rise and fall of tides, in the Thames sometimes equal to twenty-one feet, occasioning great expense in the construction of storehouses, and in handling goods to be loaded and unloaded.

"The tides on the Harlem rise about six feet. It has the advantage of the Seine by reason of its easy debouchment into both rivers. The falls of rain that sometimes suddenly swell the Seine, occasioning great inconvenience, have no important effect on the Harlem.

"At a small cost in comparison with the accruing benefit, a channel can be made from the North River to Long Island Sound, through the Harlem River, with greater depth of water than the North River affords at some points between this City and Albany, and of width sufficient for all the practical purposes of the commerce that will seek to use it.

"The importance of measures for the improvement of the navigation of this river, was made the subject of a general communication to the Board in the year 1865. It has since been brought to more general notice, and is beginning to command the attention of landowners in New York and in Westchester County, as it should, and sooner or later will, that of the public authorities of both counties, and of the State, as it concerns deeply a large portion of the commerce of the interior.

"Without again detailing the results to be anticipated from such an improvement, it is sufficient to repeat that it will shorten the distance of the travel between the North River and the waters of the Sound, and of a large portion of the City of Brooklyn lying on the East River, and between the North River and the Eastern States by more than twenty miles around the Battery of the tedious, expensive, and unsafe navigation of the crowded waters that skirt the city; and, in connection with the improvement proposed at Hell Gate, will increase the facilities of foreign traffic by the Sound.

"As early as the year 1700, these waters of the Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil

were respected as a navigable stream. It is on record that the first bridge across them was a drawbridge at or near the site of the present King's Bridge, erected by Frederick Phillipse, prior to that year.

"Recent surveys made under the direction of the Commissioners of the Central Park, establish the fact that prior to artificial obstructions in the river near King's Bridge for the erection of a watermill, about the commencement of the present century, the channel near that point at the narrowest part of the river, must have been over one hundred and fifty feet in width, and at least six feet deep at high water of ordinary tides. It has been reduced by artificial methods to its present width, at the same point, of not exceeding eighty feet.

"Between King's Bridge and the East River, navigation was obstructed by Macomb's Dam and Harlem Bridge in the present century. It was afterwards threatened with a more formidable barrier in a bridge proposed to be built to carry over the Croton Aqueduct, the erection of which was resisted by citizens both of Westchester and New York, at whose instance the Legislature, in the year 1839, passed an act limiting the obstructions to those presented by the High Bridge.

"The gentlemen who so successfully resisted the attempt to obstruct navigation by the Croton Aqueduct Bridge, also took measures to prevent its further obstruction by a bridge at the Second Avenue, and to remove Macomb's Dam, and cause draws to be constructed in the bridges at the Third and Fourth Avenues.

"In the proceedings before the courts relating to this matter, it was shown that prior to the year 1813, the Harlem River was regularly navigated as far up as Farmer's Bridge by vessels carrying various kinds of produce, lumber and other building materials. Spuyten Duyvil Creek is now navigated by North River sloops and other vessels, from its mouth to within a few yards of King's Bridge.

"In the case of '*Renwick vs. Morris*,' in the Court for the Correction of Errors, affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court, it was held that Macomb's Dam, as constructed, was a public nuisance, liable to abatement, although it has existed as such for over twenty years on a navigable river. This waterway affords advantages of navigation for a distance of over five miles to each county, equal, if not superior, to those furnished by the North River and Long Island Sound to the rest of the County of Westchester.

"It cannot be doubted that great benefits would result to both counties, if the navigation of these waters were properly improved. But this improvement cannot be well done, if it even can be done at all, by the separate powers of each county. The method of proceeding would probably be to build bulkheads on both sides of the channel opposite each other at the same time, and deposit the material which must be dredged from the channel behind both lines of bulkhead in proper proportions. When the obstructions at King's Bridge are reached, the whole width of the river may be closed for a distance of about 1,500 feet, the water pumped out, the rock in its bed blasted, and the material removed for the whole required width and depth by one set of employees; walls are then to be built on both sides, and fendered and secured before opening the river again. It is not possible to do this work by piecemeal—it must be done as a whole, and to be well done, it must be done under one authority.

"It is an undertaking in which the public not merely on the banks of the

river, but over a very wide extent, is greatly interested; as things now stand, different jurisdictions and forms of municipal government, through all the territory immediately affected and to be directly benefited, will very much embarrass its accomplishment. It is doubtful whether it can be satisfactorily carried out by any private company, and without the provision by intelligent legislation, of adequate means intrusted to some competent body duly authorized thereto; to invest any private company with the right to exclude vessels from passing through this waterway, except upon payment of tolls, would be open to great objection.

"The problems to be solved for all time, are those of the accommodation by the most improved modern methods, of traffic across the river, and of traffic on the river, so that each shall not interfere with the other.

"The improvement of the navigation of the river is one subject and the method of carrying persons across it another. Having alluded to the former, the other question, that of crossing the river, remains to be briefly considered.

"Some idea of the extent of bridge and tunnel communication that will ultimately be required between New York and Westchester may be obtained from the experience of the cities of London and Paris.

"There are now in London seven bridges across the Thames, devoted to ordinary traffic, and three exclusively for railways, within the distance of three miles, beginning at the east; they are as follows: London Bridge, Southwark Bridge for general traffic, and at a distance of 1,450 feet from the former, between these, is a railway bridge; the next is Blackfriar's Bridge, at a distance of 2,450 feet from Southwark Bridge; another railway bridge lies between the two last named; then comes Waterloo Bridge, at 2,900 feet from Blackfriar's Bridge; then Westminster Bridge, 3,150 feet from Waterloo Bridge, with another railway bridge between them; next is Lambeth Bridge, distant from Westminster Bridge, 2,250 feet, and is followed by Vauxhall Bridge, 2,700 feet further up the river, and near the limit of dense population; beyond these are Chelsea and Battersea Bridges, each at intervals of a little over a mile.

"These bridges vary in length from 708 feet to 1,380 feet, and are of various widths.

"Less than a century ago the only bridges over the Thames within the above limits, were Old London, Blackfriar's and Westminster. Since then, Old London Bridge has been removed as inadequate for the modern travel, and New London Bridge built near the site of the old one: Blackfriar's and Westminster have been improved and rebuilt, and all the others newly constructed. In building the New London Bridge and the others, very great expense was incurred for opening the new streets and approaches to them, and great delay incurred thereby. Most of these bridges are designed upon an extensive and magnificent scale as to the extent of the accommodation afforded, and are works of engineering skill and architectural beauty. It is stated that the cost of the New London Bridge and the approaches to it, over thirty years ago, was £2,000,000, or about \$14,000,000 of United States currency. In addition to the bridges mentioned, the opposite banks of the Thames are connected by the Thames Tunnel, at the distance of about two miles below London Bridge.

"Within the limits of the City of Paris, the river Seine is crossed by twenty-six bridges in the distance of seven and a half miles, including the

number which cross both of the channels passing the Isle of St. Louis and Isle de Palais.

"Seven of these bridges are suspension, three are of iron on stone piers, one is of wood, and the rest are of stone; their length varies from 170 feet to 460 feet, and their breadth from fifteen to eighty-three feet; two of them are for foot passengers only, and two exclusively for railways.

"Twelve of the bridges are less than 1,000 feet distant from the nearest bridge to them. Between fourteen of them, the distance is less than 2,000 feet each, and the greatest distance between any two of them is but 4,700 feet. Many of them are most elaborate and elegant structures, and were erected at great cost; in both London and Paris several of these bridges were built by private enterprise, and profit derived from tolls collected for passing; but of late they have mostly been built as free bridges at the expense of the municipalities, and several of the bridges that formerly were toll bridges have been made free.

"Whenever the population of New York and Westchester shall assume the density on the shores of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek which that of London has on the Thames, and Paris on the Seine, the means of communication must be fully equal to that afforded across the Thames and Seine, and it must be borne in mind that the general traffic over bridges crossing the Thames and Seine is not obstructed by draws and openings.

"The length of the waterway from the North River to Little Hell Gate, measured through the Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the Harlem River, is about 39,000 feet—nearly eight miles. The average distance between bridges for general traffic in London is 2,100 feet, and in Paris, 1,500 feet.

"The average distance of those in London would give nineteen, and of those of Paris nearly twenty-five for equal accommodation across the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, to the East River, and their length, excepting those that may be built on the suspension plan, would probably vary from 250 to 600 feet.

"If the City of New York and Long Island shall hereafter be connected by bridges, the distance between Ward's Island and the Battery would require twenty-two of them, if they crossed as frequently as in London; and thirty, if they were built as near each other as in Paris.

"The construction of proper approaches to tunnels under the Harlem River would be much easier than in London, because the average rise and fall of tide is nearly fourteen feet less in New York than in London, and that difference in grade alone would be very beneficial if equal size of tunnel and depth of channel were maintained in both cities.

"The width of the Seine through the City of Paris is from 100 to 600 feet.

"The width of the Thames through the City of London is from 870 to 1,200 feet.

"The width of Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, between New York and Westchester, is from 200 to 450 feet.

"The width of the East River between the pier-head lines of New York and Brooklyn, is from 1,200 to 2,500 feet.

"The width of the North River, between New York and New Jersey is from 2,700 to 4,000 feet between the pier-head lines.

"In various reports, discussions, affidavits and remonstrances on the subject of the improvement of the Harlem River, and in relation to the removal of



VIEW OF THE GREAT BUILDINGS OF LOWER MANHATTAN



FROM THE BROOKLYN TERMINUS OF THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

obstructions to navigation, much stress has been laid on the fact that even draw or swing bridges add greatly to the expenses of transportation.

"These, with other considerations of a public character, would suggest the desirability, whenever practicable, of constructing tunnels in lieu of bridges.

"From the East River to Macomb's Dam the shores of the Harlem River are too flat to admit of the easy construction of aerial or suspension bridges, but are thought to be fairly adapted to the construction of tunnels under the river bed, at such depth as would not impede navigation.

"From High Bridge to Sherman's Creek, aerial or suspension bridges might be built at as great altitude as the High Bridge of the Croton Aqueduct, and again from Sherman's Creek to the North River, tunnels could be constructed under or bridges over the river and creek wherever crossing from shore to shore was shown by proper topographical examination of the two counties to be required.

"In determining the height of bridges, it should be remembered that steam vessels are rapidly supplanting sailing vessels, and that therefore the construction of bridges to accommodate lofty masts is a constantly diminishing necessity, and that by the striking of the topmasts and topgallant masts, many sailing vessels might be accommodated with diminished height of bridge.

"The subject of the sewerage of the northern part of New York Island and all the southwestern part of Westchester is one in which the citizens of both places are equally interested, and should be arranged under one homogeneous system.

"The amount of sewage and offal which, without proper regulation, would be cast into the Harlem River from either or both shores, would, by reason of the limited width of the river, be likely to be injurious to the healthfulness of both, and detrimental to navigation.

"Immense outlays are now making to free the Thames from the noxious effects of the city sewage; measures for the same purpose should be undertaken at the Harlem River.

"The supply of pure and wholesome water in Westchester is another subject demanding early attention, in order that the wants of her increasing population may be met at the proper time.

"It is problematical whether the supply of water that can be drawn through the Croton Aqueduct, after the immense storage reservoirs now building in Putnam County are completed, will be more than the City of New York, with its present limits, will ultimately require under rigid rules to prevent waste.

"It is certain that much of the land in the southern part of Westchester is too highly elevated to be able to draw water from the Croton Aqueduct if the supply were enough to warrant it, yet a judicious arrangement of the means and resources now unused in Westchester, in combination with the use of such portion of the surplus of the Croton Water as the season might afford, would be productive of immediate benefit to property on both sides of the river, and very much hasten its occupancy.

"The Bronx and Saw Mill Rivers are the only resources that are likely to be availed of for the supply of water to the lower part of Westchester County, and the supplies that they will afford should be secured and devoted for such purposes at as early a period as possible, and before the banks of those streams are occupied with establishments that will pollute the waters and render the streams unfit for use, except at the great expense of buying off this class of occupancy.

"From the period when the question of supplying New York City with

pure water first occupied the public mind, until the year 1841, when the Croton water was finally introduced, more than half a century elapsed, and various projects were entertained and discussed.

"The Collect Pond, in this city, Artesian Wells, the Bronx and Saw Mill Rivers, the Housatonic River, and the Croton each had their advocates, as well as the Passaic, since appropriated for the supply of Jersey City and its surroundings, and even a project for damming the Hudson River opposite Amos street (now West Tenth street), making slack water navigation above it, and using the water power afforded from it to pump a supply for the city, was proposed and entertained.

"During the time thus employed in considering various plans, the material interests of the City of New York suffered severely for want of pure water for her citizens, and an adequate supply for the extinguishment of fires, and large sums were expended by the Manhattan Company in futile efforts to obtain a supply of pure water for domestic purposes, and by the Corporation of the City to procure a supply from similar sources sufficient for the use of the fire department, in both cases unsuccessfully; the probable result of the latter failure was the disastrous fire of December, 1835, when more value of property was destroyed in one night than the original cost of the Croton Water Works.

"The ancient boundaries of the City of New York extend to low-water mark on its opposite and surrounding shores, thus giving to the city territorial jurisdiction over the adjacent rivers. Serious disputes have arisen with the State of New Jersey, and much trouble occasioned with Brooklyn in regard to jurisdiction at her wharves, as well as regards the ferries to Long Island.

"The question of ferries across the North River is still in an unsatisfactory condition, each State claiming the right to make laws to regulate them. The City now owns in Westchester County the line of the Croton Aqueduct, and a large area of land in Putnam County, for existing and future reservoirs.

"The building and maintenance of bridges between the Counties of New York and Westchester has already been occasion of vexation and trouble. Westchester has claimed that she ought to pay only a portion of the expense of erecting a bridge over the river, equal to the proportion of it that stands within her jurisdiction, which extends only to low-water mark on her own side of the river, thus charging that County with but a very trifling part of the whole expense. This, it is believed, has been the basis claimed by Westchester on every occasion of building a bridge between the two Counties.

"The laying out of roads and bridges, and the apportioning of expenditures for great works built in the interest of both Counties and of the whole public, should be taken out of the petty squabbles of small jurisdiction, and left to the determination of some body with comprehensive powers, capable of dealing with these subjects, not in the interest of New York alone, or of Westchester alone, but in that of both, and of the whole public convenience.

"The inconveniences that arise from the existing diversity of legislative, judicial and executive functions, and of officers that have a patched and piecemeal jurisdiction over divers portions of the territory in question, are daily experienced; to remedy this in some degree it has been found desirable to extend the powers of the Police Board, and the Health Board, not only over New York and Westchester, but over Kings and Richmond Counties, though still at the different ends of every existing bridge over the Harlem, the police are required to enforce different excise regulations.

"To-day, under acts of the Legislature, passed recently, there are at least seven separate and independent Commissions engaged in laying out, working and grading streets, avenues and roads in the towns of West Farms and Morrisania, and several of the lines of these roads necessarily intersect each other, and the separate town authorities also still exercise their control as to working and grading the remaining streets, without reference to these several Commissions.

"It will be observed that this communication is confined to works of a physical material character, in which both Counties have a common interest—such an interest, present and prospective, as will be best fostered by unity of development: these works are the water supply, the sewerage, the navigation of the interjacent waters, the means of crossing these waters, and the land ways that should be laid on each side so as to furnish the best facilities for both. In this enumeration nothing is included that will not be more wisely and better planned and executed by a single authority, and nothing that proposes any present change in political jurisdiction, or that is calculated to disturb the functions or privileges of any existing officer or officers.

"The location, building, and maintenance of bridges or tunnels across or under the river, the proper times for doing it, the improvement of the navigation of the river, and the maintenance of it, and the proportion of expense to be borne by the property benefited, can scarcely be adjudicated by independent political corporations, and the time that would be lost in conferences or litigations, and in efforts of the representatives of each City or County to throw an undue portion of the expense on the other, would be the occasion of detriment to the prosperity of all interested.

"If the convenient administration of the laws in these adjacent Counties has required the exercise of a united authority in certain departments, why in the case of clearer necessity for unity in the planning and building of these material works, should it be found difficult to secure the agencies that will insure such unity, with entire acceptability to the people of both Counties, and although the advantages to accrue from a consolidation of a portion of Westchester with New York and Brooklyn into one municipality, with one executive head, will force itself upon the mind, yet all that is suggested or required in the material works above enumerated may be gained without such consolidation. A competent body may be constituted, with all needed powers for the purpose, without territorial consolidation, and without raising those purely political considerations which may be delayed until the necessity of territorial annexation demand immediate attention.

"Heretofore, where a measure has involved the interest of both Counties, it has been usual to compose a body of citizens, selected from both Counties, for its execution; and perhaps this would be the preferable way, though it does not seem to have worked very well on the Third Avenue Bridge. The method to be adopted will probably be left to be determined, so far as Westchester is concerned, by the wish of the people of that County, as expressed by its representatives in the Legislature.

"It is not intended now to do more than direct attention to the important subject of bringing the City of New York and the County of Kings, a part of Westchester County and a part of Queens and Richmond, including the various suburbs of the city within a certain radial distance from the center, under one common municipal government, to be arranged in departments under a single executive head.

"It would not be difficult to present reasons for such a territorial consolidation that will increase in cogency as population augments, and as facilities of intercommunication are developed to meet in some degree the demand of this population.

"More than 1,500,000 of people are comprehended (1868) within the area of this city and its immediate neighborhood, all drawing sustenance from the commerce of New York, and many of them contributing but little toward the support of its government.

"An area that could be readily described, of convenient distances from the center, would comprehend within its limits the residence as well as the place of business of most of its population; thus resolving the difficult question of taxation of non-residents that now exists.

"Each department would be ratably represented in a common legislative assembly, and the expenses of government would be apportioned and borne by separate departments, and judicial, police and sanitary powers executed under equal and uniform regulations. The existing public property of each department would be left to be applied to its separate indebtedness and improvement.

"It would be best, at the outset, to disturb but few existing officials; their offices should be left to expire with time and with the general conviction that they were not wanted; all purely political questions and jurisdictions might remain as at present—the idea being gradually to bring, without a shock or conflict, the whole territory under uniform government.

"Can any one doubt that this question will force itself upon the public attention at no very distant period? Ingenuity is now taxed to devise methods of carrying people from the suburbs to the center, and the relations of the city with the suburbs are daily becoming more direct and immediate.

"The great procession that continually moves toward our city from the Old World makes its first halt at Staten Island in Richmond County, preparatory to its still western progress.

"Measures are now on foot to unite Brooklyn with New York by two magnificent bridges, which are but the precursors of others, and which are to supplement the thronged ferries. A system of capacious ways is already projected to connect the extensive parks that both municipalities are now engaged in adorning—each with its own characteristics and each with its own public attractions.

"Westchester is demanding ways to transmit her population to the City; Richmond County, by her ferries and railways is exerting herself in the same direction; all progress points towards eventual consolidation and unity of administration; the advantage of an incongruous and disjointed authority over communities that are striving by all material methods that the skill of man can devise to become one, will be more and more apparent, and the small jealousies and petty interests that seek to keep them separated will be less and less effectual."

In none of the fitful suggestions and shortlived movements for Consolidation made before this time had the idea taken the scope and determination expressed in Mr. Green's communication; and during the next half-dozen years there was a very evident accession of favorable public sentiment, increased, perhaps, by the abolition during the Tweed regime of the Acts which brought

the Police, Health and Fire departments of New York and Brooklyn under common administrations, and which were regarded by many citizens as a wise and beneficial arrangement.

In the year 1874 the sentiment in favor of Consolidation in Brooklyn crystallized in the formation of the Municipal Union Society of the City of Brooklyn and the County of Kings. This society, the pioneer of its kind in the City of Churches, was organized in the Directors' Room of the Academy of Music on February 12, 1874. George T. Holt was temporary President, and Charles J. Lowrey temporary Secretary. The resolutions of organization declared that the purposes of the Society were "to promote in all proper ways a plan of union of the City of New York with Brooklyn and the five towns of Kings County under one municipal government—the whole to be called the City of New York." All persons friendly to the movement were eligible to membership upon signing the roll and paying a membership fee of ten dollars. A permanent organization was effected by the election of Simeon B. Chittenden, President; George T. Holt and Henry Sheldon, Vice-Presidents; Charles J. Lowrey, Secretary, and Robert Turner, Treasurer. Among the people identified with this movement were John Winslow, J. S. T. Stranahan, Demas Barnes, William B. Lewis, William Coit, S. B. Dutcher, Charles R. Miller, William H. Waring, Horace A. Miller, J. W. Van Sicklen, J. R. Ives, Robert Stranahan, James Frothingham, D. D. Litchfield, Samuel McElroy, Henry Coffin, W. W. Goddrich, J. F. Pierce, Isaac Howell, Isaac Hall, General Henry W. Slocum, Marcellus Massey, William Marshall, Sigismund Kaufmann, William H. Taylor, Daniel Chauncey, John B. Norris, William R. Sheldon and James S. Leeds. Other men of prominence who indorsed the movement were Wm. M. Evarts, Thomas C. Acton, John G. Cisco, Wm. E. Dodge, Joseph H. Choate and John A. Stewart, of New York. Mr. Winslow, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, and General Slocum, of the same Committee, were especially active in promoting the success of the Society. On March 24 the Society issued to the business men of New York a circular which had been drafted at Mr. Chittenden's house, making a strong argument in favor of municipal union. The petition embodied a draft of a bill providing for a board of twenty Commissioners, ten from New York and ten from Kings County, who should draft a general plan of municipal government for the two Counties of New York and Kings. The plan which this Commission should adopt was to be printed and publicly distributed twenty days before the election in November, 1874, at which time the plan was to be submitted to popular vote. The circular announced that the first public meeting on the subject would be held on the third Tuesday in May, 1874, at noon. At the same time the Society placed petitions at the ferry houses and notified Brooklynites in every section of the City that they were there. As a result about 7,000 signatures in all were secured and taken to Albany by Mr. Winslow on March 24th, when he appeared before the joint session of the Senate

and Assembly committees at a hearing given on the petition of the Society. He asked for an Act to submit to the people the question whether New York, Brooklyn, and the five towns of Kings County should be united. He argued that the question was one of State interest, and the Legislature was asked so to consider it. As to the Cities, the union was proposed as a case of joint benefit. New York would be benefited by the prestige that would come from a large population. Brooklyn represented part of New York's natural growth, and by separate existence deprived New York of some of her rightful position. Union would defeat Philadelphia's boast that in a few years she would be the Metropolis of the Country. Neither New York nor Brooklyn could afford to lose their commercial supremacy by remaining apart. Property values would be enhanced by Consolidation. New York required more storage, terminal and water front facility. Jealousies and boundary disputes would be done away with. New York needed the aid, sympathy, intelligence and moral support of Brooklyn in her efforts to secure pure municipal government. Whatever would benefit New York would reflexively benefit Brooklyn. They were united in municipal life and destiny. Many Brooklyn residents paid taxes in New York and had a right to a voice in the government of New York. They were thus taxed without representation. If they wanted to live in New York where they were taxed they could not, because there was not room for them. Residence in Brooklyn and business in New York tended toward a divided allegiance. Brooklyn was thus deprived of the benefit of the strength and wisdom which are usually found among large-minded, public-spirited men in great populations. Brooklyn was mainly a vast dormitory and a beautiful City of residences, though having large manufacturing and commercial interests, yet without metropolitan features and appliances. Union would bring more efficient and cheaper government, lower taxes and greater prosperity. "And let us add in this connection," said Mr. Winslow, with a grimly humorous allusion to the recent Tweed exposures, "that if it is to be the continued fate of these two Cities to watch original sin as developed in corrupt rings, it will be easier to watch one ring than two." The examples of Paris, London, Boston and Philadelphia, in annexing adjacent territory, were cited, and it was argued in conclusion that what built up New York, equally increased the importance and grandeur of the State and Nation.

Mr. Winslow's argument was not without opposition. Alderman Fisher, of Brooklyn objected that those who favored Consolidation had not presented the subject to the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn. He argued that he could not find anybody who favored the proposition, and that the absence of Brooklyn's influential public men from an important debate like this was proof that the public did not favor it. He claimed that the Brooklyn Bridge was the most important question just then, and that if Consolidation questions were brought up before the people at that time, they would surely be

defeated. Harvey Farrington argued that the question should be referred to the people.

The result of this attempt was practically the same as before. The Assembly passed the Act but the Senate defeated it. Public sentiment, as expressed in the newspapers at the time, showed the same predilection in favor of union on the part of New York, and the same opposition on the part of Brooklyn. That the sentiment in New York was far from unanimous, however, appears from a movement in opposition to municipal union which sprang up at this time, and manifested itself in a meeting held at the office of William H. Radnor, No. 5 Pine Street, on April 18, 1874, at which Llewellyn F. Barry was elected President, and James H. Godwin, Secretary. The organization represented a number of property owners who adopted resolutions opposing Consolidation, and appointed a Committee to wait on Mayor Have-meyer.

But while annexation was strongly opposed, and for the time being, defeated on the east, the movement progressed more favorably on the north. In 1873 Kingsbridge, West Farms and Morrisania were annexed to the City of New York, forming part of the Twenty-fourth Ward. The other major portions of the present Borough of Bronx were annexed to New York in 1895, all of them going into the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. In 1889 Mr. Green brought to the attention of the Legislature a bill, having for its object the appointment of a commission to make inquiry as to whether Consolidation was expedient or not. It proposed nothing final, but simply authorized an official examination into the subject. The bill passed the Assembly, and through the various steps of legislation in the Senate, but in the last hours of the session failed to reach a third reading.

There is something in the successive failures of this project, and the determined persistency of its advocates to make it succeed, that reminds one of the repeated disasters encountered in laying the Atlantic cable, and the indomitable courage with which Cyrus W. Field maintained his convictions and secured his ultimate triumph. Mr. Field contended with great physical obstacles to unite two distant hemispheres, but what the Consolidation problem lacked in geographical or physical magnitude it possessed in moral perplexity. The Consolidationists had to overcome a strong popular prejudice, which is often more potent than a physical obstacle, and they did eventually overcome it. The signs were growing favorable. The Act of 1889 was lost by a narrow margin, and in 1890 the proposition was renewed. Under date of March 4, 1890, Mr. Green addressed a memorial to the Legislature which was another example of the clear and forcible style which give his communications the character of state papers. He began diplomatically by declaring that the purpose of his memorial was not to hasten the future which was rapidly approaching, but to prepare to meet it with a proper sense of the duties and responsibilities which the magnitude of the subject demanded.

Consolidation, he argued, was not a question of policy or plans, but of progress of the law of evolution. Nature took the first step in this direction when she grouped Manhattan, Staten and Long Islands in indissoluble relations at the mouth of a great river. His communication of 1868 was quoted, and the progress since made in the lines he had indicated was cited in confirmation of his reading of the destiny of the metropolis. Beginning with the effacement of frontier lines of barbaric jurisdiction, geographical boundaries had become progressively less significant. The rivulet at Canal Street, which once marked the boundary between different tribes of a vanished people, was first to be disregarded. The Harlem had been spanned and adjacent territory annexed to New York. The Gowanus inlet, separating the growing cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh had been obliterated as a line of political demarcation, and the two municipalities united. London, Paris and Chicago were following the same inevitable trend. The existing arrangement of several distinct jurisdictions within one area of common interest was a travesty upon government. That those conditions had prevailed for a century without precipitating anarchy was a marvel. Public disturbances of a tumultuous character of actual occurrence were cited to show the real dangers inherent in the existing system, and to illustrate the disposition to rebel against dismembered authority. The port's channels of navigation belonged in common to all the bordering municipalities. To regard as barriers or divisional lines the means by which communities met and mingled was a misconstruction of terms. In the frenzy of riparian acquisition by corporations, the waterway system was being despoiled. Absentee capitalism, resident in Boston, San Francisco, New Orleans, London, Paris and Frankfort, was "taking from us the meat of butchered freedom and leaving us the skin and bones to be taxidermed into living semblance and imposed upon our many-headed municipalities as life, form and substance of true heaven-born liberty." The waters and atmosphere which penetrated and surrounded the metropolitan district, and supplied the conditions which determined the health of all the communities, required common authority for their regulation. As it was, each community was doing "full duty to itself in injecting its smoke, stench and sewerage into another province or mayoralty, so that some of our people live in the interchange of reciprocal nuisances or medley of conglomerate nauseas." The diversity of existing police authorities promoted the immunity of the criminal classes by the confusion and delay of legal processes. The apprehension of Brooklynites that Consolidation meant a merger of the smaller city was met with the statement that their desire to be merged was manifested in every way but that which would accomplish it. They did more business in New York courts and markets than in their own. The strength of the opposition was believed to reside in the politicians and office holders; but they were comforted with the assurance that by Consolidation each section would still have its official contingent in a general assemblage, and that their

field for reward and fame would be amplified. The mercantile prosperity of the port of New York did not depend upon the attractions of the harbor as a shelter for foreign shipping. Foreign commerce was but an auxiliary to the forces of domestic traffic. The great historic cities of the world were interior cities, collective and distributive centers of domestic trade. There were great cities without harbors and great harbors without cities. The deduction was that the commercial supremacy of this port did not depend so absolutely upon natural conditions that it could not be diverted, and that with the bridging of the Hudson at Poughkeepsie and elsewhere, the stream of domestic commerce was liable so to be turned aside that it would flow by and not through the gates of the Metropolis. The port must now compete for the elements of business of which it had hitherto possessed undisputed control. Upon the subject of municipal construction, it was argued that the expansion of the cities in the metropolitan district had reached such a stage that it should not be permitted to go further without unity of design which would avoid the costly errors of past experience; and in the matter of government, the intervention of exterior authority was deprecated and a larger measure of home rule for one greater city advocated.

Under the influence of the foregoing agencies, and others hereafter to be described, the Legislature passed, and Governor David B. Hill signed, on May 8, 1890, "An Act to create a commission to inquire into the expediency of consolidating the various municipalities in the State of New York occupying the several islands in the harbor of New York." The text of the Act is as follows:

"The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

"Section 1. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and not otherwise, shall appoint six persons, who, with the State Engineer and Surveyor, and one person to be designated by each of the following named authorities, namely, the Mayor of New York, the Mayor of Brooklyn, the Boards of Supervisors of Westchester, Queens, Kings and Richmond counties respectively, shall be commissioners to inquire into the expediency of consolidating the various municipalities in the State of New York occupying the several islands in the harbor of New York, and to report from time to time their conclusions thereon to the Legislature, with such recommendations as they may deem proper and their reasons therefor. Any vacancies occurring in the number of the commissioners appointed by the Governor, whether by failure to accept such appointment or otherwise, shall be filled by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and not otherwise, and vacancies occurring among those otherwise appointed, whether by failure to accept or otherwise, shall be filled by the authority by whom the original appointment was made.

"Section 2. Said commissioners may appoint a president, vice-president, and secretary, and may employ such persons as they deem necessary, and may gather such information and prepare such maps as may be needed to present their views intelligently, and may, with their report, present such

bills for the action of the Legislature as they may deem expedient. They shall receive no compensation for their services, and shall not be pecuniarily interested, directly or indirectly, in any work or contract concerning their duty under this act, and shall incur no obligations beyond the amount authorized in the next section of this act.

"Section 3. The Board of Apportionment of the City of New York may appropriate such sum of money, not exceeding \$5,000, as it may deem necessary to carry out the objects of this act, and the Comptroller of said City shall pay so much thereof as may be certified by said commissioners to be necessary, on vouchers in form satisfactory to said Comptroller.

"Section 4. In furtherance of the objects of this act, the State Engineer and Surveyor shall, upon the request of said commissioners, render aid and facilities from his office, and the local officials of cities, counties and towns, any portion of the territory of which it may be proposed by the said commissioners to comprehend within one municipal combination, are authorized and directed to furnish said commissioners, when requested by them, any information or copies of records within their respective keeping whenever it can be done without imposing any additional cost or expense to said cities, counties or towns.

"Section 5. This Act shall take effect immediately."

The Commissioners of Inquiry appointed under this act were: John Bogart, of New York City, State Engineer; John H. Brinckerhoff, of Queens County; George R. Cathcart, of New York City; Frederic W. Devoe, of New York City; Andrew H. Green, of New York City; George William Curtis, of Richmond County; John L. Hamilton, of New York City; Edward F. Linton, of Brooklyn; Charles P. McClelland, of Westchester County; J. S. T. Stranahan, of Brooklyn; Calvert Vaux, of New York City; and William D. Veeder, of Brooklyn.

The Commission organized by the election of Andrew H. Green, President; J. S. T. Stranahan, Vice-President; and appointed William P. Rodgers Secretary. George Wm. Curtis being unable to serve, George J. Greenfield was appointed to represent Richmond County. Mr. Bogart's membership being *ex-officio*, he was succeeded in turn by Martin Schenck and Campbell W. Adams, State Surveyors. Mr. Cathcart died in 1892, and J. Seaver Page was appointed in his stead. In 1891 Mr. Rodgers died, and Albert E. Henschel was appointed Secretary in his place. A glance at the biographies of the Commissioners will show the character of the men to whom this perplexing problem was committed for solution.

John Bogart, consulting engineer of New York City, was the first of the three State Engineers who served successively on the commission. He is descended from old Dutch and English-speaking ancestry who were among the active spirits in the history of New York before and after Peter Stuyvesant marched out of Fort Amsterdam. His early education was supplemented by a collegiate education at Rutgers, and a technical course by which he secured the degree of C.E. In politics Mr. Bogart is a Democrat, and was nominated by the Democratic party for State Engineer and Surveyor in

1887. On November 8 he was elected to that office by virtue of which he also became a Commissioner of the Land Office, and a member of the Canal Board, the Board of State Canvassers, Board of Quarantine Commissioners, Commissioners of the New Capitol, and State Board of Equalization and Assessments. His duties in these various relations were so satisfactorily discharged that he was renominated and re-elected November 9, 1889. As before stated, by the Act of 1890, creating the Consolidation Inquiry Commission, he was made *ex-officio* a member of the Commission, and participated in its deliberations during the first two years of its existence. Mr. Bogart is a member of numerous professional and social organizations in New York and vicinity, including the Holland Society, the St. Nicholas, Century, Engineers, University and Delta Phi Clubs, Rutgers Alumni Association, Essex County Country Club, of Orange, N. J., and the Fort Orange Club, of Albany.

Martin Schenck, who was elected State Engineer and Surveyor in November 1891, and succeeded Mr. Bogart for two years from January 1, 1892, was born at Palatine Bridge, N. Y., January 24, 1848, and is of Holland Dutch extraction. Upon graduating from the engineering department of Union College in 1869, he was employed as a locating and constructing engineer on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and followed his profession for some time in Kansas and Indian Territory. Returning east in 1872, he was for a time connected with the work of laying the additional tracks on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. Between 1874 and 1880 he devoted much of his time to hydraulic engineering and to water power improvement; in 1875 represented the county of Montgomery in the Legislature; in 1881 and 1882 was engaged in the construction of the West Shore Railroad; and from 1883 to 1894 was continuously engaged in the New York State Canal Department, except during the summer seasons of 1887 to 1891, when he was chief engineer of the work of improving the Hudson River. During 1892 and 1893 he was State Engineer and Surveyor, which office he held until January, 1894. He was consulting engineer to the New York State Board of Health from January, 1894, until June, 1895, when he resigned to accept the office of City Engineer of Troy, N. Y., which position he now holds. Mr. Schenck has at various times been connected with the National Guard. His highest office was Chief of Engineers, with the rank of Brigadier-General, on the staff of Governor Flower. He is the author of numerous papers on civil engineering subjects, and has always taken an active interest in the matter of good roads and canal improvements. As a member of the Consolidation Inquiry Commission, he was an earnest advocate of the Consolidation scheme. In his report to the Legislature of 1893, he said: "I am most firmly convinced that Consolidation is most desirable and will prove beneficial to all the interests involved. It is a manifest injustice to longer deny such legislative action as would give the inhabitants of the several cities and towns interested the right to express by ballot their approval or disapproval of the

scheme proposed, and I would therefore respectfully renew the recommendations made in my last report that such legislation may be had as will enable the citizens of the several municipalities interested to express severally, through the medium of the ballot, their views on this important subject in the freest and fullest manner."

Commissioner Schenck was succeeded on the Commission January 1, 1894, by the newly elected State Engineer, Campbell W. Adams, who served not only upon the Consolidation Inquiry Commission, but also upon the Charter Commission. His services are referred to more at length under the latter head.

John H. Brinckerhoff, who represented Queens County on the Commission, was born at Jamaica, N. Y., November 24, 1829. His early ancestors were of Flemish extraction, who settled in Holland in 1307. Jores Dirksen Brinckerhoff, seven generations back, came to New Amsterdam in 1638, and was the progenitor of the entire Brinckerhoff family in America. He settled in Brooklyn in 1646, and was a Magistrate and the first Elder of the Dutch Church in Brooklyn. The subject of this sketch received a common school education and entered the service of the Long Island Railroad Company in 1845 to learn the trade of machinist and locomotive engineer. He followed this business for twelve years, served as foreman of the shops three years, and then commenced business as a grocer at Jamaica, in which latter occupation he has continued to the present time. He has been Trustee of Jamaica Village, Justice of the Peace, member of Board of Education in Jamaica Village, Supervisor of the Town of Jamaica for thirteen years, serving as chairman of the Board of Supervisors for two terms. He is the Treasurer of the Jamaica Savings Bank, and a member and Secretary of the Board of Local Managers of the State Normal School at Jamaica; besides holding responsible positions in other organizations. He is also a member of Jamaica Lodge, No. 546, F.A.M., and of the Veteran Firemen of Jamaica. On January 16, 1853, he married Laura Edwards, who died April 20, 1891, leaving three children. Mr. Brinckerhoff was an active member of the Consolidation Inquiry Commission, and supplied the Commission with statistical information relating to the territory taken from Queens County for the "Greater New York," besides serving on committees, and promoting the passage of the bill in the Legislature creating the greater City.

George Rhett Cathcart was born in South Carolina in 1843, and died in Newport, R. I., June 27, 1892. His father died when he was yet young, leaving him under the guardianship of Charles G. Memminger, subsequently Secretary of the Treasury in the Confederate Cabinet. At the beginning of the Civil War he served for a brief period on the staff of General Longstreet. Not being in sympathy with the Southern cause he soon resigned and went to Europe, where he engaged in literary and legal studies, being entered at the Middle Temple. He returned to this country in 1865, and engaged in news-

paper work, first on the "Charleston News and Courier," afterward with the "New York Times" and the "Springfield Republican." In 1870 he engaged in the schoolbook business with Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., and a few years later he became a partner in the firm. When the American Book Company was organized in 1890 he assumed charge of the Agency Department, which position he held at the time of his death. He was a man of discriminating literary taste and liberal culture. While engaged in the schoolbook business he exercised a great influence on the publications of his firm, and contributed largely to the success of important literary works. In politics Mr. Cathcart was a Republican, and was at one time President of the Republican Organization of the Old Twenty-first Assembly District. He was a member of the Union League, Republican, New York Athletic, Players, and the Aldine Clubs. He was married in 1866 to a daughter of the late Prof. James J. Mapes. Upon his death the Consolidation Inquiry Commission passed resolutions of regret.

J. Seaver Page, Mr. Cathcart's successor on the Commission, was born in New York City, and received a higher education in the College of the City of New York. Soon after his graduation from college he entered mercantile life, and by his progressive ideas and business-like methods forged ahead rapidly until he attained the position which he has held for many years, that of Vice-President of the F. W. Devoe & C. T. Reynolds Co., one of the largest paint, varnish and drug houses of the world. From his youth Mr. Page has had a taste for public activity. In college he displayed marked oratorical ability which he exercised conspicuously in his maturer years. In Presidential and lesser campaigns, his voice was one of the most welcomed and influential on the platforms of the Republican party, and as an after-dinner speaker he has an enviable reputation. This gift of Mr. Page's has freely been exercised in behalf of the benevolent organizations of New York, for whom he has been instrumental in raising large sums of money. For many years he was an enthusiastic devotee of out-door sports, giving much time to baseball affairs, pigeon shooting and other American sports. In club life he has been an active factor of the Country, Larchmont Yacht, Westminster Kennel, Fulton, Reform, Republican and New York Athletic Clubs, the St. Nicholas Society, the Leiderkranz, and the Union League, of which latter he was Secretary for several years. He is deeply interested in the development of the public schools, and for many years was School Trustee in his district. When the subject of municipal union came prominently before the public, it found in him an ardent advocate, and as a member of the Commission in place of Mr. Cathcart his zeal in favor of Consolidation was unflagging.

Frederick William Devoe, member of the Consolidation Inquiry Commission, is a native of New York City, where he was born January 26, 1828. He is the son of John Devoe and Sophia Farrington, and a descendant of Frederick de Veaux, of France, a Huguenot refugee who came to New York in

1675. The pioneer ancestor was a large landed proprietor, owning extensive estates on Manhattan Island and in Morrisania and New Rochelle. Frederick William Devoe received private tuition until he entered his teens, and at an early age he became a clerk in the store of his brother Isaac, in Spottswood, N. J. About the year 1845 he returned to New York and entered the establishment of Jackson & Robbins, dealers and brokers in drugs, paints, varnishes and oils, and thus formed his first connection with the line of business with which his name has since been conspicuously identified. For four years, beginning in 1848, he was a clerk in the store of Bulter & Reynolds, dealers in the same line, and in 1852 he joined with Mr. Reynolds in forming the firm of Reynolds & Devoe. In 1864 the concern was reorganized and became F. W. Devoe & Co., and won a world-wide reputation with their specialty of refined petroleum called "Devoe's Brilliant Oil." In 1890 the firm of F. W. Devoe & Co. was incorporated, with Mr. Devoe as President and Treasurer, and in 1892 the F. W. Devoe & C. T. Reynolds Co. was formed, with Mr. Devoe in the same position. Mr. Devoe has never been a political seeker, but has had several public honors and responsibilities conferred upon him. Mayor Cooper appointed him a Commissioner of Education in 1880, and Mayors Edson, Hewitt and Grant successively reappointed him to the position in which he did a great deal to promote the establishment of industrial teaching in the public schools in the city. In 1890 Governor Hill appointed him a Trustee of the Homeopathic Hospital for Insane at Middletown. He is now a Trustee of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, President of the New York Juvenile Asylum, and Warden of the P. E. Church of Zion and St. Timothy. He is a member of the Holland, St. Nicholas, and Microscopical Societies, Scientific Alliance and American Museum of Natural History. He was married in 1853.

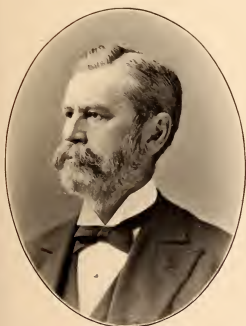
George William Curtis, journalist and author, was born in Providence, R. I., February 24, 1824. Through his father, George Curtis, a business man, he was descended from Ephraim Curtis, the first settler of Worcester, Mass., and through his mother from public spirited ancestry which included his grandfather, James Burrill, United States Senator and Chief Justice of Rhode Island. In 1838 his father moved to New York and the son was put in a way to obtain a business training, but commercial life was not to his tastes, and in 1842, with a brother, he joined the famous Brook Farm community at West Roxbury, Mass. After this experiment, he spent a year and a half at Concord, Mass., tilling the soil. In 1846 he went abroad and spent four years in study and travel in Europe, Egypt and Syria. Returning in 1850, he joined the editorial staff of the "New York Tribune." His literary productions during the next three years won him great reputation, and in 1853 he became one of the editors of "Putnam's Magazine." When the publishers of the latter failed in 1857, Mr. Curtis began to contribute regularly to "Harper's Weekly," of which he eventually became editor-in-chief. A decade



FREDERICK W. DEVOE.



GEORGE J. GREENFIELD.



WILLIAM D. VEEDER.



ALBERT E. HENSCHEL.

later, "Harper's Bazar" opened another channel for his prolific and delightful literary genius. From 1853 to 1873 he was one of the most popular lyceum lecturers of the day, and he was a political orator of great force, especially when attacking slavery. Although an active Republican, he never sought and repeatedly declined public office, even the post of Minister to England failing to tempt him during Hayes' administration. He did, however, accept from President Grant an appointment to the National Civil Service Commission, and did much to advance reforms in civil service of the Government. As a member of the State Board of Regents and as President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art for many years, he contributed largely to the advancement of education, the arts and sciences in New York State and City. In 1856 he married Anna, daughter of George Francis Shaw. His inability to serve deprived the Commission of one whose wide experience and broad views would have been of great value in its deliberations. In the midst of the struggle for an end in which he was deeply interested, he died of cancer of the stomach at his home on Staten Island, August 31, 1892.

George J. Greenfield, who was chosen to represent Richmond County in place of Mr. Curtis, was born in the City of New York (Borough of Manhattan), on the 14th day of March, 1838. His father, John V. Greenfield, and grandfather John Greenfield, were old residents and prominent merchants of this city. Mr. Greenfield was graduated at the City College in 1855, and entered the office of Lot C. Clark, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Staten Island and this City, and subsequently entered the State and National Law School at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he graduated in 1859, and was admitted to the Bar the same year. He at once entered into active practice of his profession in Staten Island and New York, and soon became a leading member of the Bar, being retained on one side or the other of most of the important litigations on Staten Island, particularly in municipal matters. While a Democrat in national politics, he has always been an ardent advocate of the best men for local offices, irrespective of party, and in 1872, at the time of the overthrow of the Tweed administration, was elected by the citizens, Supervisor of the Town of Southfield, to which office he was re-elected for three years in succession, when he declined further re-election, although offered a renomination without opposition. During his administration of the office he effected important reforms, particularly in the assessment and collection of taxes, the benefit of which has continued until the recent Consolidation of Richmond County with New York City. In 1890 he was appointed as the representative of Richmond County on the Greater New York Commission, in place of George William Curtis, who could not serve, and it was largely due to his energy and ability that Richmond County polled the largest majority for Consolidation in proportion to its population of all the territory included within the Greater New York. He organized mass meetings of the citizens and invited full public discussion and debate upon the question with the result

that out of a total vote of upward of 7,000, there were but about 1,500 votes in the negative. At the time of the appointment of the Commissioners to frame the Charter in 1896, he was the choice of a large majority of the citizens of Richmond County, irrespective of party, as its representative on the Commission, but as it was determined by the appointing power that the appointee should be an active Republican, he was not appointed. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and Vice-President of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce and the Richmond County Country Club.

Edward F. Linton, of Brooklyn, was born at Mattapoisett, Mass., in 1843. At the age of six years his family moved to Weymouth, Mass., where he passed his youth and received an excellent New England Common School education. When the war broke out he went to the front in the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, and after serving his country in defense of the Union, he returned home and entered business. For many years the manufacture of pyrotechnics engaged his attention, and subsequently he developed large banking and real estate interests. Taking up his residence in East New York he became one of the most active public spirits in the development of the region which eventually became the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn, and was chiefly instrumental in securing the annexation of that valuable section to the City. Although never a political seeker in any way, his contact with Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn, had so impressed the latter with his zeal for the welfare of the City and his balanced judgment, that the Democratic Mayor appointed him, a Republican, unsought, to the single place on the Consolidation Inquiry Commission at his disposal. In this body he was an earnest worker, and the author of many practical suggestions. He was the accredited representative of the Commission at Albany during the exciting legislative struggles of three years, appearing before the various committees having the bills in charge, and giving desired information to legislators. In 1896, when the Legislature passed a bill creating a Commission for the investigation of the long-standing and vexatious problem presented by the existence of steam locomotion in Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, Mr. Linton was appointed one of the five Commissioners, and became their Secretary. His experience and information were of the greatest value to the Commission, and the elaborate final report, prepared by him, was one of the most thorough and valuable of its kind ever presented to the City Government. The plan of the Commission for the connection of lower Manhattan with the heart of Brooklyn, by tunnel under East River and underground and elevated railroad through Atlantic Avenue, would, if executed, place the junction of Church and Cortland streets, New York, within twenty-four minutes' running time of Jamaica. Mr. Linton organized the first bank established in the Twenty-sixth Ward. He is also President and Manager of the German American Improvement Company, which has conducted real estate development on a vast scale in Brooklyn and vicinity, and, it is hardly necessary to say, is interested in the Brooklyn Real

Estate Exchange. Just after the Civil War Mr. Linton was married to an estimable woman of Weymouth, and has three daughters, the eldest two of whom are married. Mr. and Mrs. Linton are both deeply interested in the education of children, and have contributed generously thereto. For over four years Mrs. Linton maintained with great success a free school for little ones called the Linton Kindergarten.

Charles P. McClelland, of Dobbs Ferry, was born in Scotland, December 19, 1854, and was educated in the common schools of New York City and the University of the City of New York. Upon the completion of the necessary preliminary study he was admitted to the Bar and has been engaged in the practice of the law ever since. In politics he has taken an active interest in the success of the Democratic party, and on account of his public spirit, was elected President of the village of Dobbs Ferry. In 1885 and 1886 he was a member of Assembly, and from December, 1886, to March, 1890, was Special Deputy Collector of Customs in New York City. In 1891 he again went to the Legislature, and was given the responsible position of Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and leader of the Democratic majority in the Assembly. In 1892 and 1893 he was elevated to the Senatorship from the old Twelfth District, consisting of Westchester and Rockland Counties, and in 1886 he was appointed a Manager of the Hudson River Hospital for Insane. He is still actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, with offices at 32 Nassau Street, New York City, and maintains social relations with the City by membership in several prominent organizations, including the Manhattan, Democratic, Burns and Ardsley Clubs, and the St. Andrew's Society.

James Samuel Thomas Stranahan, the most conspicuous exponent of the Consolidation idea in Brooklyn, is one of the most venerable and venerated figures in the history of that City and Borough. His earliest ancestor in this country was James Stranahan, of Scotch-Irish parentage, a prosperous farmer, who was born in 1699, settled in Scituate, R. I., in 1725, and subsequently removed to Connecticut. His fifth son, Samuel, father of the subject of this notice, made his home in Peterboro, N. Y. Born in Peterboro, N. Y., April 25, 1808, the span of James S. T. Stranahan's individual life reaches across three-quarters of the national existence of the United States of America. When he was born, there were only seventeen States in the Union, the original thirteen, and Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio. The larger portion of the area east of the Mississippi was yet a wilderness. The Louisiana territory, extending in a great arc from the Gulf of Mexico to Puget Sound, had been acquired from France but five years before, and was practically *terra incognita*. And the annexation of Texas and the cession of the other extensive territory by Mexico did not occur until Mr. Stranahan was thirty-five or forty years of age. Like many an enterprising lad in the pioneer years of the century, who was gifted with more than commonplace mental equipment,

young Stranahan tilled his father's farm in summer-time and taught school in the winter. He studied to become a civil engineer, and when he arrived at age, went to the then Territory of Michigan with the expectation of establishing himself in business. Circumstances did not favor his plans, and he returned to his native State, and entered the wool trade at Albany. In 1832 he went to Florence, Oneida County, N. Y., of which manufacturing village he was the founder, and soon began to take part in public affairs, adopting the principles of the old Whig party. In 1838 he was elected to the State Legislature on the Whig ticket in spite of the naturally Democratic complexion of his district. He left Florence in 1840, and for four years was engaged at Newark, N. J., in railroad construction, a science then in its infancy. He then removed to the recently-chartered city of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he has made his home ever since, and where he has large private business interests. He is Director or President of many financial institutions, in which his rare judgment and his high personal integrity have always been bulwarks of strength. He has been also Manager and President of the Union Ferry Company; and Manager and President and largest stockholder of the Atlantic Dock Company, whose mammoth docks, built under his personal supervision, are considered the finest in the country. Engrossing as his business cares have been, he has never permitted them to monopolize his attention to the exclusion of public concerns; and the devotion with which he has addressed himself to the welfare of his fellow-citizens is evidenced in the title of "The First Citizen of Brooklyn," which is familiarly applied to him, and in the unique distinction of being the only living citizen in Greater New York to whom a public monument has been erected. The latter is a bronze figure of heroic size, modeled by MacMonnies, erected in Prospect Park, June 1, 1891, in recognition of his exceptional services to the City of his adoption. The statue represents him in citizen's dress, standing in an easy posture. He holds his hat in his right hand down by his side, and his cane in his left hand, while over his partly raised left forearm he carries his overcoat. The necessary funds were raised by popular subscription in sums not allowed to exceed \$100. There was an interval of ten years between his first and second political offices. In 1848 he was an Alderman of Brooklyn, and in 1850 an unsuccessful candidate for the office of Mayor. In 1854 he was a Whig Representative in Congress. He was a delegate to both of the National Conventions that nominated Lincoln for the Presidency, and a Presidential Elector in 1864. During the War he was chairman of the Brooklyn War Fund Committee, whose sanitary fair raised \$400,000 for the relief of the Federal soldiers. During the existence of the Metropolitan Police District, which, from 1857 to 1870 embraced New York, Brooklyn, and Staten Island, he was one of the Commissioners, and while serving in this capacity, appreciated the value to both New York and Brooklyn of a more complete consolidation of interests for which he has earnestly striven. Mr. Stranahan is the father of the



J. S. Stranahan

Brooklyn Park System, including Prospect Park, the Eastern and Ocean Parkways, and the Concourse at Coney Island, upon which over \$8,000,000 were expended under his superintendence. From 1860 to 1882 he was President of the Brooklyn Park Commission. Another great public work with which his name is conspicuously and inseparably connected is the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. He was one of the first subscribers to the stock, was one of the first Board of Directors organized in 1867, and was very influential in securing financial support for the enterprise when courage and confidence were necessary. He has served continuously as a Bridge Trustee after the work came under the control of the two cities, and in 1884 was President of the Board. By those familiar with bridge affairs, he is accredited with the responsibility for the change in plan for the superstructure, by which the four middle trusses in the main span were raised so as to permit the passage across the railway of a Pullman car of ordinary height. This change involved the addition and weight of about 200 tons, which excited much adverse criticism at the time, but which future experience is expected to justify. At the time of the opening of the Bridge in 1883, Mr. Stranahan's eminent services were recognized in a notable complimentary banquet, attended by the leading citizens of the United States. On this occasion he delivered a remarkable speech, referring to the wedding of New York and Brooklyn, not by hymeneal bonds, but by everlasting bonds of steel, and forecasted the ultimate political union of the municipalities. Upon the passage of the Act of 1890, creating the Consolidation Inquiry Commission, Mr. Stranahan was made Vice-President, and has continuously and most zealously worked for the fusion which has just been effected. The consolidation of these communities crowns the last of Mr. Stranahan's great and disinterested endeavors in behalf of his fellow-citizens of Brooklyn, with whose progress for over half a century he has been thoroughly identified, and to direct and shape whose growth he has probably done more than any living person. Mr. Stranahan has twice been married. His first wife, Marianne Fitch, daughter of Ebenezer R. Fitch, of Oneida County, N. Y., died in 1866. In 1870 he married Miss Clara C. Harrison, a native of Massachusetts, and at the time of her marriage well known in Brooklyn as one of the principals of an important private seminary for young ladies. Having had the benefit of such princesses of educators as Mary Lyon and Emma Willard, her fine natural powers were fully developed, and her great executive ability has caused her to be called to fill important positions in philanthropic, civil and social relations. She is a trustee of Barnard College, Vice-President of the Alumnae Association of her Alma Mater—the Troy Female College, the pioneer in the higher education of women—President of the State Charities Aid Association for Kings County, Vice-President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution for New York State, presiding at the national convention in Washington in 1894, and was Vice-President of the New York State Board of Women Managers for the Columbian Exposi-

tion. She has also won honor as an authoress, her chief work, "A History of French Painting," having received complimentary notice both in Europe and America. One English quarterly gave the work thirty-six pages of review. Mrs. Stranahan had been indeed an helpmeet for her honored husband, and in full sympathy with his great public undertakings.

Calvert Vaux, landscape architect, was born in London, England, December 20, 1824. He was educated at the Merchant Tailors' School, London, and was an articulated pupil to Lewis N. Cottingham, a well-known architect of that city. In 1850 he came to America as assistant to A. J. Downing, the Smithsonian Institution's landscape architect, by appointment from the United State Government, and at the close of the year became Mr. Downing's architectural partner, with headquarters at Newburgh-on-the-Hudson. Upon Mr. Downing's death, Mr. Vaux carried on the business at Newburgh alone, and published his book on "Villas and Cottages." In 1857 he moved to New York City, being engaged as architect for the Bank of New York. During the remainder of his life he was closely identified with the development of the picturesque aspects of the metropolis. In partnership with F. L. Olmsted, under the firm name of Olmsted, Vaux & Co., Mr. Vaux, under the direction of Andrew H. Green and his colleagues, prepared the plans for Central Park, which are to-day the most conspicuous expression of his genius. The Mall, the sunken transverse roads, the crossing of foot paths and drives at different grades where made feasible, and other beautiful and convenient features of the Park which were parts of the original design, have been substantially adhered to ever since. With brief intervals Mr. Vaux was connected with the Park for forty years. He also made plans for Riverside Park, and Morningside Park, New York City; Prospect Park, Brooklyn; parks at Chicago, Ill., Buffalo, N. Y., Bridgeport, Conn., for the grounds about the Government Buildings at Ottawa, Canada, and for the New York State Reservation at Niagara, and also plans for many country places for prominent men, among the number being W. B. Ogden, in New York City, Samuel J. Tilden, in Yonkers, and G. G. Haven, in Lenox. Mr. Vaux was one of the architects for the first buildings for the Museum of Art in Central Park, and the Museum of Natural History in Manhattan Square, in New York City. He also made the plans for eleven buildings for the Children's Aid Society in New York. His latest works were plans for downtown city parks in New York, made in conjunction with Samuel Parsons, Jr. He held many public positions, among the latest being those of landscape architect to the Department of Public Parks of New York City, and landscape architect to the Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara. At the time of his death in November, 1895, he was a member of the Century Club, National Sculpture Society, and Municipal Art Society, and a Fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In 1854 he married Mary S. McEntee, and upon his death left two

sons and two daughters, C. Bowyer Vaux, Downing Vaux, Mrs. H. H. Donaldson and Mrs. J. Lincoln Hendrickson.

William Davis Veeder, who represented Kings County on the Consolidation Inquiry Commission, was born May 19, 1835, in Guilderland, Albany County, N. Y., upon the homestead where his ancestors, of Old Netherlands origin, had lived for four generations. After receiving a common school and academic education, and reading law in Albany, he was admitted to the Bar at Albany, in 1858, and entered the office of Hon. Henry Smith. Later in the same year he removed to Brooklyn, where he soon became actively identified with the interests of the Democratic party. In 1865 and 1866 he was a member of the State Legislature. In 1866 he was elected Surrogate of Kings County, a position which he held for ten years, and in which no decision of his was ever reversed. In 1876 he was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress by 7,286 majority over Col. Cavanagh, Independent Democrat indorsed by the Republicans. In 1867-68, and again in 1894, he was a member of the Constitutional Convention. He was a member of the Democratic State Committee from 1874 to 1882. At the close of his term in Congress he retired from active political work, and resumed the practice of his profession, in which he is an authority on constitutional law, and a specialist on the statutes referring to trusts, corporations and wills. Some of the most important and interesting will litigations in which he has been engaged were the Stewart will contest, the contest over the will of Mary E. O'Connor, the prolonged trial which arose over the will of Inventor McMahon, the endeavor to establish the legality of the legacies in the Onderdonk will, and many other cases involving novel and intricate questions of law. He was also counsel in the famous Morey letter case, and he secured an acquittal for City Treasurer Cortland F. Sprague, indicted for a criminal offense. His legal attainments were of great service to his colleagues on the Consolidation Inquiry Commission, and he was particularly consulted in relation to the drafting of the various bills prepared by the Commission for the Legislature. Among other things, he contended urgently for the election of Corporation Counsel by the people instead of appointment by the Mayor.

Albert E. Henschel, Secretary of the Commission, was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1862, and came to New York before he was ten years old. He attended the public schools and the College of the City of New York. At an early age he developed a taste for political study, and delivered speeches in the campaign of 1876, when he was but fourteen years old. Samuel J. Tilden, the Presidential candidate, became interested in him, and personally arranged to have him deliver speeches in the Democratic cause. His relations with Mr. Tilden became friendly and intimate, and it was in this way that Mr. Henschel gained the acquaintance of Andrew H. Green, who was Mr. Tilden's confidential adviser and faithful friend. Upon leaving college, Mr. Henschel entered Mr. Green's office, and while there studied law. He grad-

uated from the law department of the New York University, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He was soon, thereafter, appointed Assistant Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New York, under Henry R. Beekman, now a Justice of the Supreme Court. As such Assistant, Mr. Henschel rose rapidly in the esteem of the Corporation Counsel, who intrusted him with the preparation of cases, briefs and opinions in matters of high importance, and put him in charge of proceedings for street and park openings; of which branch of the law he has since made a specialty. In 1887 Mr. Henschel took the first steps to bring about a practical movement for securing uniformity of State Legislation on the subjects of marriage and divorce, commercial law, wills, deeds, notarial acknowledgments, and other subjects, by means of State Commissions. It has been declared, in an address upon the subject of "Uniform Laws," delivered before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, that "The movement—if successful in any degree—would be the most important juristic work undertaken in the United States since the adoption of the Federal Constitution." In 1890, the State of New York, after three years of vigorous effort on Mr. Henschel's part, passed an act, drafted by him, providing for the appointment of "Commissioners for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the United States." This act has been followed by similar acts in more than thirty States and two Territories. Mr. Henschel was made Secretary of the New York Commission, and Assistant Secretary of the National Conference of State Commissions; which offices he has continuously held up to the present time. The first fruits of this important endeavor have been the preparation of an act on the law of Negotiable Instruments, already adopted by the State of New York, and three other States, and important safeguards in the laws of marriage. The work, however, which has brought Mr. Henschel's name most conspicuously before the public, is that in connection with the creation of the Greater New York. Mr. Henschel appeared before the legislative committees in 1890, and, calling attention to the cogent reasons advanced by Mr. Green in a historical document of remarkable persuasive force on the benefits of Consolidation, assisted in obtaining the law which proved to be the groundwork upon which the achievement of the Greater City was founded. In March, 1891, he was elected Secretary of the Greater New York Commission, and threw himself into the work with great enthusiasm and energy. When in 1894, the subject of Consolidation was submitted to a vote of the electors, he prepared arguments for Consolidation that were spread broadcast among the people, and delivered speeches and lectures at many meetings held throughout the territory. In 1895 he published a pamphlet entitled "Historical Sketch of the Greater New York," giving a history of the movement from its inception. The Legislature of 1897 passed resolutions thanking Mr. Green, Mr. Stranahan and others, including Mr. Henschel, for their efficient work in the creation of the Greater New York. Mr. Henschel has been counsel for important

interests, especially in connection with public and municipal affairs. He has been for some time Associate Counsel for the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company. He has been a frequent contributor to the press, and is the author of the resolutions adopted by the New York Board of Aldermen in 1896, requesting Congress to provide adequate coast defenses for the protection of the United States.

Frederick Seymour Gibbs, who as Chairman of the Committee on Affairs of Cities, had the honor of introducing in the State Assembly the first successful Consolidation Bill—the act of 1890, by which the foregoing Commission was created—was born in Seneca Falls, N. Y., March 22, 1845. His father, Lucius S. Gibbs, a carpenter and builder, was of English antecedents, and was descended lineally from ancestors who lived in Connecticut for over a century, while he was collaterally related to the famous Gibbs family of South Carolina. His mother, Jane Wilson, was of Canadian parentage and Scotch descent. When but seventeen years of age, Frederick S. Gibbs enlisted in the 148th New York Volunteers, and in spite of the fact that he was severely wounded three times, served till the close of the war, and was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services. After the war he returned to Seneca Falls, and re-entered the employment of Cowing & Co., pump manufacturers, whom he had left in 1862. In 1875 he became Manager of the New York business of the Goulds Manufacturing Co., pump manufacturers, and so remained until the formation of the Metropolitan Water Co., of which he has been Managing Director ever since. In politics he is one of the best known Republican leaders in the City and State, and for the past sixteen years has been a delegate to all the State and County Conventions of his party, and to the National Conventions of 1888, 1892 and 1896. He now represents New York State on the Republican National Committee, and is a member of various other directing bodies of the party. In 1884 he was candidate for Mayor of New York, being defeated in a three-cornered contest with Grace and Grant. In 1884-85 he was State Senator from the Eighth New York District, and in 1889 and 1890 Assemblyman from the Thirteenth New York District. As Chairman of the Committees on Affairs of Cities in both houses, he introduced and secured the passage of many important laws affecting New York City, the most notable being that creating the Consolidation Inquiry Commission. Notwithstanding the heavy demands upon his time made by his business and his political position, he maintains active membership in the Masonic Fraternity, Royal Arcanum, Ancient Order of United Workmen, American Legion of Honor, the Knickerbocker and New York Athletic Clubs, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and American Geographical Society. On June 20, 1867, he married Miss Carrie A. Mynderse, of Seneca Falls, who died in 1894, and subsequently married Daisy M., daughter of Judge Clarence W. Meade, of New York. He has a married daughter, and an infant son.

One of the most efficient coadjutors of the Commission not actually a member of that body, was Andrew D. Parker, lawyer and Counsel of the Commission. Mr. Parker is a native of New York City, where he was born December 4, 1859, his ancestry being mainly English—Friends and Episcopalian. His general education was received in private schools, including the Anthon Grammar School, and his legal studies were pursued in the law office of William C. Whitney and Columbia Law School. In 1882 he was admitted to the Bar at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and entered actively into the pursuit of his profession. In 1885 he was Private Secretary to United States Collector Hedden, and was appointed an Assistant District Attorney under Judge Randolph B. Martine, continuing in the latter office until the end of District Attorney Fellows' first term. On May 6, 1895, Mayor Strong appointed Mr. Parker, who is an Anti-Tammany Democrat, Police Commissioner to succeed James J. Martin, Tammany Democrat, at the same time that he appointed Theodore Roosevelt, and Frederick D. Grant, Republicans, and during their terms of office, ending December 31, 1897, many important reforms were effected in the police administration of the City. As Counsel for the Consolidation Inquiry Commission, he appeared from year to year in Albany, Brooklyn and New York before the various legislative committees having the subject matter in charge, and before the Mayor of New York City, answering all objections and criticisms; and he drew the bill which became Chapter 488 of the laws of 1896, providing for Consolidation. In spite of a virulent and sustained opposition, and the critical scrutiny of many prominent hostile lawyers directed against every clause of the bill, it passed literally as at first drafted, except that instead of intrusting the drafting of the Charter to the original Consolidation Inquiry Commission, the powers-that-were at the time changed the section so as to create a special new Commission, who were to make provision for the election of municipal officers for the new City at the general election of 1897. Brevity and clearness were the points aimed at by the drafter in the preparation of the bill, and its brevity is an infallible indication, to one acquainted with such work, of the amount of labor bestowed upon it.

On June 3, 1890, the Commission assembled and organized by electing Mr. Green, President; Mr. Stranahan, Vice-President, and Mr. Rodgers Secretary. Those present at this meeting were Mr. Green, Mr. Stranahan, Mr. Vaux, Mr. Cathcart and Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Green made the opening speech, and the Commission then settled down to its work. A series of public hearings was given, but they were meagrely attended. These public hearings served not only to elicit valuable information, but to develop public sentiment. On September 30 the Commission held another meeting at which maps were inspected, and all the Commissioners expressed themselves in favor of union. The meeting of December 11 was made notable by an elaborate speech by Mr. Green on the rights of municipalities, and by the passage of a resolution



FREDERICK S. GIBBS.



ANDREW D. PARKER.



GEORGE P. WEBSTER.



GEORGE L. WEED.



offered by Mr. Stranahan directing that a bill be drawn authorizing Consolidation, to be presented at the next Legislature.

During the year 1891 the Commission made considerable progress in the direction of planning out some of the details of Consolidation. On March 22 the Commission requested Mr. Green to prepare the draft of a bill to be submitted to the Legislature. On April 2 the Commission discussed the subject further. On April 6 Mr. Green reported to the Commission his draft of the bill providing for Consolidation and for the framing of the Charter. This bill was sent up to Albany where Senator Cantor fathered it in the Senate and Mr. Brodsky, of New York, in the House. The bill was introduced simultaneously in the two chambers on April 7. It authorized the Commission to submit to the Legislature a Charter for the incorporation and government of the City which should comprehend the City of New York as it then existed, Kings County, Richmond County, the Town of Westchester, and that portion of the Towns of Eastchester and Pelham lying south of a straight line drawn from the intersection of the northern boundary of the City with the center line of the Bronx River to the middle of the channel between Hunter's Point and Glen Island; also Long Island City, Newtown, Flushing, Jamaica and part of the Town of Hempstead. The form of government which was proposed concentrated the legislative powers in one chief executive officer and two separate legislative chambers. The property of each municipality was to become the property of the united City, which latter should assume and pay their debts by the issue of bonds. Each department provided for the aid of the Chief Executive was to be under one head as far as possible. This bill appears to have been too conclusive in its operation to meet with the approval of the majority of the Legislature, as it provided for the concentration of the various municipalities under a single administration and the framing of the Charter without the submission of the question to the people. For one reason or another the bill made no progress in the halls of legislation, and was practically pigeon-holed at the end of the session. The failure of this bill, however, did not discourage the Commission, but active preparations were made for the resumption of aggressive work in the Fall, and before the end of the year various other meetings had been held, at which the progress of the movement was considered.

The year 1892 found the Commission ready to resume its work in the Legislature. On January 18 Mr. Green presented to the Commission the draft of a bill providing a plan of Consolidation. Section I. provided that the Consolidation Inquiry Commission should report to the Legislature a plan for the incorporation, government and administration of the City to comprehend the territory described in the bill proposed the previous year. Section II. provided for the submission of the question of Consolidation to the people of the several municipalities interested. Section III. authorized the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to appropriate \$25,000 to

carry on the work of the Commission. On the following day Mr. Cantor introduced the bill in the Senate, and George P. Webster, of the Twenty-third New York District, Chairman of the Committee on Cities, introduced it in the House.

Mr. Webster, the introducer of the bill in the Assembly, looking to Consolidation of the Cities, and a lawyer by profession, was born in Watertown, Conn., June 24, 1828. He was educated in New Haven schools and studied law in Newport, Ky., but caught the gold fever in '49 and started to the gold diggings. He reached California in the Spring of 1850, and for three years prospected a territory of 500 miles north and south. In 1852 he was in the celebrated Death Valley, and crossed the Sierra Nevadas three times in Winter. After three years of this hardy life, he returned to Newport, Ky., resumed the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar in Kentucky in 1854. Two years later he was elected County Attorney and Solicitor in Newport, and in 1860 was elected to the State Legislature. When the Civil War broke out he resigned, and was commissioned by President Lincoln as Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, which gave him the rank of Captain of Cavalry. He served five years in the Army, part of the time (during the so-called "Siege of Cincinnati") being Quartermaster in Newport. He handled during the War \$40,000,000, every cent of which was fully accounted for. In 1867 he came to New York and commenced the practice of law. He was elected to the Assembly four times, in 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893, and was the author of the bill to build Central Bridge across the Harlem, long known as the "Webster Bridge." He had charge of from forty to fifty important bills for New York City, including those relating to the Third Avenue and Kingsbridge bridges, the removal of the Forty-second Street Reservoir, the Croton Water Shed, the Elm Street widening, the new pumping station and others. He was chairman of the Committee on Affairs of Cities for two years, and introduced the bill consolidating the cities in 1892, of which project he was a firm advocate. He is a member of the Harlem Social Club, Harlem Democratic Club, Sagamore Club, Lafayette Post, G.A.R., and Loyal Legion, and one of the twenty-five charter members of Constantine Commandery, Knights Templars. He is also a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and other charitable organizations.

The bill introduced by Senator Cantor and Assemblyman Webster aroused a great deal of interest and discussion in the Legislature, and a vigorous warfare was made on it by the opponents of Consolidation. The representatives of Kings County offered an amendment providing for the exemption of Brooklyn from the provisions of the bill. All of the Kings County members did not oppose the measure, however, and to George L. Weed, an advocate of the bill, belongs the distinction of being the first Assemblyman from Kings County to champion the Consolidation of the Cities.

Mr. Weed is a native of Brooklyn, where he was born, February 7, 1857.

His parents were William H. Weed, of Stamford, Conn., and Maria Louise Fisher, of New York City, the former being the head of the establishment of Simmonds & Co., the oldest firm of ax and tool manufacturers in the country. All his grandparents were of American birth, and his great-uncle, John Dixon, founded the thriving city of Dixon, Ill. The subject of this sketch was graduated from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and is Past President of the Polytechnic Reunion. He studied law with General H. C. King. In January, 1892, he formed a partnership with W. W. Wilson to represent the Lawyers' Surety Company, of New York, in Kings County. In 1897 they became managers of the law department of the United States Guarantee Company for the Metropolitan District. Mr. Weed was Member of Assembly from 1890 to 1892, and, as before mentioned, was the first Assemblyman from his county to advocate Consolidation, speaking in favor of Col. Webster's bill in 1892. He is one of the five members of the Sub-Executive committee of the Republican State League, and is delegate to the National League, and a member of the Ward and County Executive Committees. He is a member of the Union League of Brooklyn, Aurora Grata, Crescent Athletic, Invincible and Levi P. Morton Clubs, and of the following organizations, in most of which he has held high offices: Knights of the Golden Cross, National Benevolent Legion, National Provident Union, Order of the Golden Chain, Order of Elks, American Legion of Honor, Knights of St. John and Malta, Ancient Essenic Order, Patriotic League of America, I.O.O.F., F. & A.M., R.A.M., K.T., R. & S. M., Lodge of Perfection, Princes of Jerusalem, Rose Croix, A.A.O.N.M.S., and others. In December, 1894, he married Marie R. Garcia, of Brooklyn, and resides at 418 Greene Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.

On March 3, 1892, the Consolidation Bill, or, as we shall call it more properly, the Referendum Bill, came up in the Legislature again. Mr. Webster, assisted by Assemblyman James W. Husted, of Westchester, succeeded in getting the House to consider the measure. General Husted's speech in behalf of Consolidation and in defence of the bill was a notable one. The Kings County members vehemently antagonized the bill. On March 15 the bill came up again as the special order for the day. Mr. Quigley, of Brooklyn, endeavored to kill the bill by striking out the enacting clause. His motion was withdrawn, however, after the Brooklyn men had made a canvass of the Assembly, and found that the bill was sure to be defeated anyhow. Upon the question being put, the bill was tabled by a vote of 54 to 45. Assemblyman George L. Weed was the only one of the Brooklyn delegation who voted in favor of the bill. The defeat of the bill aroused no little indignation in New York City and Brooklyn. In June a number of influential citizens of Brooklyn issued an address to the electors of that City, expressing their regret and surprise that a bill which provided for the submission of the question of Consolidation to the people should have

been antagonized almost unanimously by the Brooklyn representatives in the Assembly, and through their efforts defeated, and that the people whose servants these legislators were should have been deprived by them of the opportunity to say to the Legislature whether or not they favored Consolidation. They also expressed their conviction that the proposed Consolidation of New York would be of advantage to both Cities in facilitating enterprises for intercommunication, for sanitary and police purposes, and for the diminution of the burdens of taxation. In conclusion they called upon their citizens to organize in every election district to the end that such representatives should be chosen to the next Assembly as would be willing to allow the citizens of Brooklyn the right and opportunity to express their wishes on questions of vital interest. This address was signed by Alexander E. Orr, J. G. Jenkins, George L. Fox, Moses May, George W. Chauncey, S. B. Dutcher, C. T. Christiansen, Jere Johnson, Jr., H. W. Slocum, Joseph C. Hendrix and M. H. Hazzard.

On October 6 the Commission met and received the foregoing communication. E. C. Graves made a speech in favor of union, and on motion of Mr. Stranahan, Mr. Green was authorized once more to prepare a bill for the submission of the question of Consolidation to the voters.

On December 8 the Commission held a public meeting at the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, at which William J. Gaynor, Asa W. Tenney and others advocated union. On December 16 the Executive Committee of the Consolidation League of Brooklyn met at the Real Estate Exchange and took steps for the promotion of their campaign.

In this month of December the agitation for Consolidation assumed a new phase. With the exception of the work of the Consolidation Inquiry Commission, the effort to develop public sentiment in favor of the movement had not been organized, and the individual efforts which were being made were neutralized by the combined efforts of the opponents of Consolidation in the Legislature. In December, 1892, several Brooklynites met at the Montauk Club and formed the Consolidation League, the details of the organization of which valuable auxiliary will be given more fully on another page.

The year 1893 opened with the Consolidation Inquiry Commission undaunted, and with large accessions of public sentiment. On January 12 the Commission met, and Mr. Green submitted his draft of the Referendum Bill. Its terms were substantially the same as those in the bills previously introduced by the Commission. The bill provided, however, for a form of ballot on which the question was to be submitted to the people, and for some other minor details.

On January 25 the bill was introduced in the Legislature by Senator Aspinall and Assemblyman Webster, but was doomed to the same fate which its predecessors had suffered. It was not defeated, however, without an earnest struggle in its behalf. On March 7 the Consolidation League of Brooklyn

arranged for attending the hearing on the bill at Albany, and on March 8, a special train took 200 leading citizens to Albany to advocate union. On March 9 there was a hearing before the joint legislative Committees on Cities at Albany. William J. Gaynor and James Matthews advocated union, and Senator P. H. McCarren opposed it. On April 5 the Senate Committee unanimously reported the Referendum Bill adversely. On April 11 the Commission met again. Mr. Green read a review of the work done, and speeches were made declaring that the efforts to secure Consolidation should not be relaxed. On October 24 candidates for the State Legislature declared their position on the question of Consolidation, in response to the circular of the Consolidation League. On December 12 the Commission agreed to Mr. Green's bill with a section authorizing the Commission to draw a Charter in case of a favorable vote by the people. The section providing an appropriation of \$25,000 for the expenses of the Commission was cut out. On December 23 the Consolidation League approved of a bill proposing the union of only New York and Brooklyn.

On February 8, 1894, the Referendum Bill passed the Assembly by a vote of 106 to 7, on February 27 it passed the Senate by a vote of 18 to 7, Senator Reynolds' clause in regard to equal taxation having been rejected, and the bill became a law by the signature of Governor Roswell Pettibone Flower.

Apropos of the signature of this bill by Governor Flower, it is interesting to note that, beginning with 1890, the Legislature presented to each of four successive governors one of the four important bills which serve as landmarks in the history of Consolidation. In 1890 Governor Hill signed the Consolidation Inquiry Bill; in 1894 Governor Flower signed the Referendum Bill; in 1896 Governor Morton signed the Consolidation Act, and in 1897 Governor Black signed the Charter Act.

Governor Flower's signature to the Referendum Bill was attached with a ready conviction of its wisdom, born of a long career of active statesmanship and study of municipal affairs. He is a native of Theresa, Jefferson County, N. Y., where he was born, August 7, 1835, the sixth child of Nathan Monroe Flower and Mary Ann Boyle, and the descendant of pioneer ancestors, who settled in Connecticut in 1696. His first pennies were earned as a boy, picking wool in his father's wool-carding and cloth-dressing mill, and doing such work as presented itself in a rural community. He attended school during the winter-time and evening school, and finally graduating from the high school, devoted himself to village pedagogy for a few years. In 1853, after a brief experience as a store clerk, he became Deputy Postmaster at Watertown, N. Y., and from his salary accumulated enough to secure an interest in Postmaster William H. Sigourney's watch business. In 1859 he married Sarah M., daughter of Norris M. Woodruff; and ten years later, when Henry Keep, his wife's brother-in-law, died, he moved to New York and took charge of the estate, a property then worth \$1,000,000, but

now, under Mr. Flower's sagacious management, worth probably four times that amount. Meanwhile, Mr. Flower's financial relations had drawn him into the brokerage and banking business. In 1874 the firm of Benedict, Flower & Co. was dissolved, and subsequently the firm of R. P. Flower & Co. established, his partners being his two brothers, Anson R. and John D., and a nephew, Frederick S. Flower. In 1890, after a prosperous and honorable business career of a third of a century, he relinquished his active interest in the business and became a special partner. Mr. Flower's political career began with his first vote for Buchanan, since which he has been a steadfast Democrat. His active participation in political affairs, however, did not begin until about 1868, when he made many speeches in the Seymour and Blair campaign. As the intimate friend of Samuel J. Tilden, he suggested the organization which subsequently became famous as the "Tilden Machine." In 1870 he was Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, and directed the campaign which proved successful in spite of the party bolt. In 1881, upon the express declaration that he would not purchase a single vote, he was elected to Congress, and took a commanding position on questions of finance and taxation. He also participated actively in the legislation relating to rivers and harbors, and Chinese immigration. In 1882 there was a general demand for his nomination as Governor, but for the sake of party unity he made way for Grover Cleveland, declining in the same year a renomination to Congress. In 1888, however, for similar reasons of party harmony, he accepted the Congressional nomination, and was elected; and during his second term, as during his first, his career was distinguished by the same painstaking investigation and remarkable familiarity with every subject which he approached. On the great question of the tariff, he advocated the Mills Bill and opposed the McKinley tariff. His shrewd management of affairs as Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee in 1890 more strongly than ever called attention to him as a gubernatorial possibility, and in 1892 he was nominated and elected to the Governorship by a plurality of 47,937 over J. Sloat Fasset, the Republican candidate. On January 1, 1893, the little barefooted farmboy of Jefferson County reached a new stage of his constantly advancing career, and, honored with the highest honor in the gift of the State, assumed the Chief Magistracy of the Commonwealth. Mr. Flower's private life has been distinguished by many graces of personal character. The new church at Theresa, the St. Thomas Parish House, New York City, the Parish House of Trinity Church in Watertown, N. Y., and the Flower Hospital, New York City, erected (with one exception) wholly by his munificence, are but a few examples of his generosity.

It will be seen from allusions in the foregoing review of the progress of the Consolidation movement, that the Consolidation Inquiry Commission had a valuable auxiliary in the Consolidation League of Brooklyn, to whose influence the ultimate success of the movement was largely due. This organiza-

tion was the outgrowth of a speech made at the Montauk Club, in Brooklyn, in December, 1892, by William J. Gaynor, now a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, but then a practicing lawyer, who had successfully prosecuted a taxpayer's suit to stop the Long Island Water Supply Company fraud. Mr. Gaynor's speech gave an impetus to the subject such as it had not had before. In less than a fortnight a meeting was held at the Montauk Club in which Mr. Gaynor, James Matthews, James McMahon and Louis Liebman participated. They decided that it was necessary to arouse the favorable sentiment of Brooklyn, and they formed the Consolidation League for that purpose. The call for a public meeting at the Real Estate Exchange elicited a hearty response, and the place was filled. Before the end of February, 1893, the League was fully organized, and a meeting was held at 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, at which officers were elected. These officers, with the Central Committee subsequently chosen, were as follows: James Matthews, President; James McMahon, Treasurer; Sander Shanks, Secretary; Central Committee, A. Abraham, David Adee, John M. Alsgood, W. E. Bidwell, H. Batterman, Eugene D. Berri, David Barnett, E. F. Beecher, Henry P. Burger, A. P. Blanchard, Louis Behman, C. F. Brooks, W. A. Burns, Eugene G. Blackford, S. A. Byers, Andrew D. Baird, E. H. Bishop, Geo. W. Chauncey, Wm. H. Cummings, J. Curley, F. D. Creamer, R. B. Cantrell, M.D., William Dick, Claus Doscher, Desmond Dunne, Theo. C. Disbrow, Marshall S. Driggs, J. Henry Dick, W. H. Douglass, J. B. Davenport, Silas W. Driggs, O. M. Denton, Fred. H. Evans, Wm. Flanigan, Henry Franke, George H. Fisher, Wm. Gubbins, W. J. Gaynor, Edward C. Graves, Edward M. Grout, John Gibb, John C. Grennell, Rufus T. Griggs, W. T. Goundie, W. W. Hanley, A. S. Higgins, Wm. H. Hazzard, Cromwell Hadden, James B. Healey, Thos. C. Hoge, Matthew Hinman, Irwin H. Heasty, G. B. Horton, John G. Jenkins, Darwin R. James, W. P. Jones, Oliver Johnston, Wm. Johnston, W. N. Kenyon, Herman F. Koepke, Chas. Kirchoff, J. N. Kalley, Edwin Knowles, James S. King, M.D., John Loughran, Louis Liebmann, John Lefferts, Jr., Walter Longman, Daniel S. Loughran, David Liebmann, Max Lang, J. Lehrenkrauss, Julius Manheim, Isaac Mason, Fred. L. Mathews, W. H. Moger, Leonard Moody, David F. Manning, Thos. McCann, A. W. Momeyer, Edward Merritt, John Moran, P. H. McMahon, James McLaren, J. T. Marean, P. H. McNulty, W. S. Northridge, Joseph O'Brien, Henry Offerman, George W. Oakley, Josiah Partridge, Alexander Pearson, Dr. Harry Plympton, Russell Parker, D. B. Powell, Elwin S. Piper, W. H. Reynolds, James R. Ross, John F. Ryan, Col. N. T. Sprague, Chas. A. Silver, Thos. C. Smith, D. M. Somers, Prof. W. W. Share, Howard M. Smith, H. B. Scharmann, Rufus L. Scott, H. S. Stewart, Hugh Stewart, Chas. G. Street, John Shaw, W. T. Smith, Wm. Tumbridge, Stephen Underhill, Stephen Valentine, George W. White, Percy G. Williams, Samuel Wechsler, A. F. Wise.

William J. Gaynor, who was the originator of the Consolidation League, was born in Whitestown, N. Y., in 1851. His father, Kendrick K. Gaynor, a farmer, was a member of an association of abolitionists, and an ardent supporter of James G. Birney for President. The son did farm work, attending the district school, and then at the Whitestown Academy, and then left home to teach in Boston and continue his studies. He went to Brooklyn in 1873, became a reporter on local newspapers, and in 1875 began to practice law. He took a prominent place at the Bar, which culminated in his successful attack upon Mayor Chapin and other public officials in 1889, when they attempted to saddle the now celebrated Long Island Water Supply Company upon the City at a cost of \$1,250,000. This waste of public funds he stopped, and the retirement of Mayor Chapin and his associates from public life followed. His active fight against public abuses continued until 1893, when he was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court by the Republican party, although he was a Democrat. John Y. McKane attempted during that campaign to vote over 4,000 spurious ballots against Mr. Gaynor, and for that offence was convicted and sent to prison. Mr. Gaynor was elected by over 35,000 plurality, and pulled all the Republican ticket in after him. The next year, 1894, he was offered the Democratic nomination for Governor, but the party leaders would not accept his proposed platform, and he declined. The same convention then nominated him for Judge of the Court of Appeals and that he declined. Again in 1895, Judge Gaynor was offered the Democratic nomination for Mayor by all the leaders of the party, but again he declined to run. In 1897 he was frequently urged to accept the nomination for Mayor of the Greater New York, and a party was organized in Brooklyn to further that object, but he stopped the movement. Judge Gaynor has led a very retired and studious life other than during the four years he was fighting the political leaders almost single-handed. He has a charming home life, and a houseful of children with whom he spends nearly all his spare time. He has contributed numerous articles to the "Albany Law Journal," among them "The Arrest and Trial of Jesus from a Legal Standpoint," "The Constitutional Limitations of the Taxing Power," and "The Construction of Wills as to the Charging of Debts and Legacies on Realty." The only office he has ever held other than that of Supreme Court Judge, was that of Judge Advocate on the Staff of Gen. McLeer of the Second Brigade, to which he was appointed in 1890.

A biographical sketch of Edward M. Grout, who was an active factor in the League, and the efficient coadjutor of Judge Gaynor, is given in the group of Borough Presidents in Chapter IV.

James Matthews, one of the founders, and the first and only President of the League, was born in Brooklyn, March 25, 1839. He is the son of Azel D. Matthews, one of the old dry goods merchants of that city, who started in business in 1837, and is still the head of the firm of A. D. Matthews & Sons.



WILLIAM J. GAYNOR.



JAMES MATTHEWS.



JAMES M'MAHON.



ABRAHAM ABRAHAM.



James was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of fifteen entered his father's store. Under his father's direction, he received a rigid training in sound mercantile methods, and in the course of time developed such a marked capacity for business that he was admitted to the firm, of which he is still an active member, and to the success of which he has largely contributed. From the earliest inception of the Consolidation movement he has earnestly supported Messrs. Stranahan, Dutcher and other leading advocates in Brooklyn, and upon the formation of the Consolidation League in 1892, was chosen its President, which position he held until the work of the League was finished. With this exception he has never held public office, but has always been interested in public affairs. From 1860 to 1867 he was a member of the old volunteer fire department, and was one of the most enthusiastic and efficient "fire laddies" of the time. Among his social connections, he is a member and Trustee of the Montauk Club, and a member of the Brooklyn Club.

James McMahon, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and Treasurer of the League, was born in Franklin County, N. Y., October 15, 1831. His early education was acquired at the public schools of Rochester, N. Y. Engaging early in active business, first in the book trade and afterward in transportation, his business ability speedily brought prosperity. The well-known firm of Easton & McMahon became the Easton & McMahon Transportation Co., from the presidency of which Mr. McMahon retired some ten years ago. During the war this firm did a large inland transportation business, being connected with the B. & O. and Pennsylvania railroads. For the past twenty years, Mr. McMahon has been identified with the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, as a member of its Finance Committee, Chairman, Trustee and President. Although his business interests have been large and varied, Mr. McMahon is also an influential factor in the charitable and social organizations of his community. When but twenty-one years of age, he was elected a member of the Board of Education of Rochester, N. Y. He has also served on the Board of Education of his adopted City of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce; Director, Peoples' Trust Co., of Brooklyn; Trustee, London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.; Vice-President, Savings Bank Association of the State of New York; Vice-President and Chairman Finance Committee, Irish Emigrant Society; Director, Institute Arts and Sciences, and Vice-President, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Mention of these latter organizations, however, does not adequately indicate Mr. McMahon's influence in charitable affairs, for his kindly nature and deep interest in the welfare of others have resulted in constant activity in the organized charities of Brooklyn for a long series of years. Mr. McMahon is a member of the Catholic Club of New York, the Hardware Club of New York, the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, and the Columbian Club of Brooklyn.

Sanders Shanks, Secretary of the League, is a young lawyer. He was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1863, and is a son of William F. G. Shanks, the veteran war correspondent and former city editor of the "New York Tribune." Mr. Shanks is a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, and began life as a reporter on the "New York Times." He occupied his leisure hours in studying law with ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway, and later with ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris. He was admitted to practice in 1892. He gave up newspaper work in 1893, and has practiced his profession in Brooklyn since then. He has been counsel in several important litigations, among them being the case of *Moynahan vs. Birkett*. As attorney for the plaintiff in that suit, he prevented the payment of over \$49,000 of the taxpayers' money for fraudulent work at the St. Johnland County Farm for the Insane. Mr. Shanks was one of the first active workers for Consolidation, and gave up three years to that labor. He attended to all the details of the work, and spent nearly all of two winters in Albany in efforts to induce the Legislature to pass the bill allowing the people to vote on the questions, efforts that were finally successful. Since Consolidation he has been counsel in numerous legal proceedings involving the construction of the Greater New York Charter.

Many members of the League who were not officers were equally zealous in the prosecution of its work, and as many of their names will appear in the accounts of subsequent proceedings, it will be instructive to make the acquaintance of some of the leaders now.

Abraham Abraham, an earnest and influential member of the League, was born in the old City of New York in 1843, and received his education on Manhattan Island, but in 1865 moved to Brooklyn and established himself in business. Commencing with a few employees, he has now become one of the great merchants of the United States. The department store of Abraham & Straus, of which he is the head, employs enough people to make three full regiments, if they were all men, or a whole army brigade under the new military standard of the country, and the concern is one of the largest establishments of its kind in the world. Although closely devoted to business, he has found time to take an interest in public affairs, and has earnestly supported everything tending to benefit the City of Brooklyn. He was quick to recognize the advantages of Consolidation, and the movement had in him one of its most powerful and most enthusiastic advocates. He appeared before the Lexow Committee and ex-Mayor Wurster in behalf of the leading Brooklyn merchants, and his timely and efficient intercession did much to hasten the consummation of the union between the two cities. He has also devoted much attention to charitable work, and at present he is Vice-President of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and one of the Directors of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, also President of Temple Israel, and a Director of the Brooklyn Society of Arts and Sciences. He is also a



EUGENE G. BLACKFORD.



SILAS W. DRIGGS.



JOHN LEFFERTS, JR.



PETER HENRY M'NULTY.



member of the Union League, Brooklyn and Oxford Clubs of Brooklyn; and the Chamber of Commerce of New York.

Eugene G. Blackford, banker and pisciculturist, whose name lent much influence to the movement, is the son of Gilbert L. and Mary A. Blackford, and was born at Morristown, N. J., August 8, 1839. His earliest progenitors in this country were of Scottish origin, and settled in New Jersey in the later 1600's. Mr. Blackford went to school in Brooklyn until he was fourteen, and then was employed successively by a ship broker, a steamboat company, a railroad company and a dry goods merchant. To the latter, A. T. Stewart, he attributes his first substantial business training. His next occupation was that of bookkeeper for a firm of fish dealers in Fulton Market, and here he discovered possibilities of success which led him to adopt the business as his own. Ever since 1867 he has actively been engaged in the culture, taking and merchandising of fish, and does an enormous business under the name of Eugene G. Blackford. He is also President of the wholesale fish and commission house of "Blackfords," an incorporated company. The extent of his transactions led him in 1886 to enter concurrently into the banking business, and he now holds the position of President of the Bedford Bank. Since 1872 Mr. Blackford has been a close student of the history and propagation of fish, and had charge of the piscatorial exhibit at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. In 1880 he sent 130 tons of exhibits to the International Fish Exhibition in Berlin, from which, as from the Centennial, he received a silver medal. He has been an invaluable coadjutor of the United States Fish Commission, and has devoted a great deal of his time, and large sums of money, to the advancement of his favorite science. He is well known to naturalists and pisciculturists at home and abroad, and is frequently the medium of international communications on the subject of the inhabitants of the deep. In 1860 Mr. Blackford married Frances L. Green of New York. He is a zealous member of the Baptist denomination, in which his grandfather and great grandfather were clergymen. Mr. Blackford is President of the American Writing Machine Co., the Biological School at Cold Spring, Long Island; the Atlantic Avenue Board of Improvement, and "Blackfords," a director of the Schermerhorn Bank and Hide & Leather Bank; Chairman of the Executive Committee of People's Trust Co., City Savings Bank, and the Union Typewriter Co., a Trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; and a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. He is also a member of the following clubs: The Manhattan and Fulton Clubs of New York, and the Union League, Montauk, Hamilton, Brooklyn, Rembrandt, Riding & Driving and Dyker Meadow Clubs of Brooklyn.

George W. Chauncey, of Brooklyn, one of the most energetic members of the League, was born in Brooklyn in 1847. At the age of eighteen he was graduated from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and after a three years' finishing course in Columbia University, entered the real estate business in

his native City. His liberal education and his extensive business relations enabled him to form a clear and positive conviction as to the advisability of Consolidation, and when the Consolidation League was formed he was among the foremost to enter zealously upon the work which it had undertaken. He and three of his associates—James Matthews, A. Abraham and James D. Lynch—were familiarly called the “big four” on account of their herculean labors in behalf of union. Mr. Chauncey’s high position in real estate matters, and the recognized standing of the others, gave their opinions importance, and the influence which they exerted upon others was of the greatest value in accomplishing the end in view. As member of the Executive Committee of the League, part of whose duty was the education of members of the Legislature up to a realization of the desirability of Consolidation, Mr. Chauncey’s efforts were most persistent and effective. Among the social organizations of which he is a member are the Brooklyn Club and Hamilton Club, of Brooklyn, and the Military Club (Seventh Regiment Veteran), of New York. He is President of the D. & M. Chauncey Real Estate Co., Ltd., and holds other responsible business relations.

Silas Wright Driggs was another ardent Consolidationist, in which faith he was thoroughly indoctrinated by his father, Hon. Edmund Driggs—a gentleman widely known politically and socially in his day and generation, having filled the offices of Alderman of the City of Williamsburg, Tax-Collector of Brooklyn, President of the ancient village of Williamsburgh, and many other offices of honor and trust. An intimate personal and political friend of the distinguished Governor of New York, Silas Wright, Mr. Driggs, upon the birth of his son, the subject of this sketch, March 10, 1847, bestowed upon him the name of his illustrious friend, Silas Wright. The family at this time were residing in New York. One year later they moved to Williamsburg, and have been identified with that section of the City for the past fifty years. S. W. Driggs has been in the warehousing business since his early manhood, and succeeded his brother, Marshall S. Driggs, who for more than thirty years conducted an extensive business in South Street, New York, and from which he retired in 1889. Mr. Driggs, who has been a consistent Democrat, like his father, has persistently refused to hold any political office. He is a member of the Crescent Athletic, National City and Brooklyn Democratic Clubs, and in religious belief is of the Baptist faith.

John Lefferts, Jr., son of the late John Lefferts, who was well known in financial circles, and a highly respected and much esteemed citizen of Brooklyn, descends from an old Holland family who settled in Flatbush in 1660, during the days when Peter Stuyvesant presided over the destinies of New Amsterdam. Mr. Lefferts was educated in old Erasmus Hall Academy in Flatbush, and then in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. With this foundation he took a law course in Columbia Law School, graduating in the class of 1876, and was admitted to the Bar the same year. He has always

practiced in Brooklyn, chiefly in the real estate department of the profession, in which he has made a marked success. He has never held political office, but he was an active member of the Consolidation League, and one of the Committee of Seven on Organization, etc. He was and is a firm believer in the benefits to accrue to all the Boroughs from the municipal union, and when hard work had to be done to promote Consolidation, he was one of the most earnest laborers in cultivating public opinion. Mr. Lefferts is a member of the Holland Society of New York, the St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island and the Montauk Club, of Brooklyn.

Peter H. McNulty, Democratic Senator from the Sixth Senatorial District (of Brooklyn), an advocate of Consolidation, and a voter for the measure when it came up in the Senate, was born in Brooklyn, May 4, 1858. He has contended with many disadvantages of circumstances, but has risen in the world by his industry and innate ability. He had received only a few years of schooling when, at the age of thirteen, he began to support himself. Up to 1895 he was chiefly connected with the dry goods business, first as errand boy, then as traveling salesman, and finally manager of the mammoth establishment of Wechsler & Abraham. When the latter firm was dissolved, he formed a partnership with the senior member under the firm name of Wechsler & McNulty. In July, 1895, he withdrew from the concern and has since devoted himself to real estate improvement. He is now President of the Brooklyn Realty and Improvement Co., and one of the largest real estate holders in the settlement called Kensington. For fourteen years he has been a member of the National Guard, in which he holds the rank of major. He has always taken an interest in public affairs, especially those affecting the public schools. For nine years he has been a member of the Board of Education, and was one of the first advocates of manual training in the Brooklyn schools. He has also been conspicuous as one of the first advocates of the bicycle path, and as the champion of five-cent car fares and clean cars. In 1895 he was elected to the State Senate as a Democrat in a closely contested district, and has served efficiently on the Committees on Banks, Military Affairs, Public Education, Revision and Public Printing.

Leonard Moody was born at East Pittston, Me., on the Kennebec River, in the year 1839. There he received his education and remained on his father's farm until he was twelve years old, when he went to sea, returning to East Pittston four years later. He then bought a farm, which in the following years was greatly enlarged by the further purchase of farm and woodland, and which is still his property. In 1857 Mr. Moody started in the lumber business, and went to Virginia, and was very successful in this industry. Three years later he returned to his estate at Pittston. When in 1860 the call to arms sounded, Mr. Moody was one of the first to organize the Twenty-first Maine Regiment. As a member of this regiment he distinguished himself on different occasions. Near Fort Monroe he barely escaped death or capture

by taking refuge on a sailing vessel at the last moment, but he remained with his regiment until he was compelled by the advice of different physicians to get his discharge. The hardships and exposures during his service in the army had weakened his health so much that only exceptionally good care could save his life. Mr. Moody has always been energetic and industrious, and his present wealth and the general esteem he enjoys give proof of this. From year to year he extended his business, and soon afterward he established his headquarters in New York, where in 1864 he married a daughter of Henry Quantin. Mr. Moody was not only energetic and industrious, but he also possessed great talent for seeing good business chances. This induced him to establish himself in the real estate business in Brooklyn, and to open a small office on Flatbush Avenue. He had the same success in this business as in his former enterprise, and is now one of the first and best known real estate dealers of the City. His offices are No. 20 Court Street and No. 309 Flatbush Avenue. Mr. Moody is Vice-President of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, and was Chairman of the Building Committee when the Real Estate Exchange Building in Montague Street, was erected, costing \$400,000. He was a Director of the Montauk Club and Chairman of the Building Committee for the Club House, which has cost \$250,000. He is also a member of the Oxford Club, Union League Club, Crescent Athletic Club, the old standbys of the New England Society, U. S. Grant Post, G.A.R., a Royal Arch Mason, Director of the Kings County Bank, City Savings Bank, Hamilton Trust Company, Vice-President of the Co-Operative Building Bank and Trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. From the beginning of the agitation for consolidating the Cities, Mr. Moody was a most active and sincere supporter of the Consolidation Bill. Few men sacrificed for this object as much time and money as he. He was one of the suggestors of the Consolidation League, and in the Real Estate Exchange he proposed Mr. Matthews for President of the League. He was at Albany several times in order to recommend the adoption of the Consolidation Bill, the first time before the Senate Committee, and in company with Judge Gaynor, George Chauncey, James Matthews and James McMahon, went repeatedly before the Governor to urge him to sign the bill.

Russell Parker, manufacturer of India rubber goods, was born in New York City, January 23, 1852, and was educated in the public schools and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. Mr. Parker is a son of the late Chas. Parker, Esq., the famous restaurateur of *ante-bellum* days, whose establishment, located for many years at No. 20 Dey Street, New York, was patronized by the leading merchants of those days. After completing his studies, he became connected with one of the local houses in the India rubber line. Here he developed an adaptability for the business, and a reputation for sound judgment, which soon won for him the confidence of his employers and the trade. In 1879, in connection with Jas. H. Stearns and Benj. F. Sutton,



LEONARD MOODY.



RUSSELL PARKER.



ELWIN S. PIPER.



JAMES R. ROSS.

he established the rubber manufacturing business which, from humble beginnings, has grown to large proportions, and enjoys a world-wide reputation for the superiority of its productions. He is now the President of this company. He is also President of the Montauk Theatre Company, the Alpha Rubber Company, of Montreal, Canada, and the Spofford Yacht Club, and is a director in the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, and many other financial enterprises. He is also a member of the Union League Club and the Crescent Athletic Club, of Brooklyn. Mr. Parker was one of the pioneer Consolidationists of Brooklyn, and was identified with the movement before the Consolidation League was organized. He worked industriously at home and at Albany, appeared at all public meetings on the subject, and spoke eloquently on many occasions. He was Chairman of the League Committee on badges, and was the author of the idea of the buttons which did so much to advertise and popularize the movement.

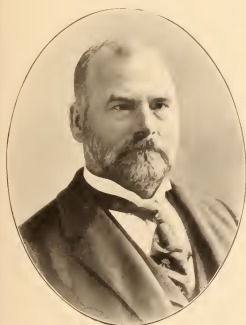
Elwin S. Piper, a prominent merchant of Brooklyn, President of the Grand Street Board of Trade, and member of the Consolidation League, was born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y. He was educated at Saratoga and at Troy, N. Y., and later graduated at the State Normal College at Albany, with the class of '74, being valedictorian and honor man of his class. In 1886 Mr. Piper removed to Brooklyn, and during the twelve years which have elapsed since that date, he has built up one of the great general stores of Brooklyn, known as the "Grand Bazaar of Elwin S. Piper, the Universal Provider." Mr. Piper employs from 150 to 200 clerks, and has not only created a great retail business, but has also built up a wholesale and mail trade of large proportions. His business methods are direct, energetic and honorable. He is known as the most influential and enterprising merchant on Grand Street, Brooklyn, and has contributed much by example and energy to the prosperity of that part of his adopted city. He is always foremost in any enterprise which tends to advance its interests. In 1895, upon the organization of the Grand Street Board of Trade, Mr. Piper was chosen the first President. He was re-elected the succeeding year. In 1896 Mayor Wurster appointed him a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education. He is also a Trustee of the Eastern District Hospital; President of the Eagle Savings and Loan Association, and active in many business and charitable enterprises. He was a member of the Committee appointed during the administration of Mayor Hewitt to consider the project of a new East River Bridge, and has been an outspoken advocate, not only of a new bridge, but also of the Consolidation of the great adjacent communities of New York and Brooklyn. In the social and club life of Brooklyn, Mr. Piper is an important factor, and includes among his connections membership in the Hanover Club, and the Union League Club.

James R. Ross, a member of the Central Committee of the League, and an earnest advocate of municipal union, is senior partner of the firm of James

R. Ross & Co., real estate brokers and managers of Brooklyn. He was born April 19, 1865, in Williamsburg (Brooklyn), and after attending the public schools and the Polytechnic Institute, at the age of seventeen started out to make his fortune. His native shrewdness and energy enabled him to push ahead rapidly in commercial life, and he became a member of the Consolidated Stock, Petroleum and Mining Exchange of New York, for the more successful prosecution of his enterprises. In 1892 he established himself in the real estate business in his native city of Brooklyn, and has greatly promoted the development of the Bedford section. His partner is Henry E. Pickford. In politics Mr. Ross is a Republican, and since the reorganization of the Republican party in Kings County, has filled all the offices in the district association, was several times member of Ward Committee, and in 1895 was delegate from Twenty-third Ward to King's County General Committee. He is at present time the Secretary of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, President of the Bedford Section Board of Trade, and is a member of the Crescent Athletic Club.

Rufus Leonard Scott, another active member of the Central Committee, was born at Lanesborough, Mass., March 31, 1835, the youngest son of the late Leonard and Fanny Dickinson Scott. On both the paternal and maternal sides, he descends from sturdy Puritan ancestors, who came to America about the middle of the seventeenth century, and settled at Wethersfield, Conn., and Hadley, Mass. He was educated at Lenox Academy and East Williston Seminary, and at the age of eighteen was appointed to the charge of a public school in his town. Determining to study law he removed to New York, and later, after teaching for a year in Illinois, he began his legal studies in the office of the late Judge Joseph Neilson. In 1861 Mr. Scott was admitted to the Bar of New York, and has long been numbered among the successful lawyers of the Metropolis. In politics Mr. Scott is a Democrat. In 1877 he was elected Register of Arrears for the City of Brooklyn, and introduced many salutary reforms of the utmost value to the taxpayers. He was a member-at-large of the Board of Aldermen in 1884-85, declining a renomination, and a member of the Board of Education from 1886 until 1889, when he resigned. Mr. Scott has taken an active interest in all genuine efforts for reform, and the improvement of the City of Brooklyn; was influential in securing rapid transit, and has promoted many prosperous business enterprises and worthy charities of his adopted city. In June, 1866, Mr. Scott married Maria E. Hull, of Greenpoint. They have three children, two sons and a daughter.

Daniel M. Somers, senior member of the firm of Somers Brothers, of Brooklyn, was born in Fairfax County, Va., in 1841. The family is descended from Lord Chancellor John Somers, the English lawyer and statesman, and dates back to 1642 in this country. Intermediate ancestors were staunch American patriots, and took active parts in the War for Independence and



RUFUS L. SCOTT.



D. M. SOMERS.



NATHANIEL T. SPRAGUE.



WILLIAM TUMBRIDGE.



the War of 1812. Mr. Somers was educated at the Episcopal High School in the county of his nativity, and came to Brooklyn in 1865, when he started in business with his brothers under the firm name of Somers Brothers. During the third of a century in which they have continued under this title, they have developed a large and extensive business in the manufacture and sale of decorated metal receptacles, tin signs, tin tobacco tags, and other novel advertising devices, for which they have established a reputation throughout our own and foreign countries. They are the originators of decorated tin boxes, such as are now in use, and among the first to make tin plate in the United States. Their factory at Third Street and Third Avenue in Brooklyn covers two acres of land, and gives employment to a large number of skilled laborers. Mr. Somers' associates in business are Joseph L. Somers, Guy A. Somers, W. H. Atkinson and Elmer E. Somers. Quiet and unostentatious by natural temperament and education, he has not been a man of political ambition, and when he has been called into public service, it has been solely because of his personal qualifications. For four years he was a Park Commissioner of the City of Brooklyn, and also served as World's Fair Commissioner at Chicago. His interest in the development of Brooklyn made him a strong advocate of Consolidation, and he was an influential member of the Consolidation League's Central Committee. He has been connected with many clubs of Brooklyn, and is now a member of the Brooklyn Club and the Manufacturers' Association, having been a Director of the latter since its commencement. He also took part in establishing the Manufacturers' Insurance Co., and the Manufacturers' Trust Co. Mr. Somers is married and has three children, two of whom are living.

Nathan Turner Sprague, one of the earliest and most earnest members of the League, son of Nathan Turner Sprague, Sr., and Susan Button Sprague, was born at Mt. Holly, Vt., June 22, 1828. His immigrant ancestor came from England in 1629 and settled in Salem, Mass., nine years after the landing of the Pilgrims. N. T. Sprague, Sr., was a successful man of affairs, and held many positions of public trust. For nineteen terms he was a member of the Vermont Legislature, and for several years was County Judge. N. T. Sprague, Jr., began business in a country store in 1847, but in 1851, became engaged in financial operations, and in 1864 organized the First National Bank of Brandon, Vt. In 1867 he purchased all the business properties of the Howe Scale Co., which he soon developed into one of the largest manufacturing concerns in Vermont. In 1870, in association with Gen. H. H. Baxter and Trenor W. Park, he established the Baxter National Bank of Rutland, of which, for many years, he was General Manager. In 1872 he was elected to the State Senate, and subsequently served twice in the Assembly. In 1879 he became conspicuously identified with the business interests of Brooklyn, N. Y., by the extensive purchase of real estate. In 1883 he was one of the founders of the Sprague National Bank of Brooklyn, of which he

is President, and in 1886 organized the City Savings Bank of Brooklyn. In 1889 he purchased the Northwestern and Florida Railroad, of which he is also President. He has been a generous patron of various public institutions, in several of which he holds responsible positions of honor and trust. He is a Trustee of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, the Berkeley Institute, the Brooklyn Free Library, and the Brooklyn Central Dispensary, and President of the East Greenwich (R. I.) Water Supply Co. and the Bay Shore Water Supply Co., L. I. For five years he was President of the American Agricultural Association, and for the same length of time President of the Sheep Breeders' Association. In politics he has always been an earnest Republican. Mr. Sprague was married in 1849 to Minerva Hull, of Wallingford, Vt., who died in 1856; later to Melinda J. Evans, of Springfield, O., who died in 1885, and then to Elizabeth Harrison of Brooklyn, his present wife.

William Tumbridge, of Brooklyn, proprietor of the Hotel St. George, was born of English parents at the Cape of Good Hope in 1845. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a seafaring life, and in 1864 he came to New York and joined the United States Navy. He was assigned to the United States Ship "Tacony," of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, then at Hampton Roads, under command of Admiral Porter. He served with distinction to the close of the war, was in both engagements at Fort Fisher, and was one of the landing force. At the age of twenty-one he became a member of the American Shipmasters' Association, and was engaged in the South American trade until 1868, when he settled in New York and operated successfully in Wall Street for ten years. His old love for the sea returning, the year 1878 found him in command of the American clipper ship "Spartan," in the European trade, one of his trips from New York to Havre having been made in eighteen days. He afterward commanded the steamship "Borrowdale," which reached a latitude of 66 degrees north, in the Gulf of Bothnia, the highest latitude attained up to that time for so large a vessel, 2,000 tons. In 1885 he built the Hotel St. George on the fashionable "Heights" of Brooklyn, and both from his own convictions, and from his extensive association with people, was convinced of the desirability of municipal consolidation. He was an ardent Consolidationist, and an active member of the Consolidation League, and contributed in no small degree to the success of its labors. Captain Tumbridge is a member of the American Shipbuilders' Association, the Maritime Exchange, Consolidated Stock Exchange, Hotel Association, and the Atlantic Yacht Club. In politics he is a Democrat and a free trader. In 1868 he was married to a New York lady, and has four sons living. The eldest son, John W., is a graduate of the Rensselaer Institute, Troy, and also Cornell University, and now manager of the Hotel St. George.

Up to the time of the formation of the Consolidation League, not a single man of political prominence had been conspicuously identified with the Consolidation movement, which had been opposed from the start by politicians

and the local newspapers. It became evident to the League, therefore, that the first step necessary was to reach the Legislature, even without political backing. The League demanded a public hearing, and finally, on March 8, as previously recorded, over 200 members journeyed to Albany in a special train and presented their arguments to the joint committees on Cities of the Senate and Assembly. The members of these committees refused even to report a bill allowing the voters to express their opinion on Consolidation. Then the League plunged into local politics. Every candidate for the Senate or Assembly was requested to put himself on record either for or against this question, and the League fought every candidate who opposed the measure. The result was a political revolution. The dominant party, the Democratic, was beaten by over 33,000 plurality. William J. Gaynor was elected to the Supreme Court bench by over 35,000 plurality, and a delegation favorable to Consolidation secured from Brooklyn. Almost the first thing that the succeeding Legislature did was to pass, in February, 1894, a bill referring this important question to popular vote. This was less than one year after the formal organization of the Consolidation League.

By this time, the local newspapers and office-holders realized the magnitude of the movement, and increased their efforts to stop it. The newspaper clippings received by the Secretary from May to November, 1894, showed over 800 columns of adverse criticism printed in the Brooklyn papers. This did not include the cartoons, some of them occupying whole pages, and pretending to represent the horrors of surrendering Brooklyn to the tender mercies of the Tiger of Tammany Hall. With a few distinguished exceptions, Republican and Democratic leaders opposed the project, and refused to allow it to find support in party platforms or be discussed at party meetings. This necessitated an enormous amount of work on the part of the League. Meetings were held all over the city of Brooklyn, and a large sum of money secured for the distribution of literature. Two strongly argumentative pamphlets, by Edward C. Graves, and one by Edward A. Bradford, were distributed, together with smaller documents printed in German and English. In all, over 2,000,000 pieces of literature were distributed by the League in Brooklyn alone, and over 12,000 letters passed through Secretary Shanks' hands.

Early in the Spring of 1894 the Secretary made a tentative canvass of certain selected districts, and the result, carefully verified, showed about sixty-four per cent. of the voters canvassed favored Consolidation. The work was in a very satisfactory state up to about July 1, when 21,872 electors signed membership cards in the League. Then something occurred that almost destroyed the entire movement. This was the Lexow Investigation in New York, and the subsequent exposure of the condition of public affairs in that City. The Brooklyn newspapers warned their constituents against the iniquities of New York, and the effect was undoubtedly serious. Gentlemen who

were at heart ardent consolidationists, and who had contributed time and money to the cause, hesitated, and finally withdrew their support, declaring, as they believed, that the time was not yet ripe for union, and that New York should first show, at the ensuing election, her ability to govern herself by defeating Tammany. The demand for Consolidation literature dropped off, and people had to be urged to read it.

The movement had grown too big, however, to be defeated, and as the election of 1894 approached, great public interest was shown in the subject. As the Referendum bill, which had passed the Legislature early that year, had generally been called the "Consolidation Bill," there was a popular misapprehension as to its scope which had to be corrected. On October 15, 1894, the Consolidation Inquiry Commission issued the following statement to the voters:

"Your vote is only a simple expression of opinion. Actual consolidation does not come until the Legislature acts. Electors will please observe that this vote amounts to nothing more than a simple expression of opinion on the general subject of Consolidation. It is merely the gathering of the sentiment of the electors of each municipality advisory as to future proceedings. If every ballot in a city or town were cast in favor of Consolidation, there would be no finality about it; no Consolidation would result until further action by the Legislature prescribing methods, terms and conditions."

The result of the election of November 6, 1894, as certified by the Secretary of State, was as follows:

	Total Vote Cast.	Preference of Voters.			Majority.	
		For.	Against.	Defective.	For.	Against.
New York County.....	166,505	96,938	59,959	9,608	36,979	.....
Kings County.	129,466	64,744	64,467	255	277	.....
Queens County.....	12,453	7,712	4,741	.....	2,971	.....
Richmond County.....	7,041	5,531	1,505	5	4,026	.....
Eastchester.....	634	374	260	.....	114	.....
Westchester.....	1,241	620	621	.....	1	.....
Pelham.....	404	251	153	.....	98	.....
Total.....	317,744	176,170	131,706	9,868	44,465	1

Only two towns cast an adverse vote, Westchester, as shown above, and Flushing (Queens County), which cast 1,144 votes for and 1,407 against the proposition. Mount Vernon, which was not included in the scope of the Commission's bill, asked for special permission to vote on the question and rejected it, the vote standing 873 for and 1,603 against.

There were general felicitations upon the result. Individual gentlemen who had clung tenaciously to their convictions, and striven assiduously for thirty years for Consolidation, now saw a substantial prospect of its consummation, and the Consolidation League of Brooklyn contemplated, with excusable pride, the results of its twenty-two months of organized work.

The election of 1894 ended another distinct period of the history of Consolidation. The Referendum had resulted in a favorable verdict, but that was not Consolidation itself. Now a new chapter began, extending from the declaration of the people in favor of union to the passage of the Consolidation Act itself in May, 1896. After the election of November, 1894, the sentiment in favor of Consolidation increased measurably in Brooklyn, but encountered organized opposition at the hands of the League of Loyal Citizens, which was formed November 21, 1894. This association was organized for the purpose of having the verdict of November 6 set aside, and a new election held, with the ultimate aim of defeating Consolidation. William C. Redfield was President; A. F. Britton and D. G. Harriman, Vice-Presidents; A. A. Low, Treasurer; Edward Barr, Secretary, and J. O. Cleaveland, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The League maintained a propaganda by means of leaflets, letters, circulars, and a weekly publication called "Greater Brooklyn," and adopted the flag of Brooklyn as its standard. It vigorously antagonized the Consolidation Bill prepared in 1895 by the Consolidation Inquiry Commission, and urged a Referendum amendment which succeeded for the time in killing the bill.

On February 15, 1895, William C. Redfield, A. A. Low, Wm. N. Dykeman, James O. Cleaveland, William Allaire Shortt, Albert G. McDonald and others appeared in the interest of the League before the State Senate Committee on Cities and antagonized the Lexow and Reynolds bill.

In 1896 the League secured the introduction in the Legislature of a bill resubmitting the question of Consolidation to the people, but did not succeed in having it passed. On April 28, 1896, a mass meeting was held in Cooper Union, New York, to protest against Consolidation, in which the League took a conspicuous part. The speakers were William C. Redfield, A. A. Low, Cornelius N. Bliss, James C. Carter and the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D., and a letter was read from the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst. Letters by Dr. Cuyler, the Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D., Rev. Charles H. Hall, D.D., and Charles W. Thompson constituted one of the booklets (No. 4), which the League circulated freely. The President of the League, expressing the views of himself and associates, five months after Consolidation had gone into effect, stated that they considered that events since Consolidation had taken place had more than fully borne out their predictions and arguments against it.

Returning to the election of 1894, the leading events of the succeeding fourteen months were as follows:

In 1894, on November 12, Mr. Stranahan proposed progressive consolidation with one city but two counties. On November 13 the Consolidation Inquiry Commission decided that it was best to secure union at once and the Charter later. On November 14 a proposition was made to resubmit the question to the voters. On November 21 the League of Loyal Citizens was organized. On November 25 the women of Brooklyn organized to oppose

Consolidation. On December 21 Chauncey M. Depew made a memorable speech in favor of Consolidation at the New England Society dinner in Brooklyn.

In 1895, on January 2, Senator Lexow introduced a bill in the State Senate providing for a continuance of the Consolidation Inquiry Commission, and the framing of a charter by them. Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, opposed it. On January 5 Mayors Schieren and Strong expressed the opinion that a Consolidation bill should provide for a Commission appointed by the Governor and the Mayors of the two cities, to consist of nine members, the Mayors to be members ex-officio. On January 9 Senator Reynolds introduced a bill in the State Senate providing for a Commission of nine, three to be appointed by the Governor, three by the Mayor of New York, and three by the Mayor of Brooklyn, to prepare bills for Consolidation. On January 27 a referendum amendment was urged before the Legislature. On February 28 the Senate Committee gave its final hearing on the Consolidation bills. On March 17 the League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn sent a circular to the Legislature, remonstrating against Consolidation. On April 10 Lieutenant-Governor Saxton championed the referendum amendment. On April 18 the Senate Committee reported a bill providing for the appointment of a Commission to consist of the Mayors of New York, Brooklyn and Long Island City, the President of the old Commission, Andrew H. Green, the State Engineer, the Attorney-General, and nine other Commissioners to be chosen by the Governor. On April 29 Alderman Cary presented a resolution in the Brooklyn Common Council, committing the Council to a position against Consolidation. May 7 the Supervisors of Kings County condemned Consolidation. On May 14 the Lower House of the Legislature passed the Consolidation bill without the referendum amendment. On May 16 the bill was killed in the Senate. Mayor Schieren telegraphed to Governor Morton that public sentiment in Brooklyn demanded a referendum. On May 24, at a meeting of the Greater New York Commission, Mr. Green declared that the contention for Consolidation would be continued. On November 26 the League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn announced that it would demand the re-submission of the question to the people.

The year 1896 opened with an important legislative step, which contributed materially to the impetus of the Consolidation movement. This was the passage, on January 9, of a resolution introduced by Senator Clarence Lexow, providing that the Senate and Assembly Committees on Affairs of Cities, be constituted a joint committee to investigate and inquire into all the matters set forth and related to the questions of Consolidation, with power to appoint a sub-committee consisting of four Senators and five members of Assembly, to act in its stead, and to make a preliminary report not later than March 1, 1896, to the end that proper legislation might be enacted in the premises. Pursuant to this resolution, the joint committee appointed the following sub-



CLARENCE LEXOW.



CHARLES B. PAGE.



THOMAS F. GRADY.



ASA W. TENNEY.



committee: Senator Clarence Lexow, of Nyack; Senator George W. Brush, of Brooklyn; Senator Charles B. Page, of New York; Senator Thomas F. Grady, of New York; Assemblyman James M. E. O'Grady, of Rochester; Assemblyman George C. Austin, of New York; Assemblyman Edwin M. Wells, of Syracuse; Assemblyman John McKeon, of Brooklyn, and Assemblyman Keenholtz.

The Chairman of the Committee, Senator Lexow, occupied a prominent position in the public view, not only because of his sympathetic championship of the Consolidation movement, but also on account of his conspicuous services in the Legislature. Mr. Lexow was born in 1852, in Rockland County, N. Y., which, with Orange County, constitutes the Twenty-third Senatorial District which he represents. After receiving a public school education, he enjoyed the advantages of a university education, first at Bonn, Germany, and then at Columbia Law School. He is one of the best known lawyers of New York City, where he has his law offices, although he resides in Nyack, of which he is Corporation Counsel. Mr. Lexow's popularity may be judged from the fact that, although he is a strong Republican, his energetic canvass in a Democratic district resulted in his election. In the Senate affairs of 1894-95 he was a prominent and active participant. He was Chairman of the Committees on Internal Affairs and Literature, and a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Claims, and Joint Library. In 1894 he took a great interest in the various bills for the investigation and reformation of the government of New York City, and in this connection won a large measure of his distinction. As chairman of the famous "Lexow Committee," appointed to investigate the Police Department of New York, he displayed a fearless hostility to official corruption which has led to the colloquialism "to Lexow," meaning "to investigate," or "to expose." The revelations of the Lexow Committee were so extraordinary in their nature that they led to the great political upheaval in November, 1894, by which the Tammany Democracy was dispossessed, and the reform administration under Mayor William L. Strong installed. In the same session of the Legislature, Senator Lexow introduced several important measures, including the bill abolishing the Board of Police of New York as then constituted (three Democrats and one Republican), and substituting another composed of two Democrats and two Republicans. He also introduced bills for Rapid Transit in New York, filling vacancies in the Constitutional Convention, regulating the sale of convict-made goods, etc. In 1895 he was re-elected by a vote of 14,244 against 10,627 for George Dickey, Democrat. In 1896 he distinguished himself by introducing several more bills of great importance, including bills for the creation of the "Greater New York," ceding land along the Palisades in Rockland County to the United States for a National Park, acquiring the Stony Point Battleground for a State reservation; providing for the appointment of a Board of Land Records; providing for the construction of the East River Bridge; authorizing

historical societies to buy real estate; empowering the Attorney-General to bring action against certain monopolies; requiring corporation reports to be published, etc. In the Senate of 1896-98, among other positions, he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee and of the Committee on Affairs of Cities. In 1897 he was chairman of the Joint Trust Investigation Committee of the Legislature.

Charles Benjamin Page, another member of the Committee, was born in Olean, N. Y., November 4, 1851, and is the son of Rufus L. Page and Elizabeth A. Hall. He began his studies at the Olean Academy, afterward attending private schools at Olean and at New Marlboro, Mass. In 1870 he came to New York City and commenced his legal studies in the office of Addison G. Rice, and continued them with Judge Freeman J. Fithian. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1876, and at once commenced practice in that City. In March, 1886, he formed a partnership with Horace Secor, Jr., under the style of Secor & Page, whose offices are at 132 Nassau Street. He has established a general and prosperous law business, frequently appearing in litigated cases involving large amounts. He has been a resident of New York City since 1870, and for the last fifteen years of the Seventeenth Senatorial District, from which he was elected, on the Republican ticket, to the State Senate in the Fall of 1895 for the term of three years, beginning January 1, 1896. He served during the sessions of 1896, 1897 and 1898 as a member of the Committees on Cities, Railroads, Codes, Military Affairs, and Public Health. He was also a member of the Special Committee appointed to inquire into the advisability of consolidating the territory known as Greater New York. He is an active worker and popular in the party organization to which he belongs, and in his political and legislative work a strong advocate of progress and champion of honest government. He has been a member of the Republican County Committee of the City and County of New York for fourteen years, and has been a delegate from his district to all Republican State Conventions for the past fourteen years, and is now, and has been continuously, since its organization, President of the Republican Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District. He is a member of the West Side Republican Club; the Quigg Club, the Alpha Club, and the Arion Society. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

Thomas F. Grady, one of the four State Senators on the joint Cities Committee, and a prominent member of the Tammany Democracy, was born in New York City, November 29, 1853, and was educated at De La Salle Institute and St. James' Church Parochial School. After studying law privately, he was admitted to the Bar in 1883. He had already begun his public career, however, having been elected to the Assembly in 1877, 1878, and 1879. In 1882, 1883 and 1889 he was State Senator, and from 1891 to 1895 Police Justice. In 1895 he was elected to the State Senate again, receiving 11,806 votes to 6,275 for Thomas F. Eager, Republican. He was appointed a member of the

Committees on Cities, on Codes, and on Privileges and Elections. Among the measures which he introduced in 1896 were bills in regard to uniforming public employees, construction of State grain elevators at Buffalo and New York, railroad discriminations against shippers by the State canals, and summonses in District Courts, incorporating the Grand Court of Foresters of America, and providing for the improvement of Bryant Park, New York. Senator Grady, in signing the report of joint Senate and Assembly Committee on the subject of Consolidation, February 25, 1896, added two lines to the report over his own signature, saying "I favor not only the Consolidation herein recommended, but the Consolidation decreed by popular vote in its entirety."

The first meeting of the Joint Legislative Committee was held in the Common Council Chamber of Brooklyn, January 17, 1896. The morning session was devoted to hearing arguments against Consolidation. Robert D. Benedict objected to union on account of the complications that would follow upon the creation of a city lying in different counties, which, he contended, involved the re-establishment of the Boards of Supervisors of New York and Kings Counties. He also urged that it would be wiser to learn how properly to govern a city of 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 before attempting to create a city of 3,000,000. He wanted the question re-submitted to the people, not for an expression of opinion, as before, but with power to "determine" it. He claimed that at the election of 1894 a little over one-third of the people of Brooklyn voted in favor of union, one-third against it, and one-third did not vote at all; and that the vote of the favorable third did not express the prevailing sentiment in that City. A. T. White, Commissioner of City Works of Brooklyn, reiterated the argument about the deceptiveness of the vote of Brooklyn. He referred to Brooklyn's completion of the Wallabout Market for \$1,200,000, the extinction of \$3,000,000 of her indebtedness, her increased school accommodations, her extensive street improvements, etc., and claimed that Brooklyn was far ahead of New York in every respect. As a taxpayer and citizen he believed Brooklyn would progress more rapidly alone than she would if joined to New York. George C. Reynolds believed that the vote of 1894, not having been followed up by Consolidation, had no binding effect; that it wasn't right to hang a City in 1896 because it had attempted suicide in 1894, or because one-third of it had. He believed a majority of the people were opposed to Consolidation, and the question ought to be resubmitted. Fred W. Hinrichs, Collector of Arrears of Taxes, W. R. Walkley and Jesse Johnson also appeared. The latter regarded a Consolidation Bill as a bill for blotting out Brooklyn, and as a political crime of the generation.

On the same afternoon, January 17, the committee heard favorable arguments by ex-Mayor David A. Boody, A. Abraham, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Scharmann, J. G. Jenkins, Marshall S. Driggs, and George W. Wingate, and

received petitions of like tenor from 100 mercantile firms and eighteen banks and trust companies.

Mr. Boody's arguments carried much weight on account of his familiarity with municipal affairs. He was born in Jackson, Me., August 13, 1837, and was educated in the public schools and Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass. With a view to making law his profession, he studied in the office of Charles M. Brown, at Bangor, and also at Belfast, Me., but upon coming to New York he entered the banking business, and has been in Wall Street for over thirty years. His extensive business connections have included the position of President of the Louisiana and Northwest Railway, and Vice-President of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Co. Making his home in Brooklyn, he became conspicuously identified with its interests, and was elected to Congress from the Second District in 1891. He resigned, however, upon his nomination as Twenty-third Mayor of Brooklyn, which position he held for a term of two years, 1892-93. During his term he favored, among other things, the project of annexation of the county towns, the construction of another bridge over the East River, and the purchase of the Long Island Water Supply Co.'s plant and franchise. He was also prominent in a movement seeking the establishment of a free public library. He is a close observer of current events, and a great lover of excellence in public speaking. He believes that every citizen has a public duty to perform for the privileges he enjoys under our form of government, and, as a consequence, he has done his share of work in various public institutions. He was one of the founders of the Montauk Club, and has been President of the Berkeley Institute, Vice-President of the Home for the Blind, and variously identified with the Long Island Free Library, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Carleton Club, and the New England Society.

On January 18, 1896, the Joint Legislative Committee heard W. C. Redfield, Mr. Dykman, Joseph R. Clark, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, W. C. Bryant, George H. Roberts, Foster L. Backus and ex-Mayor Schieren in favor of re-submission. Most of them argued that upon another vote Brooklyn would reject Consolidation. Mr. Schieren wanted to see the Charter under which they would be governed before he would vote for Consolidation. In the afternoon Mr. Matthews presented a petition from the Brooklyn Elevated R. R. Co., Van Brunt Street & Erie R. R. Co., and Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co., and J. M. Snooks presented another from 100 members of the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange, of Brooklyn, in favor of Consolidation. Among the speakers on the same side were E. M. Grout, S. M. Griswold, N. T. Sprague and Asa Wentworth Tenney.

Mr. Tenney was born of good old New England stock in Dalton, N. H., May 20, 1833, and spent his early years on his father's farm. Determined to rise in the world, he worked assiduously on the paternal acres and taught school in winter in order to accumulate enough money to pay for a college

education. The benefit of this early experience, where he learned the value of a dollar, by being compelled to earn it, lasted through life, and manifested itself constantly in the energy and industry with which he applied himself to everything he undertook. Graduating from Dartmouth College in 1859, he took up the profession of the law. Upon his removal to New York, his talents expanded with his enlarged field, and he soon came to occupy a prominent position, not only at the Bar, but as a man of public affairs. Thoroughly Republican in principle, with a profound faith in the doctrine of the greatest good to the greatest number, broad in his conceptions of the duty of the individual to society, and a strong believer in the brotherhood of man, he naturally exercised a great influence upon those with whom he came in contact, professionally, politically, and socially. As a political speaker he was a conspicuous figure in the National and State campaigns of the Republican party, and for twelve years he held with distinction the office of United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York. He was heartily interested in and ardently advocated the larger metropolitan life, and pleaded earnestly for Consolidation before the Legislative Inquiry Committee sitting in Brooklyn and Albany. In 1897, President McKinley appointed him United States Judge for the Eastern District of New York, and he was in the discharge of the duties of that position when he died, December 10, 1897. Notwithstanding his absorbing public cares, Judge Tenney was essentially domestic in all his tastes and habits of life, and found his greatest happiness in his home. As a consequence he depended little on club life for diversion. He was a member, however, of the Psi Upsilon Society, and a Frater when in college; also a member of the New England Society of New York City, and the Long Island Historical Society.

On January 24, 1896, in Brooklyn, the Legislative Committee heard: W. J. Coombs in favor of resubmission; S. L. Woodhouse in favor of Consolidation, and a referendum, but against resubmission, and Albert G. McDonald in favor of the submission of the Charter. W. C. Redfield replied to various arguments which had been advanced in favor of Consolidation. He declared that Consolidation meant increased taxation; but if there were no other argument against union he would oppose it on account of the relative conditions of the public schools of New York and Brooklyn. Eugene G. Blackford, Percy G. Williams, M. J. McGrath, John H. Burtis, J. L. Van Nostrand, Abram J. Dailey, and H. B. Hubbard favored Consolidation.

On January 25 the committee reassembled in Brooklyn, and S. V. White opened the session with an argument against union. The Rev. Richard S. Storrs pleaded for resubmission of the question, although his mind was not yet made up on the issue of Consolidation. St. Clair McKelway asked for resubmission, as referendum was the immemorial habit of high civilization. He claimed that all moral revolutions in New York State had had their initiative in Brooklyn. He wanted "Brooklyn for and by Brooklynites forever."

W. H. Maxwell championed the public school system of Brooklyn, which, he believed, would be deteriorated by Consolidation with New York. W. A. Shortt appeared in behalf of residents of Richmond County to express the belief that the voters of that County had changed their views since voting favorably on the question in 1894. J. F. Koehler, speaking for the working-men, said that he thought four-fifths would vote against union if they had the chance. Frank Woodruff predicted that if the Legislature forced Consolidation on Brooklyn people against their wish, the latter would remember it and defeat any member of that body who ran for office again. David Healey believed he represented a large proportion of wage-earners of Brooklyn in urging that the City be left alone to work out its own destiny. Henry Hentz closed the hearing by opposing Consolidation.

In the afternoon of the same day, the Committee heard arguments in favor of Consolidation by Silas B. Dutcher, James T. Lynch, John D. Keiley, Russell Parker, Joseph C. Hendrix, Mr. Chauncey, Mayor Gleason, of Long Island City, and others, and the hearings in Brooklyn were declared closed.

The next session of the Committee was in Albany, January 29, 1896, when George W. Wingate, Mr. Tenney, Senator Wray, Assemblyman Newman, A. D. Parker, A. Ebbets and Albert E. Henschel appeared in favor of the proposition. Mr. Cleaveland, who believed that he represented the opinion of nine-tenths of the Brooklyn League of Loyal Citizens, declared that the primary reason why they opposed Consolidation was that the government of great municipalities was the most serious one in this country, and that until it had been solved better, it was unwise to make the problem a greater one by increasing the size of these two cities. He did not think that sentiment and other subsidiary questions which had been raised had much influence in creating the opposition of the citizens of Brooklyn.

On February 1, 1896, the Committee met in New York. Benjamin F. Romaine appeared in behalf of the New York City Taxpayers' Anti-Equalization League to oppose equal taxation, but not to oppose political consolidation. Augustus A. Levey, Jefferson Levy and William E. Rodgers also opposed equal taxation. The argument was that in 1894 the average tax rate in Brooklyn was about \$2.63 on \$100, upon an average valuation of 70 per cent., while the rate in New York was \$1.90 on a 50 per cent. valuation; that with equal taxation New York would have to pay \$6,000,000 more and Brooklyn \$6,000,000 less than before, and that this was not fair to New York. Erastus Wiman appeared for Consolidation, advancing three arguments: It would check the decline in our foreign commerce by the absorption of Staten Island. It would check the decline of manufactures due to competition with New England towns; and it would create homes for the working people not then possible in New York. Governor Roswell P. Flower advocated Consolidation, believing in its benefits with a home-rule Charter and honest government. John N. Bogart, as State organizer of the Federation of Labor, representing

about 90,000 workingmen, favored Consolidation. Thomas Gunning, speaking for the custom tailors, George Tomlinson for the Gilders' Union, Robert Winston for the hack drivers, J. P. Cohen for the Manhattan Single Tax Club, Edward F. Linton, George J. Greenfield, Andrew H. Green, and Andrew D. Parker, also argued for union.

On February 5 the Committee resumed its hearing in Albany. Rufus L. Scott advocated the Consolidation of New York, Queens and Kings Counties into one county, but favored the exclusion of Richmond, and made various other suggestions. Andrew D. Parker replied to Mr. Scott's objections, and the hearing was closed.

In the course of the hearings, the Committee received many petitions and memorials, pro and con, which were made a part of its report to the Legislature. The investigation, as a whole, seemed to show that the people of Brooklyn who were interested in the subject were divided into four groups—Consolidationists pure and simple, Referendists, Resubmissionists and Anti-consolidationists. Of these four the majority of Referendists appeared to favor Consolidation, but wanted to know the terms and conditions of the Charter before voting on it. The majority of the resubmissionists appeared to want the question of Consolidation resubmitted for the purpose of defeating it, and were practically Anti-consolidationists. So that, after all, there were really only two classes, Pro and Anti-consolidationists. The arguments of the Resubmissionists, as summarized by the Legislative report, were as follows: The question of Consolidation was not understood by the people in 1894; it was lost in the consideration of many other questions then before them. The vote of 1894 was based upon misrepresentations as to the conditions under which it was given, and as to its effect. The majority in 1894 was too small to be regarded as binding or authoritative. The vote did not determine the question, being merely an expression of opinion, and its force was spent when the Legislature of 1895 failed to act upon it. The sentiment of Brooklyn had changed since then, and was now opposed to Consolidation. Municipal government was a failure as a whole; Consolidation would increase the perplexities, and until the problems of government had been solved, larger concentration should be avoided. And lastly, if resubmission could not be secured, a referendum of terms and conditions should first be had.

The Committee's report took up each of these arguments in turn and answered them, and concluded as follows:

"All the districts combined cast a majority vote in favor of Consolidation of 44,464, one which we believe reflects the sentiment of the people and emphasizes the duty of the Legislature to carry its proposition to its legitimate conclusion. We therefore recommend the passage of the Consolidation Bill so amended, first, as to provide for the appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a new Commission, consisting of fifteen members, of which the present President of the Inquiry

Commission and the Mayors of the Cities of New York, Brooklyn and Long Island City, the State Engineer and Surveyor and the Attorney-General, shall, *ex-officio*, be members.''

On February 25, the Committee submitted the bill and report to both branches of the Legislature, through Senator Lexow and Assemblyman George C. Austin, chairmen respectively of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Affairs of Cities.

Mr. Austin, to whom fell the honor of introducing the Greater New York Consolidation Bill in the Assembly, is a native of Saluvia, Fulton County, Penn. His father, Rowland Austin, descended from the early Scotch-Irish settlers of the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania, and his mother is of German ancestry. After taking the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy at Lafayette College, he came to New York in 1884, and graduated from Columbia Law School in 1887. At the Bar he quickly demonstrated his exceptional abilities, and came to be recognized as a leading lawyer. He has been instructor in contracts at the New York Law School, is a member of the New York Bar Association, and many other organizations. He was elected to the Legislature in 1895 as a Republican by over 1,500 majority, and was appointed by Hamilton Fish, Chairman of the Committee on Affairs of Cities, and a member of the Claims Committee. In 1896 he was elected by over 4,000 majority. In the Legislature of 1897, he was again appointed Chairman of the Committee on Affairs of Cities and a member of the Claims Committee. Mr. Austin introduced beside the Charter Act, bills concerning the extension of Riverside Drive, new Hall of Records, Appellate Division, Court House, incorporation of New York Law School, New York Public Library, bills for \$10,000,000 for public schools, and \$2,500,000 for high schools.

On February 27, 1896, the Consolidation Bill was recommitted to the Senate Committee for a further hearing. On March 4 the bill was advanced to a third reading in the Senate. On March 16 the Assembly adopted the Senate amendments. On March 11 the Senate passed the bill by a vote of 38 to 8. On March 26 the Assembly also passed the bill by a vote of 91 to 56. The bill then went to the Mayors for approval or veto. On April 2, 3, 4 and 7, Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn gave hearings on the bill, and on April 10 he vetoed it. On the same date Mayor Gleason of Long Island City approved it, and on April 14, Mayor Strong of New York vetoed it. On April 15 the Senate passed the bill over the Mayors' vetoes by a vote of 34 to 14, and on April 22 the Assembly also passed it again by a vote of 78 to 69. On May 11, 1896, Governor Morton signed the Consolidation Act which thereby became a law.

Levi Parsons Morton, who was elected Governor of the State of New York at the election in 1894, at which the question of Consolidation was submitted to the people, and who subsequently signed the now historic Consolidation Act, was born in Shoreham, Vt., May 16, 1824. He is lineally descended from George Morton, who came to America from England in 1623. His



LEVI P. MORTON.



father was the Rev. Daniel O. Morton, a Congregational minister; and his mother was Lucretia Parsons, whose father and grandfather were also clergymen. His first wages were earned as a boy by ringing the bell in his father's church in Winchendon, Mass., but further than this no effort was made to identify him with his father's calling. After a few years' service as chore-boy in a store and teaching in a country school, at the age of seventeen he entered the store of W. W. Esterbrook in Concord, N. H. In three years he had won a proprietary interest in the branch establishment in Hanover, and before long he had become a leading merchant of the place. In 1850 he removed to Boston and was admitted as a partner in the dry goods importing and jobbing house of I. M. Beebe, Morgan & Co. In 1854 Mr. Morgan joined the banking house of George Peabody & Co., in London, and Mr. Morton moved to New York and founded the dry goods commission house of Morton, Grinnell & Co. In 1863 he abandoned mercantile life and established a banking business under the title of L. P. Morton & Co. In 1868 George Bliss became identified with the business, and the firm's name was changed to Morton, Bliss & Co. At the same time, in conjunction with Sir John Rose, late Minister of Finance of Canada, a joint banking house was established in London under the style of Morton, Rose & Co. These coordinate concerns rendered invaluable aid to the Government in the resumption of specie payments in 1879. Another achievement of national concern accomplished by Mr. Morton's and Sir John Rose's co-operation was the appointment of the Alabama Claims Commission, whose award removed a long-standing cause of ill-feeling between Great Britain and America. In 1878 Mr. Morton was elected to Congress from the Eleventh Congressional District of New York, receiving a majority greater than the whole vote of his opponent. His mastery of the complicated subject of finance and his recognized sound judgment gave him a commanding position whenever financial legislation was under consideration, and his strong opposition to the bill for unlimited coinage of silver contributed largely to its defeat. In 1880 the Ohio delegation to the National Republican Convention urged him to become candidate for Vice-President of the United States, but he declined, and General Arthur, subsequently Vice-President and President, was nominated in his place. Mr. Morton worked faithfully for the election of Garfield and Arthur, and, after their inauguration, was tendered a position in Garfield's cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. This he declined, but subsequently accepted an appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, which delicate and responsible position he filled with distinction throughout the administration. His previous business relations with the Old World, and his trips abroad had familiarized him with the field of his diplomatic duties, and the American Legation was held in high esteem by Frenchmen as well as Americans during his incumbency. Mr. Morton hammered the first nail in the construction of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, and accepted it on behalf

of our Government in a speech delivered June 15, 1884. In 1888 Mr. Morton was persuaded to accept the honor which he had declined in 1880, and became the successful candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with General Harrison. In this position, as in every other that he filled, his career was characterized by the utmost dignity, strictest integrity, and absolute impartiality. Upon the completion of his term, Mr. Morton was given a short respite from public service, but was not permitted permanently to retire to private life. In 1894 the Republican State Committee nominated him for Governor of New York on the first ballot, over J. Sloat Fassett, Leslie W. Russell, General Daniel N. Butterfield, and General Stewart L. Woodford, and in the following November he was elected by a plurality of 156,108 votes over his chief opponent, David B. Hill. The secret of Mr. Morton's rise from his humble beginning as chore-boy to the Vice-Presidency of the United States and the Governorship of New York, has been his frank, straightforward character, his unblemished reputation, his high sense of personal, business and national honor, his unostentatious bearing, his sound judgment, and his close sympathy with and generosity toward his fellow-men. His career is one of those which Americans freely admire, and like to cite to the rising generation for encouragement and imitation.

The text of the Act which Governor Morton signed is as follows:

"The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

"Sec. 1. All the municipal corporations and parts of municipal corporations, other than counties within the following territory, to wit: The County of Kings, the County of Richmond, the City of Long Island City, the Towns of Newtown, Flushing and Jamaica, and that part of the Town of Hempstead, in the County of Queens, which is westerly of a straight line drawn from the southeasterly point of the Town of Flushing, through the middle of the channel between Rockaway Beach and Shelter Island, in the County of Queens, to the Atlantic Ocean, are hereby consolidated with the municipal corporation known as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York.

"Sec. 2. For all purposes the local administration and government of the territories in Sec. 1 of this act enumerated shall remain in and be performed and exercised by the respective bodies, politic and corporate, to which they are now intrusted, until and except so far as hereafter changed by authority of law; and for such purposes, and until such time, and except to such extent, the said bodies politic and corporate shall continue to exist, and to possess the same rights, properties, privileges and franchises, and to exercise the same powers, and discharge the same duties, and be subjected to the same liabilities, and the various officers thereof shall be elected or appointed in the same manner as heretofore.

"Sec. 3. The President of the Commission appointed under Chapter 311 of the Laws of 1890, the mayors respectively of the City of New York, Brooklyn and Long Island City, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Attorney-General, and nine other persons, residents of the territory of said municipal corporation as so enlarged, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with

the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be Commissioners, and are hereby authorized and directed, on or before the first day of February, 1897, to make a final report to the Legislature, and submit therewith such bills as will, upon their enactment into laws, provide a government for the municipal corporation, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, as by this act enlarged, and, among other things, for attaining an equal and uniform rate of taxation, and of valuation for the purposes of taxation, throughout the whole of the territory and of the said municipal corporation as so enlarged, and that said Commission shall cease to exist on the first day of March, 1897. Said Commission may, in and for the performance of said work, employ counsel and such other persons as it may deem necessary, and fix their compensations; subpoena witnesses, compel the production before it of any public record or document of any of the bodies politic or corporate aforesaid, administer oaths and examine thereunder any person touching the subject matter hereby committed to its charge; and each of the said bodies politic and corporate, its agents and servants, is hereby directed, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, to furnish to the said Commission or its representative free access at all reasonable hours to all such records and documents, and all information within its possession or under its control. The said Commission shall proceed as continuously as may be with the work aforesaid, and shall, from time to time, report to the Legislature its progress therein and its recommendations, and shall prepare and submit to the Legislature bills in proper form for enactment, embodying such recommendations with a proposed Charter, or bills for the government of such consolidated municipality, and providing further for the election of a Mayor and the other Municipal officers therein provided for, at the general election to be held in the year A. D. 1897.

"Sec. 4. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, each of the cities of New York and Brooklyn shall raise such proportions of the sum of \$25,000 as the value of all its real property, as fixed by the Board of State Assessors for the purpose of State Taxation, bears to the aggregate value, as so fixed, of all the real property in both cities. Upon the requisition of said Commission upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of either of said cities, such board shall raise the whole or any part of the proportion of said sum to be raised by such city from any unexpended balance of appropriation in such city, for any year prior to the year 1897, or by the issue of revenue bonds of such city in the manner provided by law, or by the inclusion thereof in the annual tax levy upon real and personal property liable to taxation in such city. Payments shall be made by the controller of each of said cities, from the respective proportions of said sum so to be raised by each of said cities, for the expenses incurred by the said Commission in carrying out the provisions of this Act, upon vouchers certified by the said Commission or by such officer or officers thereof as it may designate for that purpose, in form to be approved by the controller making such payment.

"Sec. 5. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as attempting or intending to affect in any way the boundaries, government, rights, powers, duties, obligations, limitations or disabilities of any county, or officer thereof, as fixed by the Constitution or otherwise.

"Sec. 6. Sec. 1 of this Act shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year 1898; Secs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this Act shall take effect immediately."

Before proceeding to the consideration of the making of the Charter, it remains to speak of some other representative citizens who lent their moral support to the Consolidation movement.

Edward C. Graves, whose name has already been mentioned several times in the preceding pages, was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, May 16, 1849. While an infant his parents moved to Lockport, N. Y., where he received a common school education, and studied law in the office of Ely & Crowley. In 1869 he was admitted to the Bar and in the following year was appointed clerk in the law department of the New York Custom House. In 1877 he left the Custom House and opened a law office on Broadway, since which time he has actively and successfully devoted himself to the practice of his profession. A resident of Brooklyn, he became intensely interested in the Consolidation movement and plunged into the subject, as it bore on taxation, more deeply probably than any one else identified with the movement in that city. Several editions of his famous pamphlet "An Appeal to Reason; or, How Taxes in Brooklyn can be Reduced One Half," amounting to scores of thousands, were distributed among the people and served as text-books and encyclopedias for public instruction. Thirty thousand copies were distributed in the fall campaign of 1893 alone. Sixty thousand in all had been circulated prior to January 1, 1894, to say nothing of thousands upon thousands distributed after that date. These pamphlets exerted a powerful influence upon popular opinion in Brooklyn. Russell Parker wrote Mr. Graves: "Until you brought out and developed the Brooklyn tax and water front questions, and in your famous pamphlet proved that the only possible cure for Brooklyn's constantly increasing tax-rate is Consolidation of the cities, there never was any Consolidation sentiment in Brooklyn worth mentioning." Mr. Graves was a member of the Central Committee of the Consolidation League, and the triumph of his arguments added immeasurably to the effectiveness of the League's campaign.

Sheppard Homans, one of the foremost actuaries in the United States, the organizer and long President of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 12, 1831, the son of I. Smith Homans and Sarah Sheppard. His education was completed at St. Mary's College, from which he was graduated with high honors in mathematics and the sciences. He entered Harvard College in 1849, and successfully passed all the examinations for a degree. Engaging first in scientific pursuits, Mr. Homans conducted an expedition sent out by the Government to determine the difference in longitude between Liverpool and Boston, and the service which he rendered was so satisfactorily performed that he was appointed to the Coast Survey, and promoted to the position of astronomer. In 1855 Mr. Homans succeeded Prof. Charles Gill as actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., and in that capacity displayed his remarkable genius for insurance. He compiled the American Experience Tables of Mortality, which



DAVID A. BOODY.



EDWARD C. GRAVES.



GEORGE LA MONTE.



XAVER SCHARWENKA.



replaced the foreign tables, and are now universally used in this country. He was sent by the Mutual Life in 1861 to Europe to study British insurance methods, and the same company again sent him abroad in 1869 to attend the International Statistical Congress at The Hague, where he also represented the American Geographical Society. In 1875 he organized the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York, the specialty of which was to furnish renewable terms of life insurance, and was its first President. Under his management this enterprise became a strong and influential organization. He resigned the Presidency in 1893, after forty years in the wide field of life insurance. Long before the close of his active and distinguished career, he was considered a leading authority on life insurance statistics at home and abroad. His residence was at Englewood, N. J., where he was recognized as one of the most popular and public-spirited citizens, being President of the Englewood Club, the Burnside Cemetery Association, and the Board of Trustees of the Englewood School for Boys. In the Metropolis he was a member of the Union League Club, Century Association, Lawyers' Club, New York Yacht and Atlantic Yacht Clubs, and of many scientific organizations. He was deeply interested in the creation of the Greater New York, to the reputation of which City he had so liberally contributed by his career, and lived to see the great scheme for municipal Consolidation consummated before passing away suddenly in January, 1898.

A cordial indorser of Consolidation in the New York business world was George La Monte, a well-known paper manufacturer of New York, and President of the First National Bank of Bound Brook, N. J., who was born in Schoharie County, N. Y., in 1834. After obtaining a thorough preliminary education, Mr. La Monte entered Union College and graduated in the class of '57. For several years following the completion of his college course, Mr. La Monte was President of a college for young women in Virginia. In this position he was eminently successful. In 1865 he came to New York and began his commercial career as a manufacturer of paper, becoming connected in 1874 with the firm of Campbell, Hall & Co., at that time the oldest and largest paper house in New York, having been originally founded in 1787. Subsequently the firm changed to Campbell & Smith, and Augustine Smith & Co. Mr. La Monte remained a member of the firm through these successive changes, and at length became the sole proprietor. Under his conduct the prestige of the ancient house has been maintained, and its business extended. The National Safety Paper used extensively by banks and bankers was invented by Mr. La Monte, and is still made exclusively by his firm. In 1888 Mr. La Monte organized the First National Bank of Bound Brook, and he has been the President of this successful enterprise ever since its establishment. In 1888 he was the Prohibition candidate for Governor of New Jersey, and he has been identified with many movements for the purification of politics in his adopted State. Upon his extensive farm at Bound Brook, one of the

finest in New Jersey, he finds his enjoyment and recreation. Though essentially domestic in his tastes, Mr. La Monte is a prominent member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Alumni Association of Union College, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

One of the distinguished representatives of the musical art who indorsed the Consolidation movement was Xavier Scharwenka, the composer and pianist, who was born in January, 1850, at Samter, in the Prussian province of Posen. In 1865 the family moved to Berlin, where young Scharwenka studied the piano under Kullak and composition under Richard Wuerst. After completing his studies, he was appointed one of the professors at Kullak's, and after four years of hard work and earnest study, he gave his first concert at the famous Sing-Akademie, of Berlin, when his talent and ability received immediate recognition. Since then he has made no less than 187 appearances in Berlin, and frequent concert tours in Germany, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Sweden, Norway, Belgium and England. He is the composer of sixty-two original works. Of his Polish dances it is said that no less than 1,500,000 copies have been sold in the United States. He holds the appointment of Court Pianist to the Emperor of Austria, and the title of "Royal Prussian Professor." He is one of the most thoroughly representative men of the modern school of German musicians, to which belong his brother Philip, Moszkowski and Nicode. His reputation as a musician and as the founder of the Scharwenka Conservatory of Music in Berlin had preceded his first visit to the United States in 1890, and paved the way for the establishment of the Scharwenka Conservatory of Music in this City. The latter, to which he devotes his entire attention as Musical Director, is conducted at 35 East Sixty-second Street, under the management of Emil Gramm, and affords instruction for students of all grades, under eminent American and European artists.

J. Fletcher Shera, a representative of the younger generation of financiers of Greater New York, has attained his position in the Metropolis by his unaided efforts. He was born in New York in 1865, and after a public-school education received a thorough business training in the Packard Institute. Occupying responsible positions with Young & Riggs, Young & Morse, and C. M. Whitney & Co., he came in touch with all the leading American and foreign investing corporations, and gained the valuable experience which he has brought to his own business. After several years' partnership with Frederick F. Ames, on March 1, 1895, he associated himself with Charles J. Townsend, and formed the firm of Townsend & Shera. His partner's father, John P. Townsend, who is a special partner, is President of the Bowery Savings Bank, the largest savings bank in America. An important factor of Mr. Shera's early recognition in "the street," was the discovery of a long-hidden error of over \$1,000,000 in the books of a large corporation. This



J. FLETCHER SHERA.



WILLIAM H. WEBB.



LOUIS WINDMULLER.



WILLIAM N. PEAK.



revelation was directly attributable to his skill as an expert accountant and his thorough knowledge of financial business. During his eleven years' career he has commanded the respect of his colleagues and won popularity and prominence for his conscientious course in the transaction of business. His firm conducts a general banking and brokerage business for an influential class of customers who indorse the firm's conservative, reliable and trustworthy methods. Mr. Shera married Ethelinda Morse, daughter of the late J. B. Morse, and great-granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt. He is the youngest trustee of the old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the first church of that denomination founded in America.

William H. Webb, whose achievements in American shipbuilding are one of the glories of his native city, was born in New York June 19, 1816. He descends from Richard Webb, who was made a freeman of Cambridge, Mass., in 1632, and on his maternal side from early Huguenot settlers of New York. His father, Isaac Webb, was a partner of Henry Eckford, a famous ship-builder three-quarters of a century ago, and from him he inherited the talent which, assiduously cultivated, made him one of America's greatest ship-builders. Soon after emerging from his teens, he became a sub-contractor under his father for the construction of ocean-going vessels, and, applying himself to the mastery of naval science, entered upon a career which was as remarkable for originality and enterprise as for the world-wide renown which it earned. No problem of ship construction was too great for his versatile talents, and he built every kind of sailing and steam craft for shallow or deep water, from a fishing smack to a man-of-war. His clipper ships, of which the "Young America" was the most famous, ruled the wave, and for the time spread consternation among the maritime nations of Europe. Another famous product of his yards was the steam revenue cutter "Harriet Lane," which was captured by the confederates and converted into a blockade runner. His construction of the warship "General Admiral" for the Russian Government, upon new plans of his own invention, after the American, French, and, at first, the Russian Governments had declined his propositions, is one of the romances of American ship-building. This ship wrought a complete revolution in the construction of vessels of war, and won for him contracts from Spain, France and Italy. His 135th and last ship was launched in 1869, whereupon he retired upon his well-earned laurels. Although pre-eminently a master of naval architecture, Mr. Webb also had other extensive business interests. The beginning of the Civil War found him engaged in the importation of guano from the uninhabited islands of the Pacific Ocean. In this he had encountered the strong opposition of the Peruvian guano interests, which he overcame by establishing lines of steamships to Europe and building his own warehouses in France and Germany, but the risks of the war and the loss of the Southern market led him eventually to abandon the business. He also established the first line of steamships from San Francisco to Australia,

really before the country was ready for it, and failing to receive the subsidy from the Government which President Grant advocated, he gave up the enterprise only to have it more fully appreciated and taken up by the British Government. Mr. Webb's broad mind and stainless character were recognized by his fellow-citizens of both political parties, who offered him the mayoralty of New York three times without inducing him to become an office-holder. His philanthropic instincts have expressed themselves in many ways, notably in the building and endowment of "Webb's Academy and Home for Ship Builders" in New York City.

Louis Windmüller, merchant, who, as the representative of Queens, made speeches before Mayor Strong and the Chamber of Commerce in favor of Consolidation, and was very active at local meetings, was born at Münster, Westphalia, in 1835, and was educated by self-application, and at the Academy of Münster. When he was twenty years of age he established himself in business in the metropolis of the New World, and for nearly forty-five years has successfully pursued his chosen vocation. One of the best evidences of his honorable methods is the fact that in all this long period he has invariably met his financial obligations at maturity. While carefully managing his own affairs, which extend over almost every part of the globe, he found time to assist in the direction of corporations like the German American Insurance Co. and the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. He was one of the organizers of these companies, which belong to the most successful of their kind in the country. Mr. Windmüller is not so completely engrossed in affairs that he cannot patronize art and literature, for which he has a fondness, and contributions from his pen appear from time to time in the daily and periodical press. He is a collector of choice books and pictures. He has never held political office, but is Treasurer of the Reform Club, a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Woodside, and has served actively in various committees of the Chamber of Commerce and as a Director of the Legal Aid Society. In addition to these organizations, he is a member of the Lotos, New York Athletic, Merchants', Twilight and German Press Clubs, the Merchants' Association, the Arion, German, and New York Historical Societies, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, German Hospital and Immigration Protective League.

Chauncey Mitchell Depew, whose address in favor of municipal union, delivered before the New England Society in Brooklyn, December 21, 1894, attracted widespread attention and exerted a great influence in favor of the movement, is one of the most remarkable figures of the present generation of New Yorkers.

James E. March exerted a powerful influence among his Italian-American fellow citizens in favor of consolidation. He possesses a personality and record so interesting as to merit especial mention. As an example of self-achieved success, it is not likely that any other man has won prosperity in the face of such adverse circumstances as has Mr. March. Born in Italy (at Albano di Lucania, Province of Potenza), his name originally was Antonio Maggio. He belonged to one of the most prominent and best-known families in Albano. Coming to this country in December, 1873, a penniless lad, he traveled to a place called Constableville, Lewis County, New York, where he secured employ-



JAMES E. MARCH.



ment with a grocer by name of Charles Bennett. From there he went to Harrisburg, in the same county, where he apprenticed himself with Chas. D. Kilham, a farmer, with whom he worked for over two years, simply for board and clothing, during which time he attended the district school. From Harrisburg, in March, 1876, he went to Lowville, Lewis County, where he was hired by Mr. Chas. Curtiss to peddle milk, receiving from Mr. Curtiss his first wages for services rendered. He became such a favorite with his employer that the latter repeatedly suggested adopting him as his son and offered him every inducement, but to this Mr. March would not agree. In the spring of 1877 he began business on his own account, by peddling milk through the village of Lowville, while diligently attending the Lowville Academy. He passed the Regents' examination in 1880, came to New York, and secured employment with the Union News Company.

In the course of three months he was offered employment by Mr. M. E. Staples, General Agent of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, as usher. Promotion came quickly to doorman, and from that to train-starter. He then assisted in running the emigration train, his ability to speak the Italian language making his services valuable to the Company.

During the trouble with the longshoremen in 1882 Mr. March was placed in charge of the Company's docks. Through his efforts the Company was successful in adjusting the difficulty, and Mr. March's services were of such value as to be gratefully recalled by the officials of the road. In 1883 he left the Company's service to go into the liquor business, but at the repeated solicitation of Messrs. Barrett and Starr, prominent officials of the Erie R. R., he re-entered the Company's employment in 1885, and was appointed general overseer of the Italians employed on the tracks, numbering from 2,000 to 3,000 men. He was granted also commissary privileges. This position he has efficiently filled until the present day. His investments and financial affairs have been increasingly important and uniformly successful. He is now numbered among the semi-millionaires of the metropolis.

In politics Mr. March is a Republican, and is Chairman of the regular Republican organization of the Sixth Assembly District, with headquarters at 37 Marion street.

Mr. March has always been ready with advice and assistance for his fellow countrymen. He takes pride in the fact that his success is entirely due to his own efforts, backed by perseverance and ambition. His purse is always open to help any deserving cause, and he contributes freely to the political party with which he is associated, looking for no reward other than the prosperity which its success promotes.

Mr. March has built a handsome summer residence for his family at Lowville, where he attended school and first embarked in business. He is regarded by the citizens there with much pride as a remarkable example of the manner in which hardships may be overcome and success assured by energy, sound sense and self-denial.

William N. Peak, of Brooklyn Borough, a strong advocate of Municipal Consolidation, was born in England, received his education in this country, and as a youth became identified with the wall-paper industry. His honorable methods and sound business judgment enabled him to rapidly forge his way to a front rank, first as a merchant dealer and afterward as a manufacturer. He has been a citizen of Brooklyn for about thirty years, and during

the past twenty years prominent in many ways. His manufacturing plant was established in the Centennial year 1876, the building being four stories in height, and covering a whole block in South Brooklyn, with a floor surface area of some 100,000 square feet. The equipment of the factory, under the inspiration of his progressive ideas, is as perfect as modern appliances of machinery and mechanical skill can make it. His innate love of art led him to seek designs of merit, and, while using those of skillful foreign artists, he has constantly found opportunity to liberally encourage home talent of our now Greater New York decorative and art schools. The love of art has also led him to gather many of the works of the best masters, which adorn the walls of his home. While conducting and personally supervising a factory which produces millions of rolls of wall paper each year, he has at the same time acquired large holdings of real estate in Brooklyn on the Ocean Boulevard, and in the Bensonhurst and Flatbush districts. He is a member of the Hamilton, Montauk and Riding and Driving clubs, and local institutions connected with the arts and sciences. His business qualities have won for him a large clientage and liberal prosperity, while his personal and social qualities have endeared him to a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

Louis Liebman, who, as has been said on page 79, was one of the four men who met at the Montauk Club and projected the Consolidation League of Brooklyn, was born in Germany in 1845, and came to New York City in 1860. Five years later he moved to Brooklyn, and entered the dry goods business, which he has conducted for a third of a century with eminent success. He and his brother Herman Liebman were formerly the active partners of the firm of Frederick Loeser & Co. They erected the "Universal" building in Washington Street, and occupied it as Liebman Brothers & Owings, until the extension of the Brooklyn Bridge made the locality undesirable for their business and compelled their removal. They are now managers of the "Liebman Arcade," at Fulton, Livingston and Hoyt streets—a unique institution, consisting of fifty or sixty different departments of dry goods and furnishing business, each of which is controlled by individual owners, under the general management of the Messrs. Liebman. During Mayor Whitney's term of office, Mr. Liebman was appointed a member of the Board of Education, in which position he served for three years. In the formation of the Consolidation League he served as a member of the organizing committee of seven, and was subsequently one of the executive committee of three. He was chosen the first Secretary of the League, but relinquished the position to Sanders Shanks on account of lack of time. He was very active in securing members and subscriptions for the League, and devoted much time and money toward the accomplishments of its objects. In social affairs he sustains numerous important connections, including membership in the Brooklyn Club and Unity Club.

CHAPTER III.

HISTORY OF THE FRAMING AND ADOPTION OF THE NEW CITY CHARTER AND A RÉSUMÉ OF ITS PROVISIONS.

THE passage of the Consolidation Act crowned with success the self-sacrificing labors of many ardent and patriotic citizens, extending in one case at least over a period equal to that of an average generation. We now come to the preparation of the Charter, and at this point reach a distinct dividing line in the history of this movement. The accomplishment of Consolidation and the manner of the accomplishment were two different questions, and it must not be inferred that everyone mentioned in these pages as advocates of union favored the method of union provided in the Consolidation Act, or all the details of the Charter drawn in pursuance thereof.

On June 9, 1896, Governor Morton appointed the members of the Charter Commission provided for in addition to those mentioned in the Act, and the whole Charter Commission was constituted as follows: Andrew H. Green, President of the Inquiry Commission; William L. Strong, Mayor of New York; Frederick W. Wurster, Mayor of Brooklyn; Patrick Jerome Gleason, Mayor of Long Island City; Campbell W. Adams, State Engineer and Surveyor; Theodore E. Hancock, Attorney General; Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York; Seth Low, of New York; John F. Dillon, of New York; Ashbel P. Fitch, of New York; Stewart L. Woodford, of Brooklyn; Silas B. Dutcher, of Brooklyn; William C. De Witt, of Brooklyn; George M. Pinney, Jr., of Staten Island, and Garret J. Garretson, of Jamaica, Queens County.

On June 25, 1896, the Commission met for organization and elected the Hon. Benjamin Franklin Tracy president. Mr. Fitch was obliged to resign from the Commission and the Governor appointed ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy of New York City in his place. In November, 1896, Judge Garretson was elected by the people to the Supreme Court Bench, and Harrison S. Moore was appointed in his place. With these changes, the Commissions stood as follows: Benjamin Franklin Tracy, President, Andrew Haswell Green, William L. Strong, Frederick William Wurster, Patrick Jerome Gleason, Campbell William Adams, Theodore E. Hancock, Seth Low, John Forrest Dillon, Thomas Francis Gilroy, Stewart Lyndon Woodford, Silas Belden Dutcher, William Cantine DeWitt, George Miller Pinney, Jr., and Harrison S. Moore.

The drafting of the Charter was a task which might well have dismayed the able minds to which it was committed. The making of Charters, from the

days of the Barons at Runnymede to the present time, has been regarded as the most delicate, difficult, and sometimes dangerous duty that statesmen could undertake. Many a time a people has fought unitedly for a general principle, but fallen apart in the detailed application of the principle after it had been won, as notably illustrated by the War of the American Revolution and the Civil War. Charters, as repositories of exclusive or popular rights, have always been most jealously regarded by those whose prerogatives were affected, and the problem of combining into one harmonious system the many diverse privileges enjoyed by the numerous municipalities included within the area of the new City of New York, was most perplexing. The interests of as many people were touched as were involved in the drafting of the Constitution of the United States; for it is a striking commentary on the growth of our country that the population of the metropolitan area is as great to-day as that of the thirteen States at the time of the War for Independence.

The Commission was fortunate in having at its head the trained mind of an experienced statesman and an inheritor of the old New England principles of self-government. General Tracy's great-grandfather, Thomas, migrated from New England to New York State in 1790, and his father Benjamin was born on the Holland Purchase in 1795. General Tracy himself was born in Owego, N. Y., April 26, 1830. He has one son, Frank B. Tracy, and one daughter, the widow of Ferdinand Wilmerding. His wife and youngest daughter perished in a fire which destroyed their Washington residence in February, 1890. General Tracy was educated in the Owego Academy, studied law in the office of N. W. Davis, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar in 1851. In 1853 he became the Whig nominee for District Attorney of Tioga County, and was elected, although Tioga was at that time a Democratic stronghold. Three years later he was re-elected. In 1861 he was elected a member of the State Assembly on a union Republican and Democratic ticket. In 1862 he recruited two regiments, the One Hundred and Ninth and the One Hundred and Thirty-Seventh New York Infantry, becoming Colonel of the One Hundred and Ninth. For two years this regiment saw active service in and around Baltimore and Washington, and then became part of the Ninth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the Virginia campaign of 1864, under General Grant. At the battle of the Wilderness, on May 6th, he displayed special gallantry, for which he subsequently received a medal of honor from the government. In the autumn of 1864 he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers. At the close of the war he resigned from the service, having been brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers by President Lincoln, in March, 1865. After the War General Tracy resumed the practice of law, and became a member of the firm of Benedict, Burr & Benedict, in New York City. In 1866 he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York. He was also the author of an internal revenue bill regu-



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TRACY.



lating the collection of taxes on distilled spirits, which, when put into effect, increased annually, the national revenues from that source from \$13,000,000 to \$50,000,000. In 1873 he resigned his official position to devote himself more to the general practice of law, but in 1881 was appointed Associate Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, a position which he held for one year. Upon his retirement from the bench, General Tracy resumed the general practice of law, in which he has been eminently successful. During Judge Tracy's service in the Court of Appeals he wrote two of the most important and often-cited opinions ever rendered in railroad cases before that court. These were the celebrated *Story Case*, deciding that abutting property owners in the City of New York were entitled to damages for the construction and operation of elevated railroads, and the *Stewart Case*, which established the liability of railroads for injuries wilfully inflicted upon passengers by their employes, reversing all previous decisions on this subject. In 1889 he became a member of the Cabinet of President Harrison, as Secretary of the Navy. In this position he left a record as one of the ablest secretaries that had ever presided over the Navy Department. He made radical departures in naval construction by adopting as the principal type of vessel for the navy the first-class armored battleship. The type was only adopted after strong opposition both in Congress and in the press, and has resulted in giving the United States probably the best naval force, ship for ship, of any country in the world. The type has been followed with practically no change by his successors. The Navy is indebted to Secretary Tracy for two other types of ships of war, the heavy armored cruisers, and the swift unarmored cruisers. The problem of securing the best armor for ships of war, which, at the outset of General Tracy's administration was yet unsolved, notwithstanding the enormous expenditures of foreign nations upon ironclads, was carried by him to a successful determination by a series of important and novel tests, devised under his personal direction. The result was the development of an armor which has since been adopted by every nation in the world. Other important reforms of his administration were the separation of navy yard employment from politics, by which the efficiency of the Government dockyards was enormously increased, and the improvement in naval administration which enabled the Department to prepare for the threatened war with Chili with a rapidity and thoroughness never before attained. Since his retirement from the Navy Department, General Tracy has been counsel in many celebrated cases in both the State and Federal Courts. He is now a member of the law firm of Tracy, Boardman and Platt. As a lawyer, his long experience in an exceptionally varied practice has given him a broad grasp of fundamental principles, while as an advocate, his clear and skillful methods of presentation and his powers of persuasive speech have made him successful alike before judges and juries. His labors on the Charter Commission added to

the luster of his fame, and he was nominated by the Republican party to be the first Mayor of the Consolidated City.

William L. Strong, the last Mayor of the old City of New York, and member of the Charter Commission by virtue of his office, was born in Richland County, O., March 22, 1827. At the age of sixteen he went to Wooster, O., and then to Mansfield, O., where he worked in the dry goods business. In 1853 he came to New York City, and entered the employ of L. O. Wilson & Co., one of the largest dry goods houses in New York at that time. Wilson & Co. suspended in 1857, and Mr. Strong went to the house of Farnham, Dale & Co., with which firm and its successors he remained until the dissolution of the last copartnership in December, 1869. In January, 1870, he established the firm of W. L. Strong & Co. In addition to his dry goods business, he found it advantageous to give considerable attention to banking, and was a Director of the Central National Bank prior to 1887, when he was elected its President. He has also sustained intimate relations with the Erie Railroad, New York Life Insurance Co., New York Security and Trust Co., Hanover Fire Insurance Co., and other corporations. While a recognized Republican all his life, he had not held public office or been notably prominent in municipal affairs until he was elevated into notice on the reform wave of 1894, and was nominated for Mayor by the United Republicans, Committee of Seventy, Good Government Clubs, Anti-Tammany Democracy and Independent County organizations. He was elected November 6, 1894, receiving 154,094 votes against 108,907 for Hugh J. Grant, Tammany candidate, and 9,128 scattering. He was inaugurated January 1, 1895, and held office until the inauguration of the first Mayor of Greater New York, January 1, 1898. By virtue of his office he was made a member of the Charter Commission, and although he spoke and voted for a municipal Assembly of one chamber, for a single Police Commissioner, and independent Board of Elections, and for the Mayor's continuous power of removal throughout his term, he agreed to support the Charter as a whole, and signed the report with his confreres. No little public surprise was caused, therefore, by his message of April 7, 1897, vetoing the Charter, and stating that he had signed the report upon the express understanding with his associates that "I should be at liberty publicly to state the especial features of the Charter to which I most strongly objected." He recommended to the Legislature amendments providing for a single-headed Police Commissioner, an independent Bureau of Elections, and continuous power of removal by the Mayor, but they were not adopted. Mr. Strong is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Merchants, Republican, Tandem Field, Wool, New York Athletic, and Colonial Clubs, American Fine Arts Association, American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Geographical Society, New England Society, and Ohio Society, of which latter he was President for several years. His wife is related to the first Mayor of New York.

Frederick William Wurster, manufacturer and last Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, was born in Plymouth, N. C., April 1, 1850, of German parents, who had come to America about 1835. In 1857 the family moved to Brooklyn, where the lad was educated in the public schools. At the age of twenty he started in the business of manufacturing axles, his capital being \$250 cash and the \$500 note of a friend. From that small beginning, by shrewdness and industry, he has developed his large factory in the Eastern District of the Borough. As his business increased Mr. Wurster gradually established other connections. For thirteen years he has been a Trustee of the Manufacturers' National Bank, and for various periods has been a Trustee of the Nassau Trust Company, Kings County Building and Loan Association, and Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties. He is also Vice-President of the Spring and Axle Association of the United States. Mr. Wurster's political rise was rapid. He had been President of the Nineteenth Ward Republican Association for some time when Mayor Schieren appointed him, February 1, 1894, to be Fire Commissioner. He was closely identified with Mayor Schieren's business administration, and when the latter declined a renomination in 1895, Mr. Wurster was nominated, both on account of his own merits and as an indorsement of the outgoing administration. In November, 1895, he was elected by a plurality of 2,095 over Edward M. Grout, the Democratic candidate, and with the expiration of his term, the City of Brooklyn, as a separate municipality, passed out of existence. In April, 1896, as previously stated, Mayor Wurster had vetoed the Act of the Legislature (which eventually became a law May 11) providing for Consolidation and the creation of the Charter Commission, and speaking of the subject subsequently said: "My part in connection with Consolidation has been a very small one. I simply sat and heard arguments submitted for and against the proposal, and after prominent citizens on both sides had expressed their views, I could see no other course open to me, than to veto a measure which did not contain any provision for the discussion of the matter by the people of Brooklyn, and the proposal by them of any necessary changes. It did not contain a referendum to the citizens of Brooklyn, and I believed, as I believe now, that we should at least have been accorded that privilege." He signed the Charter report, however, and also the Charter itself when sent to him by the Legislature, although he did not agree with all the provisions. Mr. Wurster has been more or less intimately connected with the prominent social organizations of Brooklyn, including the Union League, Hamilton, Oxford, Aurora Grata, Manufacturers' and Hanover Clubs, of which latter he was President for three terms.

Patrick Jerome Gleason, last Mayor of Long Island City, was born in Fish-moyne, Tipperary County, Ireland, and came to America in 1862. In 1867, under the impression that he had been born April 15, 1844, he took out naturalization papers upon the statement that he was a minor when he came

to this country, but in 1896 it was discovered that he was baptized April 25, 1841, and on September 29, 1896, he filed new application papers for naturalization. Meanwhile Mr. Gleason had come prominently into view by his activity in the City of Long Island, and in 1886 was elected Mayor of that City. This position he held continuously, in spite of strenuous legal efforts to the contrary, from January 1, 1887, to January 1, 1893, and again from January 1, 1896, until the Consolidation of the Cities went into effect January 1, 1898. In 1895 his election was carried by a narrow plurality of about thirty, and was unsuccessfully contested. In 1896 he was the nominee of the National Democracy for Congressman from the First Congressional District, but failed of election. He was a member of the Charter Commission in consequence of his being Mayor of one of the Cities included in the area to be consolidated. He was in favor of leaving Long Island City out of the plan for Consolidation, and when municipal union was inevitable he favored making Long Island City a separate Borough. In the latter effort, however, he was unsuccessful.

Campbell William Adams, State Engineer and Surveyor, eldest son of William and Caroline Adams, was born December 9, 1852, in Utica, N. Y., where he was educated in the public schools and the Utica Academy. In 1872 he became Assistant to the City Surveyor, William H. Christian, and upon the expiration of the latter's term, they continued their association in a partnership for a general civil engineering business. From 1875 to 1880 he was traveling salesman for Adams Bros., rope manufacturers, but in the latter year resumed his profession, being appointed City Surveyor by Mayor Spriggs. To this position he was reappointed successively by Mayors Miller, Burdick and Sherman. In 1885 he was appointed Constructing Engineer for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., on the Albany and Susquehanna division, but returned to Utica a year later, and served as Assistant City Surveyor during Mayor Kinney's administration. In 1887 he was resident engineer of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Co., and in 1888, 1889, and 1890, Assistant City Surveyor again. In 1891 he was a member of the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railroad engineering corps, and in 1892 was once more City Surveyor of Utica. In 1893 he was elected State Engineer and Surveyor by a plurality of 24,486 over his Democratic opponent, and displayed such marked ability in the discharge of his duties, that he was re-elected in 1895 by a plurality of 86,941. He has supervised the erection of many important structures throughout the State, and his technical knowledge was of substantial value in framing the Charter of the City. He attended all but two or three meetings of the Commission, and participated in the formation of the Commission's report upon the feature of the Charter which retained the personal property assessment, which was prominent in the old New York Charter, making it applicable to the greater City. He opposed the draft of the sections, submitted by the sub-committee, upon the subject of



JOHN F. DILLON.



WILLIAM C. DE WITT.



GEORGE M. PINNEY, JR.



GARRET J. GARRETSON.

the granting of water rights of land under water, and persistently advocated and to a successful issue the retention of the control of this matter by the State Land Commissioners. Mr. Adams married Ida Goodier, of Utica, and has six children, five sons and one daughter. His eldest son is a student at Cornell University, while the youngest has nearly his entire life before him.

Theodore E. Hancock, of Syracuse, N. Y., Attorney General of the State of New York, is a native of Granby, Oswego County, N. Y., where he was born on his father's farm in 1849. Mr. Hancock was educated in the public schools of his native town, Falley Seminary, Wesleyan University, Class of '71, and Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the Bar in 1873. From the beginning of his professional career he has advanced steadily to the position he now holds as one of the leaders of the Bar of this State. He is the senior member of the firm of Hancock, Hogan & Devine, of Syracuse, N. Y., and his civil and criminal cases have taken him into every judicial district in the State. He has argued many cases in the New York Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court. For three years, beginning in 1889, he was District Attorney of Onondaga County. In 1893 he was elected Attorney General of the State by a majority of 21,290 over his Democratic opponent, and at that time incumbent of the office, Attorney General S. W. Rosendale, of Albany. In this position his distinguished legal ability and judicial temperament were conspicuously apparent and marked him as a worthy successor of a long line of eminent lawyers and jurists who had preceded him in the office. In 1895 he was re-elected by a plurality of 94,758 over Norton Chase, receiving the largest number of votes of any of the Republican candidates. He participated in the meetings of the Commission, devoting his attention more particularly to those sections of the Charter relating to the respective rights and interests of the City and State and riparian proprietors to lands under water within the boundaries of the new municipality. In 1880 Mr. Hancock married Martha B. Connolly, of Pittsburg, Pa., and has two sons and one daughter, all residents of Syracuse.

Seth Low, son of Abiel Abbot Low, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 18, 1850. After passing through the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, he entered Columbia College, from which he graduated at the head of his class in 1870. Upon leaving college he became a clerk in his father's tea importing house, and was gradually given more responsible duties, until in 1875 he was admitted to the firm. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, upon the independent ticket, and in consequence of his satisfactory administration, was re-elected in 1883. His efforts to effect municipal reforms and economics were rewarded with a large measure of success, and attracted attention throughout the country. After a short residence abroad, he resumed his commercial pursuits, but on October 7, 1889, he accepted a call to the Presidency of Columbia University to succeed Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, deceased. Taking up his residence in New York City, he applied him-

self with great diligence to the promotion of that institution's prosperity, and under his administration, the University's growth was so rapid that the necessity of new quarters became imperatively necessary, and in 1892 the acquisition of the beautiful site on Morningside Heights was determined upon. The purchase of the site and the erection of the new University buildings were accomplished largely through Mr. Low's efforts and his donation, in 1895, of \$1,000,000, for the construction of the library. A man of culture and wealth, he has had both the inclination and means to promote in the most practical manner the educational and charitable interests of the metropolis. He was a founder of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, and its first President. On the Charter Commission, his knowledge and experience were of the greatest value in the preparation of those sections bearing on the subject of education. He strongly objected to the bi-cameral system of municipal legislation, in common with Mayor Strong and others, and to certain other features of the Charter as finally adopted. In 1897 he was nominated by the Citizens' Union to be first Mayor of the Consolidated City of New York, and in a triangular campaign remarkable for its intensity on all sides, received 151,540 votes, to 233,997 for Van Wyck, Tammany Democrat, 101,873 for Tracy, regular Republican, and 21,893 for George, Jeffersonian Democrat. After the election, his resignation as President of Columbia not having been accepted, he resumed his former relations with the university. He is also one of the Rapid Transit Commissioners of the City. He is a member of numerous social, literary and scientific organizations, including the City, University, Authors, Century, Metropolitan, University Glee, Down Town, Barnard and Phi Beta Kappa Clubs, Scientific Alliance, Columbia Alumni Association, Dunlap, New England, American Geographical and American Fine Arts Societies, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History.

John Forrest Dillon, a jurist and eminent lawyer, of New York, was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., December 25, 1831. He was educated at Iowa University, and began the study of medicine, which he soon abandoned for that of law. In 1858 he was elected Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Iowa, to which position he was re-elected in 1862 without opposition. In 1863 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and re-elected in 1869, becoming Chief Judge. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and served until 1879, when, upon being appointed Professor of Real Estate and Equity Jurisprudence in Columbia University Law School, New York, he resigned his office of Federal Judge. Judge Dillon then removed to New York, and began the duties of his law professorship and the practice of law in this City, where his conspicuous ability, and high reputation as a jurist soon brought a large and lucrative practice. He is the general or consulting counsel of several large corporations, including the Union

Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Manhattan and Western Union Companies. Since taking up his residence in New York, he has been prominently identified with many important public interests of the community, foremost of which was the Greater New York Charter Commission, of which body he was a valued member. Judge Dillon takes an active interest in the club and society life of the metropolis. He is a member of the Union League Club, the University Club, the Bar Association, the Barnard Club, Lawyers' Club and Metropolitan Museum of Art. He is also a member of the Bar Association of New York State, the American Bar Association, of which he was sometime President, and the Institut de Droit International. His personal tastes are essentially literary, and he has a particular predilection for the literature of his profession. He is the author of a standard treatise on Municipal Corporations and other legal works. His residence is at Far Hills, N. J.

Thomas Francis Gilroy, ex-Mayor of New York, was born in Ireland, June 3, 1840, and came to New York with his parents at the age of seven years. His rise to the distinction of Mayor of the Metropolis of the New World was due to his innate ability exercised in the midst of favorable environment. He received a good public school education, followed by a course in the New York Free Academy, and then learned the trade of a printer; but his alertness and bright mind attracted the attention of City officials, and in 1862 he was appointed Clerk in the Comptroller's office. From this position he passed through those of Clerk of the Aqueduct Board, Clerk in the Supreme Court, Clerk in the Ninth and Tenth Judicial Courts, Deputy County Clerk, and Under Sheriff of New York County. In 1887 he was appointed by the Supreme Court Receiver of the extensive establishment of Mitchell, Vance & Co., which had become bankrupt, and managed the affairs of that concern with such ability that in six months they were able to resume business. In May, 1889, Mayor Grant appointed him Commissioner of Public Works for four years, during which he not only earned the credit of materially retrenching the expenses of the City, but effected important reforms in regard to subways for water pipes and wires, pavements and water supply. In 1890 he visited Europe to study the systems of street cleaning and paving in use abroad, and the knowledge thus obtained was of great value to the City. In May, 1891, he was elected Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall, of which for many years he had been a leading spirit. On November 8, 1892, Mr. Gilroy was elected Mayor of the City of New York to succeed Hugh J. Grant, receiving the support of many independent voters who had confidence in his knowledge of municipal affairs, his business ability and his personal integrity, and he received a larger majority than any previous candidate ever received for that office. Upon the Charter Commission he gave special attention to those sections which related to the Finance Department, and which were referred to him as a sub-committee to prepare. He also took special interest in the Chapter relating to the Police Department, and proceedings for the condemnation of land,

and was a member of the sub-committee to draft the Charter. Mr. Gilroy is a member of the Manhattan, Democratic, Hardware and Sagamore Clubs, and a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In 1864 he married Miss Mary Sheridan, of New York City, and has ten children.

Stewart Lyndon Woodford, lawyer, soldier and diplomat, was born in New York City, September 3, 1835, and received a higher education at Yale and Columbia Universities, graduating from the latter in 1854. Three years later he began the practice of law, and soon attracted attention not only in his profession, but in the councils of the Republican party. In 1860 he was appointed Messenger of the Electoral College of New York, to carry to Washington the vote of New York State for Lincoln; and in 1861 was made Assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. But the existence of the Civil War making too strong an appeal to his patriotism, in 1862 he resigned and entered the Army. He served for a time in Virginia, and was then transferred to South Carolina, becoming General Quiney A. Gilmore's Chief of Staff. Later he held the responsible positions of Commandant at Charleston, and afterward at Savannah, and before the close of the War, had won the Brevet of Brigadier-General, with assignment to active duty, according to his brevet rank. In 1865 General Woodford was elected Lieutenant-Governor of New York, and in 1870 was nominated for Governor, but was defeated by John T. Hoffman. In 1872 he was elected to Congress, and was also Presidential Elector-at-Large on the Republican ticket, and was President of the Electoral College, which cast its vote for Grant for a second term. In 1877 he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, serving until 1883, after which he resumed his private law practice. He was called out of private life again in 1896 to serve on the Greater New York Commission. General Woodford was fertile of suggestions concerning all the departments of municipal affairs discussed, but was especially interested in the educational and financial chapters. But General Woodford's greatest and most recent distinction has been his service as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain by President McKinley's appointment in 1897. It fell to General Woodford's lot to conduct the very difficult diplomatic negotiations which culminated in the war with Spain, during which delicate transactions he most ably protected the interests of the United States, and unflinchingly maintained his post of personal danger until he asked for his passports from the Spanish Government, April 21, 1898. He has been deeply interested in educational matters, and since 1867 has been a trustee of Cornell University. By virtue of his patriotic ancestry, General Woodford is a member of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, of which he is Governor-General, the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Military Order of Foreign Wars. He is also a member of the Bar Association, Loyal Legion, the New England Society, of which he has been President, the Hamilton,



SILAS B. DUTCHER.



Montauk, Lawyers' and University Clubs, and the Union League of Brooklyn, of which he has also been President. In 1857 he married Julia Evelyn Capen at New York City, and has had four children, three daughters and one son, of whom only the youngest daughter is now living.

Silas Belden Dutcher, of Brooklyn, financier, and an ardent Consolidationist for thirty-five years, was born in Springfield, Otsego County, N. Y., July 12, 1829, and educated in the district school and Cazenovia Seminary. From the age of sixteen to twenty-two he taught school during the winter season, and worked on the farm the rest of the year, and for the next three years was engaged as foreman in railroad construction and as Station Agent and Conductor in operating railroads. In 1855 he came to New York City, and conducted a successful mercantile business until the close of 1868, when he was appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue. His interest in politics, however, antedated this appointment some twenty years. He had stumped for General Taylor in 1848, and upon the formation of the Republican party had warmly espoused its interests. In 1858 and 1859 he was President of the Young Men's Republican Committee, and in 1860 President of the Wide Awake organization in New York City. In the latter year he was elected Supervisor of the County of New York, succeeding the Hon. John A. Kennedy, who became Superintendent of Police. He resigned this position, however, in the fall of 1861, and removed to Brooklyn. In 1870, greatly against his own inclination and judgment, he accepted the nomination for Congress against Thomas Kinsella, and although defeated, the Democratic majority was about 4,000 less than at the previous election. In 1872 he resigned the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue, which he had held for four years, to become United States Pension Agent, but he also resigned the latter in 1875, to accept a responsible position with a large life insurance company. In 1877 he was appointed Appraiser of the Port of New York, which place he held until appointed Superintendent of Public Works in January, 1880. He held the latter position for three years. President Arthur tendered him the Commissionership of Internal Revenue, but he declined because he had decided that he had given as many years to public service as he could afford, and that the remaining years of his life should be devoted to business and providing something for his family. Soon thereafter he was elected President of the Union Dime Savings Institution, of which he had been a Trustee since its organization in 1859. He remained President of the institution until called to the Presidency of the Hamilton Trust Company, of Brooklyn, which position he now holds. He was President of the Republican County Committee of Kings County for four years, and for several years a member of the State Committee. In 1876 he was Chairman of the Executive Committee. For several years, back in the 'seventies, after the memorable defeat of Webster for Congress, Republican destinies in Brooklyn were ruled by a triumvirate called "the three graces," which consisted of Benjamin F.

Tracy, James Jourdan and Mr. Dutcher. For the past nine years Mr. Dutcher has given little attention to politics, confining himself closely to his responsible business interests. His selection as a member of the Charter Commission was an indication of the high esteem in which his character and ability are held. Upon the Commission, his wide experience, especially as a member of the Board of Education for many years, were of great value. He had always been interested in the public schools, and was constrained to differ from Mr. Low and other of his confreres concerning the appointment of teachers and principals and some other details of the educational chapter. In educational matters he favored Home Rule in its broadest terms. He advocated the retention of the Brooklyn Board of Education as it is, and insisted that the officials who licensed teachers, examined the schools and passed judgment upon the work of the teachers, should not be a part of the appointing power. He held that if teachers could only be appointed upon the nomination of those who examined and passed judgment upon their work, there would be more or less favoritism. He insisted that the system of inspection in New York should not be compulsory in Brooklyn. He also gave much attention to the Chapter on Taxes and Assessments. He labored to secure equal taxation and with great earnestness advocated Section 906, which provides by certiorari for reviewing or correcting any erroneous or illegal assessment, and comparing the assessed value with that of other real estate on the tax roll of the City for the same year. Mr. Dutcher has little time for club life, but holds membership in the Brooklyn and Hamilton Clubs. On February 10, 1859, he was married to Rebecca J. Alwaise, a descendant of John Alwaise, a French Huguenot, who came to Philadelphia in 1740. Her grandmother was a descendant of John Bishop, who came from England in 1645 and settled at Woodbridge, N. J. They have six children, De Witt P., Edith May, Elsie Rebecca, Malcolm B., Jessie Ruth and Eva Olive.

There was one member of the Commission, William C. DeWitt, whose experience was believed to fit him especially for the work of making the preliminary draft of the Greater New York Charter, and upon him devolved that laborious task. The student of heredity will note with interest the coincidence of characteristics manifested by Mr. DeWitt and some of his progenitors. The first American ancestor of Mr. DeWitt was a cousin of John DeWitt, Grand Pensionary of Holland, who perfected the league of Dutch States represented in the States-General, after which our Union of States was partly modeled. Charles DeWitt, Mr. DeWitt's great-grandfather, was chairman of the committee which drew up the first Constitution of the State of New York. DeWitt Clinton, who contributed largely to New York City's earliest Charter, and who was Mayor of the City in 1803-1807, 1808-1810 and 1811-1815, was of the same family. And Mr. DeWitt's mother was sister of Attorney-General and United States Senator Jacob W. Miller, of New Jersey. Mr. DeWitt was born in Paterson, N. J., January 25, 1840. In 1845 he was

taken to Brooklyn, where he has lived nearly all his life, except three years of his boyhood spent in Saugerties, N. Y. At sixteen he graduated from Claverack Institute, entered a law office in New York, and was admitted to the Bar in 1861. In a few years his talents came to be recognized in his profession, and he was elected Corporation Counsel of the City of Brooklyn, January 3, 1869. For six terms, aggregating over thirteen years, he held that office continuously, four times being unanimously re-elected by the representatives of both parties. He was a staunch advocate of municipal reform, and he instituted and conducted legal proceedings against many corrupt officials. He drafted the Charter of the former City of Brooklyn, and was the author of the constitutional provision limiting City debt and taxation. In politics Mr. DeWitt has always been a Democrat. He was President of the Democratic State Convention of 1870, a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore in 1871, and a member of nearly all the State Conventions from 1869 to 1877. He was also a member of the National Convention of 1892, in which body he was the spokesman of the New York delegation. Upon his appointment to the Greater New York Charter Commission he entered most zealously upon its work. At the first meeting he introduced a resolution favoring a Charter creating what was at that time called "DeWitt's Borough System," dividing the City into Boroughs, and intrusting to each Borough all matters of local concern. He also championed the bi-cameral municipal legislature, and favored a "czar Mayor," unrestrained power of removal, and "free right to go again to the people." His services in the preparation of the first draft of the Charter will appear more fully hereafter.

George Miller Pinney, Jr., Secretary of the Commission, born in Windsor, Wis., March 8, 1856, is the son of George Miller Pinney, a native of Pennsylvania, and Harriet M. Whitney, of Ohio. He is a lineal descendant of Humphrey Pinney, who came to New England from Somersetshire, England, about the year 1630. Mr. Pinney attended Racine College in Racine, Wis., General Russell's Collegiate and Commercial Institute in New Haven, Conn., a common school in Helena, Mont., an academy in Iowa, the University of California, and Harvard University, from which latter he was graduated with honors in 1878, being one of the commencement orators. After graduation he spent two years teaching, and then entered Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated with honors in 1882. He came to New York City in 1882, entered the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, and remained with that firm and with its successor—Evarts, Choate & Beeman—until 1886. He was admitted to the Bar in New York City in November, 1883. In 1886, with Willis B. Sterling, of Cleveland, O., he formed the firm of Pinney & Sterling, which was dissolved in 1890, and Mr. Pinney practiced alone until 1891, when he became a member of the firm of Carter, Pinney & Kellogg. In 1893 he severed this connection, and once more practiced alone, until September 1, 1894, when he formed the firm of Pinney & Thayer, composed of himself

and Aaron C. Thayer, also a graduate of Harvard College, and the Harvard Law School. On January 1, 1896, Albert E. Hadlock entered the firm, which became Pinney, Thayer & Hadlock. During the comparatively short period of his practice in New York City, Mr. Pinney has been retained in a large number of important cases. These include the Holland House litigation in 1892, the Broadway Central Hotel litigation, the complications arising upon the eviction of General Earle from the Hotel New Netherland, and important interests in the contest over the will of Mrs. A. T. Stewart. In the case of *Williams vs. Montgomery* (149 N. Y.), involving novel questions as to the right to enforce specific performance of an agreement for the deposit of certificates of stock, after four successive defeats in the lower courts, he triumphantly carried his point in the Court of Appeals, securing a unanimous reversal. The corporations which he has represented include the Gorham Manufacturing Co., W. & J. Sloane, the Rocky Fork & Cooke City Railroad Co., of Montana, the Phoenix Furniture Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., and the Rawhide Gold Mining Co., of Boston. In addition to his professional labors, since taking up his residence at New Brighton, Staten Island, in February, 1888, Mr. Pinney has given considerable attention to politics in Richmond County. In the fall campaign of 1893, he became one of the leaders in the well-known movement to overthrow the regular Democratic party. Himself an ardent Republican, he stumped the county in 1893, and again in 1894, in support of successful fusion tickets nominated by Republicans and Independent Democrats. In appreciation of these efforts, in February, 1895, he was nominated by the Republican party for Supervisor of the town of Castleton, in Richmond County, and elected in an exciting triangular contest, being the only successful candidate on the Republican ticket. In September, 1895, he was nominated by acclamation by the Republican party for the position of District Attorney, the nomination being indorsed by the Independent Democratic organization, and the Good Government Club, and was again the only successful Republican candidate. It is generally conceded that in administering the duties of the office of District Attorney, Mr. Pinney fully justified the high professional and personal estimate entertained for him by leading lawyers and citizens of New York. On June 9, 1896, Governor Morton appointed Mr. Pinney a member of the Greater New York Commission from Richmond County, and at the first meeting of the Commission, held on June 25, 1896, Mr. Pinney was unanimously elected Secretary of the Commission. Of his services in this position, the "New York Sun," of February 13, 1897, said: "By far the hardest-worked member of the Commission, however, has been the Secretary, George M. Pinney, Jr. Mr. Pinney is the District Attorney of Richmond County, and has a private law office in this city. His private business was practically put aside, and his office became the office of the Greater New York Commission. There were drafted many of the provisions of the new Charter. To the Secretary came all the

suggestions, cranky or otherwise, verbal and written. His office force was turned into a corps of assistants to aid him in handling the great mass of correspondence. Since its first printing, the better part of the charter has been printed and reprinted with amendments and corrections from four to ten times. It has been paged, repaged and sectioned and resectioned almost as many times. All this kept Mr. Pinney and his office force at work until midnight every night for two weeks, and on many prior occasions. Besides acting as Secretary, which necessitated his attendance at all meetings, and the keeping of the minutes, Mr. Pinney has been appointed on nearly every sub-committee appointed for special work, and has done his share of that work." General Tracy, President of the Commission, in a letter dated March 27, 1897, said: "I am sure that I express the opinion of every member of the Commission when I say that had we searched the City of New York for a Secretary, we could not have found any one who, under all the circumstances of the case, would have proven so efficient and who could have rendered to the Commission such valuable services as Mr. Pinney was able to render." Mr. Pinney was married June 27, 1887, to Olive Frances, daughter of the late E. N. Child, of Worcester, Mass. They have four children—three sons and a daughter.

Garret James Garretson, member of the Charter Commission from Queens, comes from an old Dutch family whose history in this country is almost contemporaneous with that of Manhattan Island. Martin Garritsen was one of Director-General Wouter Van Twiller's Councilors in 1633, and in 1643, Philip Garritsen established the first public house on Manhattan Island. The family name also appears in the published list of members of the Dutch Reformed Church in 1657. Judge Garretson's lineal immigrant ancestor was Gerrit Gerritsen, who came from Wageningen, near the Rhine in Gelderland, Holland, in 1660, and settled at Bergen Point, N. J. Garret I. Garretson, father of the subject of this sketch, was born on his father John's farm in Hillsborough, N. J., and was a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church at Newtown, L. I. Judge Garretson's mother was Catharine Rapalie, lineal descendant of Joris Jansen de Rapalie, of Rochelle, France, who fled to Holland during the persecutions of the sixteenth century. Judge Garretson himself was born at Newtown, L. I., July 16, 1847, and after receiving an academic education in the Flushing Institute, studied law in the office of Marvin & Daniel. In December, 1869, he was admitted to the Bar, and since then has achieved a full measure of success in the practice of his profession in New York City and Queens County. In 1877 he formed a partnership with Henry W. Eastman, under the title of Eastman & Garretson, which continued until Mr. Eastman died in 1882. Then two of the latter's sons were admitted, the firm name becoming Garretson & Eastman. Their practice is principally in probate and real estate law, and in the management of estates and mortgage investments. Next to his profession, Judge Garretson has been

interested deeply in educational affairs. He was President of the Board of Education in Newtown for many years, and in 1873-75 he was School Commissioner. In 1880 he was appointed Surrogate of Queens County; in 1885 was elected County Judge for six years, and in 1891 re-elected for another six years. In June, 1896, he was appointed on the Greater New York Charter Commission, and served until November, 1896, when he was elevated by popular suffrage to the Supreme Court Bench. In 1876 he married Eliza, daughter of his partner, H. W. Eastman, and since deceased, and has four children. His present wife is Sara, daughter of the late Garret Wilson, of Millstone, N. J., to whom he was married in 1897.

Harrison S. Moore, who was appointed to represent Queens County on the Greater New York Charter Commission to succeed Garret J. Garretson upon the latter's elevation to the Supreme Court Bench in 1896, was born in Waterford, N. Y., April 23, 1849. Mr. Moore was educated in the public schools of his native town, Half Moon Institute in Saratoga County, and was graduated from the New York State Normal School at Albany in June, 1874. After studying law in the office of Benjamin W. Downing, of Flushing, Queens County, he was admitted to the Bar at Poughkeepsie in May, 1878. On December 28, 1896, Governor Morton appointed him County Judge of Queens County, for which office he was elected for the full term at the general election in November, 1897. As a member of the Charter Commission he rendered material assistance in the preparation of that important and now historic document.

On the evening of June 19, 1896, the members of the Commission dined at the residence of Governor Morton at Ellerslie, Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson. They were the guests of the Governor for the night, and did not leave until the following day. This was the first occasion on which the Commissioners assembled, and certainly they could not have met under more favorable circumstances. At the conclusion of the dinner, an informal meeting was held in the Governor's library. This meeting was called to order by Mayor Strong, who was made temporary Chairman, with George M. Pinney, Jr., as Secretary. The importance of the immediate organization of the Commission was fully recognized, and it was unanimously decided that a meeting of the Commission for such purpose be held at the Mayor's office in the City of New York on June 25th, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Pursuant to this decision, the first formal meeting of the Commission was held in the Mayor's office at the time named, June 25th. This meeting was called to order by Mayor Strong, and Mr. Pinney was made temporary Secretary. At this meeting all the Commissioners were present, with the exception of Mr. Green and General Woodford. General Tracy was unanimously elected President of the Commission, and Mr. Pinney was made permanent Secretary. The President was authorized at this meeting to appoint a committee of five, with

the President and Secretary as members *ex officio*, to draft a form of Charter, and thereafter report the same to the Commission.

At the next meeting of the Commission, held on June 27, 1896, the President announced the Committee on Draft as follows: Messrs. DeWitt, Dillon, Green, Low, Gilroy and President Tracy and Secretary Pinney as members *ex officio*.

On the same day, June 27, the first meeting of the Committee on Draft was held. Mr. DeWitt, by priority of appointment, became Chairman, and on motion, Mr. Pinney was elected Secretary. At this meeting, as the members were about to disperse for the hot season, Mr. DeWitt was appointed to prepare a form of Charter, and submit the same at a meeting of the Commission to be held in September; and the Committee on Draft adjourned for the summer on July 1st. Mr. DeWitt transported the requisite books and documents to Long Beach, L. I., and on July 14, 1896, with the aid of David J. Dean, who had been Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York for more than a quarter of a century, and with a clerical force, he set about the task. Mr. Dean's health broke down in about six weeks, and soon thereafter he died, leaving the bulk of the work upon Mr. DeWitt. The work progressed systematically and rapidly. As each chapter was drawn up, it was printed and not only sent to the other members of the Commission for study, but was given to the public through the press, so as to elicit expressions of popular opinion before final action. The progress of the draft is indicated by the dates on which the various chapters were given out. On July 18, two chapters had been completed; on August 1, the Finance Chapter was issued; on August 5, the Law Chapter; August 16, the chapters on Street Cleaning and Parks; August 18, the chapter on Public Works; on August 27, the chapters on Buildings, Charities and Correction, and Fire; on August 28, the chapter on the Port of New York; on August 29, the chapters on Schools and Taxes; on September 1, the chapter on Health; and by September 4, the draft of the Charter had been completed, with the exception of a general statute chapter. By September 21 the draft was finished and laid before the first meeting of the Charter Commission in the City Hall on that date. After this tentative draft was submitted to the Commission, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Commission be tendered to the Hon. William C. DeWitt, and his colleague, Mr. David J. Dean, of the New York Corporation Counsel's office, for the preparation, during the summer, of the tentative draft of a Charter for the Greater New York; and

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the Commission, this draft, however much it may be changed after discussion, being as it is, for the most part, a compendium of existing law, will be of invaluable service in enabling the Commission to discharge successfully the duty devolved upon it within the time prescribed by the law creating the Commission."

Thereafter, the tentative draft was taken up by the Committee on Draft, which, either in whole or in part, met almost daily until the 24th of December, at which time it had prepared a report with a form of charter to be submitted to the Commission.

On the evening of December 24, 1896, the members of the Commission were again entertained at dinner by Governor Morton at his residence in New York City, and the report of the Committee on Draft appeared in the public papers on Christmas morning. In addition to the members of the Commission, there were present at Governor Morton's dinner on the evening of December 24, the following gentlemen prominent in the politics of the State: Thomas Collier Platt, Governor-elect Frank S. Black, Lieutenant-Governor-elect Timothy L. Woodruff, Senator Ellsworth, Senator Lexow, Edward Lauterbach, James M. E. O'Grady, Speaker of the Assembly which finally passed the Charter, and the late Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

The presence at this gathering of Mr. Platt, United States Senator from and Republican leader in the State of New York, was of especial interest, for although his name does not appear in any official capacity in connection with the Consolidation movement, yet it is freely conceded that his hearty support and powerful influence were of paramount importance to its success. Mr. Platt was born in Owego, N. Y., July 15, 1833. He attended the local academy and entered the Class of '53 at Yale, but was compelled to leave college on account of his health, and soon afterward entered mercantile life. He was President of the Tioga National Bank at the time of its organization, and subsequently President of the Southern Central Railroad. He also conducted an extensive lumber business in Michigan among his earliest ventures. In 1879 he was chosen Secretary and Director of the United States Express Company, and in 1880 was elected its President, a position which he has held to the present time. While occupying an important position in the business world, Mr. Platt has principally been distinguished by his political career, which has kept him in public view almost continuously for a period of nearly forty years. During the years 1859, 1860 and 1861 he was Clerk of Tioga County; in 1872 he was elected a member of the Forty-third Congress, and in 1874 was re-elected to the Forty-fourth. In consequence of his service on the House Committees on Postoffices and Pacific Railroads, he was prominently mentioned for the postal portfolio in President Hayes' cabinet. In the removal of Chester A. Arthur from the office of Collector of the Port of New York, and Alonzo B. Cornell from the Surveyorship, President Hayes precipitated an issue with Senator Conkling which appeared with great bitterness in the Republican State Convention of 1877, over which Mr. Platt was chosen to preside, and in which Mr. Platt sided with Senator Conkling in championing his old friends, Mr. Cornell and Mr. Arthur. In 1880 Mr. Platt was appointed Quarantine Commissioner of the Port of New York, a



THOMAS C. PLATT.



STEWART L. WOODFORD.



TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF.



GEORGE C. AUSTIN.



position which he held for eight years. In January, 1881, he was elected to the United States Senate, Mr. Cornell, meanwhile, having become Governor of New York, and Mr. Arthur Vice-President of the United States. On May 16, 1881, however, Senators Platt and Conkling resigned their seats in the Senate on account of President Garfield's course in nominating William H. Robertson to be Collector of the Port of New York, and withdrawing other nominations which they had favored. The sensation produced throughout the country at the time was very great, and Mr. Platt's political power was regarded by his opponents as irretrievably lost. Such proved not to be the case, however, and he reappeared with increasing prominence in State politics, and in the National Republican Conventions of 1884, 1888, 1892 and 1896, to which he was a delegate. By this time his old prestige had been more than regained, and he was again elected to the United States Senate by a vote of 142 to 7 for Joseph H. Choate, taking his seat March 4, 1897. Senator Platt was an ardent supporter of the plan of municipal Consolidation, and exercised the whole of his power in its favor; and without the aid of his extraordinary influence the consummation of this great and now historic undertaking would have been postponed many years.

At the conclusion of the dinner at Governor Morton's, December 24, 1896, the general plan and scope of the Charter were explained by President Tracy, Mr. Low, Mr. DeWitt and Secretary Pinney. Remarks were made by others in regard to the general scheme of Consolidation, and at the conclusion of this dinner, every member of the Commission felt confident of the ultimate passage of the Charter.

On January 2, 1897, the full Commission met to receive formally the Charter and report previously prepared by the Committee on Draft. For two weeks, beginning January 4, 1897, public hearings were held, and a fair opportunity given to every person who appeared to discuss the various chapters of the Charter, and to make suggestions with reference thereto. Suggestions and criticisms were especially invited from every head of department and administrative officer within each of the municipalities included within the Greater New York. The Committee on Draft met daily, and many changes and corrections were made as a result of the public hearings and the suggestions which came from the heads of departments. The general scheme of the Charter, however, was not changed as a result of the public hearings. On January 29 a Committee on Revision was appointed, consisting of Messrs. DeWitt, Gilroy and Pinney. This Committee concluded its report by February 12, 1897, and during the same period, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Dillon, Low and Woodford, had prepared a form of report to the Legislature to accompany the Charter. Subsequent to February 12, changes and corrections were made in the Charter, as presented by the Committee on Revision, but by February 18, the Charter, as finally submitted to the Legislature, was ready for transmission. On February 17 and 18, the members

of the Commission had under consideration the form of report to be transmitted to the Legislature, which was finally agreed upon and signed by every member of the Commission, with the exception of Andrew H. Green, whose continued illness had prevented him from taking any part whatever in the work of the Commission. After the report had been agreed upon, President Tracy, Mr. Gilroy and Secretary Pinney were appointed a Committee to present the report and Charter to the Legislature. This was done on February 19, the original time having been extended by joint resolution at the request of the Commission from February 1 to February 20. It will thus be seen that the Charter passed through five successive stages—first, the tentative draft or compilation, commonly known as the Long Beach draft; second, the Charter as prepared by Committee on Draft, and formally presented to the Commission on January 2, 1897; third, the Charter as prepared and presented by the Committee on Revision; fourth, the Charter as presented by the Commission to the Legislature; and fifth, the Charter as actually passed by the Legislature. The work of preparing the Charter in the form in which it was finally adopted fell, of course, upon the members of the Committee on Draft. The greatest assistance which was rendered in their work came from the office of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York.

The minutes of the Commission have not been made public, but from the public utterances of the Commissioners it is apparent that all of them yielded something of their personal convictions in order to reach a common ground of agreement. There was a division at the outset on the question of a bicameral form of government. Some advised a municipal assembly substantially upon the model of the English system, where an elective municipal council, usually elected from wards or sub-divisions, is invested with the exercise, without restraint, of all the powers which parliament grants or the law gives to the municipal corporation, electing the Mayor from its own members, appointing all its officers, and through standing committees controlling without exception all the administrative departments. Others strenuously urged that the American policy and experience were against the adoption of the English plan as a whole, and that the powers of the Municipal Assembly ought to be limited in number and extent, and the exercise of the powers conferred be subjected to appropriate and effective Charter limitations, analogous in principle and purpose to the restrictions which the American constitutions impose upon the State Legislatures. Eventually the Commission adopted the two-house system. The term of the Mayor and the extent of his powers were other subjects of difference. In organizing the Police Department, the Commission encountered a subject upon which it was found that unanimity was impossible, owing to the two different systems of police organization in existence in the two Cities to be consolidated. The result of this diversity of views was the adoption of a Police Department organized upon principles quite different from anything that has heretofore prevailed either in New York

or Brooklyn. Andrew H. Green, who believed in the gradual abolition of old offices and a progressive union, dissented from many provisions of the instrument. And similar divergencies of views might be cited in regard to every member of the Commission. When it became necessary to draw up the report to accompany the Charter, there was still a diversity of views, and the report was modified so as to secure the indorsement of all the members.

The report, which was dated February 18, 1897, contained these paragraphs: "In dealing with interests so comprehensive and so important as those that are affected by the proposition to consolidate into a single City the three Cities and the other territory that are to become a part of Greater New York, it is not surprising that opinion in the Commission, as well as outside of it, should have been sharply divided upon some points. Notwithstanding these divisions of opinion, the Commission are as one in recommending to the Legislature the adoption of the Charter as submitted. . . . The Commissioners unite in recommending the Greater New York Charter to the favorable consideration of the Legislature." The report was signed by: Benjamin F. Tracy, President; William L. Strong, Mayor of New York; Frederick W. Wurster, Mayor of Brooklyn; Patrick J. Gleason, Mayor of Long Island City; John F. Dillon, William C. DeWitt, Thomas F. Gilroy, Silas B. Dutcher, Seth Low, Harrison S. Moore, Stewart L. Woodford, Campbell W. Adams, State Engineer and Surveyor, Theodore E. Hancock, Attorney-General, and George M. Pinney, Jr., Secretary. Ill health had prevented Mr. Green's active participation in the construction of the Charter, and he therefore refrained from signing the report.

On February 28, the Commission adjourned *sine die*.

Immediately on the rendering of the report, a legislative contest over the passage of the Charter began. On February 26 Messrs. Tracy, Low and Gilroy appeared before the joint committee of the Legislature to explain the Charter. On March 3 the Committee heard objections to the Charter. On March 7 General Tracy advocated a four-headed Police Commission, declaring that one man could not properly administer a force of 7,000 men. On March 10 further objections were heard. On March 11 the joint Cities Committee and the Charter Commission conferred in regard to amendments, which delayed the Committee report for a few days. On March 17 the Charter was reported to both houses of the Legislature with minor amendments. On the 23d it was passed by the Assembly, 117 to 28, and on the 25th by the Senate. According to legal requirements, the Charter now had to be referred back to the Mayors of New York, Brooklyn and Long Island for approval or veto. On April 1 Mayor Strong, of New York, held his first hearing. On April 2 the Legislature killed the proposed amendment to the Charter providing for the increase of the pay of Brooklyn firemen. On the same day, Mayor Strong held his second hearing. On April 5 Mayor Wurster held his first hearing. On April 8 Mayor Wurster returned the Charter to the Legis-

lature with his approval. On April 9 Mayor Strong vetoed the Charter, suggesting various amendments. On April 12 the Assembly passed the Charter over the Mayor's veto, and on the 13th the Senate did the same, the vote in the latter standing 34 to 10. On May 4, 1897, the 271st anniversary of the landing of Peter Minuit, the first Director-General of New Amsterdam, the Charter became a law with the approval of the Governor, Frank S. Black, and the great struggle of years was ended.

Frank S. Black, lawyer, and Governor of the State of New York, whose signature to the Charter Act was the last of the long series of historic transactions, is a native of Livingston, Me., where he was born, March 8, 1853. He was a poor boy, but determined to obtain an education, and with interruptions only long enough to enable him to earn the necessary money, by teaching or otherwise, he pushed himself through an academic course, and entered Dartmouth College, from which latter he was graduated with class honors in 1875. He was immediately tendered three different school principalships in different parts of the United States, but he had set his heart on obtaining a legal education, and after awhile spent in selling pictures and editing the *Johnstown, N. Y., "Journal,"* he moved to Troy, and divided his time between reading law and serving as a clerk and newspaper reporter. In 1879 he was admitted to the Bar, and associated himself with Albert Smith and George B. Wellington, under the firm name of Smith, Wellington & Black. A year later he branched out alone, and has since remained unassociated. He soon occupied a commanding position at the Bar of Rensselaer County in civil practice. In politics he has always been a Republican, from the time he left college and supported Blaine on the "*Johnstown Journal*." In 1888 and 1892 he spoke in public for the Republican tickets, and gradually became one of the leading political orators of the county. His reputation was increased by his fight against the tremendous election frauds in Rensselaer County, and his organization of the Committee of Safety which resulted in the conviction and execution of "Bat" Shea for the murder of Robert Ross, a Republican watcher. In 1894 he was elected to Congress, and was unanimously renominated in 1896, but later in the summer, he was nominated for Governor, to which position he was elected in November by a vote of 787,516 to 574,524 for Wilbur F. Porter, Democrat. In 1879 Mr. Black married Lois B. Hamlin, of Provincetown, Mass., and has one boy, Arthur, aged fifteen, when his father was elected Governor. In his inaugural address, January 6, 1897, Governor Black showed his comprehension of the magnitude and significance of the Consolidation movement when he said: "No legislation passed this session will involve greater responsibilities or be more far-reaching to the communities to be embraced in the City of New York. This subject does not concern us alone, for the extent of its influence it is not safe to predict. Conditions have arisen more than once in which our entire national policy has depended upon this State. When questions of such

moment become thus dependent, the position of the City of New York is commanding and may be decisive. Every move upon this subject should result from the utmost caution and study. I have entire confidence in the wisdom of the Commissioners, in whose hands the work has thus far rested, and whatever the Legislature may do to complete or supplement that work, will, I trust, be done under a sense of the profoundest responsibility." Governor Black was firmly convinced of the wisdom of Consolidation, and attached his signature to the Charter Act with unhesitating confidence.

Timothy L. Woodruff, who was Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate at the time when the Charter Act became a law, gave the act more than an official and formal approval. As has previously been noted, he participated in the conference with the Charter Commission at Governor Morton's before the Commission formally organized for its work, and was an earnest and hearty advocate of the Consolidation movement. Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff was born in New Haven, Conn., on August 4, 1858, both his paternal and maternal ancestors having been early settlers of Connecticut. From 1855 until 1865, his father, John Woodruff, was a Representative in Congress. The son's earlier education was acquired at the Phillips' Academy, Exeter, N. H., after which he entered Yale College, graduating in 1879. After leaving college he took a business course in the Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His business career began with a clerkship in the firm of Nash, Whiton & Co., in 1880, in which capacity he acted for one year, when he was admitted to partnership. The firm was succeeded by the Worcester Salt Co., of which Mr. Woodruff is now the Treasurer. When less than twenty-five years of age, Mr. Woodruff became interested in grain elevators and warehouses, and in 1887, at the age of twenty-nine, he was proprietor of the Franklin, the Commercial, the Nye and the Waverly stores, and two large grain elevators. He was elected a Director and Secretary of the Brooklyn Grain Warehouse Co., on the organization of that company in 1888, and was one of the prime movers in the formation and among the incorporators of the Hamilton, the Manufacturers' and the Kings County Trust companies of Brooklyn. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican, and a tireless worker for the good of that party. He has been a delegate to nearly all the Republican State and local conventions for the past thirteen years, and was a delegate to the National Conventions of 1888 and 1896. Under Mayor Wurster's administration he was the Commissioner of Parks of Brooklyn, and his administration of that office greatly increased his popularity. In 1896 the Republican State Convention accorded him the distinction of the nomination for the Lieutenant-Governorship, and he was elected by a large majority with Governor Black in November of that year. Mr. Woodruff's business and political responsibilities have not prevented his active participation in social, literary and church affairs, in the latter his affiliations being with the Memorial Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. In addition to

being a thirty-second degree Mason, he is a member or officer of the Montauk, Dyker Meadow Golf, Riding and Driving, University, Crescent Athletic, Logan, New York Union League, Brooklyn Union League, and Brooklyn Republican Clubs, the League of American Wheelmen, Brooklyn Bicycle Club and Good Roads Association, Royal Arcanum and Sons of the Revolution. His wife is Cora C., daughter of the late ex-Mayor H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, with whom and their son, he lives in a charming home in Brooklyn.

The Charter of the City of New York is technically entitled: "An Act to unite into one municipality under the corporate name of The City of New York, the various communities lying in and about New York Harbor, including the City and County of New York, the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings, the County of Richmond, and part of the County of Queens, and to provide for the government thereof." It is a document of 600 pages, exclusive of Index, and we cannot do more than to glance at its leading provisions. For technical details the reader is referred to the instrument itself. At the outset the Charter merges into one corporation, entitled "The City of New York," all municipal and public corporations embraced within the limits made by a line beginning in the Atlantic Ocean off the southern end of Staten Island, thence running in a generally northeasterly direction along the interstate boundary between New York and New Jersey, to the southern limit of the City of Yonkers, thence in a direction generally south of east to Long Island Sound; thence, passing east of Hart and City Islands, in a generally southerly direction to Little Neck Bay on Long Island; thence along the eastern border of the town of Flushing to the southeastern corner of that town; thence southerly in a straight line passing between Rockaway Beach and Shelter Island to the ocean again. This territory is divided into five Boroughs. Manhattan Borough consists of Manhattan, Randall's, Ward's, Blackwell's, Governor's, Bedloe's, Ellis', and the Oyster Islands. Bronx Borough consists of that portion of the city on the mainland lying north and east of the Harlem River, and the small islands in Long Island Sound, formerly belonging thereto. The Borough of Brooklyn consists of the former City of Brooklyn. Queens Borough consists of the remainder of that portion of Long Island included within the general boundary previously described. And Richmond Borough consists of Staten Island.

The Executive power of the City Government is vested in a Mayor, elected by popular vote, and the officers of the administrative departments. The Mayor is elected for four years, and receives a salary of \$15,000 a year.

His duties are set forth to be: 1. To communicate to the Municipal Assembly at least once a year a general statement of the finances, government and improvements of the City; 2, to recommend to the Municipal Assembly all such measures as he shall deem expedient; 3, to keep himself informed of the doings of the several departments; 4, to be vigilant and active in causing

the ordinances of the City and laws of the State to be executed and enforced; and 5, generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by this act, the City ordinances and the laws of the State. He has extensive powers, including the appointment of the following officers:

	Aggregate Annual Salaries.
1 City Chamberlain	\$12,000
1 Corporation Counsel	15,000
4 Police Commissioners, each \$5,000	20,000
1 President of Board of Public Improvements	8,000
1 Commissioner of Water Supply	7,500
1 Commissioner of Highways	7,500
1 Commissioner of Street Cleaning	7,500
1 Commissioner of Sewers	7,500
1 Commissioner of Public Buildings	7,500
1 Commissioner of Bridges	7,500
3 Commissioners of Parks, each \$5,000	15,000
3 Commissioners of Buildings:	
Manhattan and Bronx	7,000
Brooklyn	7,000
Queens and Richmond	3,500
3 Commissioners of Charities:	
Manhattan and Bronx	7,500
Brooklyn and Queens	7,500
Richmond	2,500
1 Commissioner of Corrections	7,500
1 Fire Commissioner	7,500
3 Commissioners of Docks:	
President	6,000
2 Commissioners, each \$5,000	10,000
President of Board of Taxes, etc.	8,000
4 Commissioners, each \$7,000	28,000
3 Health Commissioners: President	7,500
2 Commissioners, each \$6,000	12,000
7 Municipal Court Justices, aggregating	37,000
19 City Magistrates, aggregating	114,000
10 Justices of Court of Special Sessions, aggregating	60,000
1 Commissioner of Jurors	5,000
2 Commissioners of Accounts, each \$5,000	10,000
1 Chief of Bureau of Statistics	3,500
Several Sealers of Weights and Measures,	
Several Inspectors of Weights and Measures,	
Mayor's Clerks and subordinates,	
6 Art Commissioners, without salaries,	
84 members of local school boards without salaries,	
3 Civil Service Commissioners, without salaries,	
6 Commissioners of Statistics, without salaries,	
63 Marshals, and	
Various other minor officials, boards and Commissioners.	

The salaries of the officials appointed directly by the Mayor aggregate

\$500,000 a year. This does not include the salaries of the subordinates to be appointed by the Mayor's appointees. It is estimated that the total number of names carried on the city payroll will be at least 33,000, and that they will draw annually from the City Treasury not less than \$33,000,000.

During the first six months after his inauguration, the Mayor possesses absolute power of removing the officers appointed by the former Mayor (except members of the Board of Education, School Boards, and certain Judicial officers), but after that period he can remove only after preferring charges, affording a hearing, and securing the approval of the Governor. He may be suspended or removed from office by the Governor. He is ineligible for re-election for at least four years after the expiration of his term of office.

The Legislative Department consists of two houses, jointly styled the Municipal Assembly. One House, the Council, consists of a President, elected by popular vote on a general ticket, and twenty-eight Councilmen elected for four years from ten council districts, containing an average population of about 350,000. The President of the Council is Vice-Mayor. The other House, the Board of Aldermen, consists of sixty Aldermen, elected biennially by Assembly Districts containing an average population of 50,000. The Board of Aldermen elects its own President. Each ex-Mayor is entitled to a seat in the Council, and each administrative head of a department to a seat in the Lower House. A majority of the total membership of each House is necessary to the passage of an ordinance; three-fourths are necessary for the expenditure of money, creation of debt, laying of assessments or granting of franchises, and four-fifths for the expenditure of money for celebrations, funerals, etc. The Mayor may veto any Act of the Assembly, in which event the Act will require a two-thirds vote to be passed over the veto in ordinary cases, and a five-sixths vote if it involves the expenditure of money, creation of debt, laying of assessment or granting of franchise. The legislative powers of the Assembly are wider in scope than those of the former municipalities in this area. The aim of the Charter is to give to the City a larger measure of autonomy than it heretofore enjoyed, when much of its legislation was performed by the State Legislature.

The Charter declares that the rights of the City in its water front ferries, wharf property, land under water, streets, and parks are inalienable, but the Municipal Assembly has the right to grant privileges to railroad and ferry companies under certain restrictions. No franchise granted for the first time may extend over a period of more than twenty-five years, after which time, should the Assembly decide to renew the privilege for another twenty-five years, a revaluation has first to be made, in order that the City may make terms which will be fair to the taxpayers. If the Assembly sees fit, it may insert a clause in such agreements, whereby, at the end of twenty-five years, the property of the company to which a franchise has been granted shall revert to the City, with or without compensation, it being then at the option

of the Assembly to dispose of the plant thus acquired, or to operate and control the work of the company as a public enterprise; in fact, if compensation is awarded, this experiment must be made for a term of at least five years. In every case where the grant of a franchise is made, the City will specify in the agreement that in the event of failure to give an effective service to the public, the franchise may at any time, prior to the expiration of the term of twenty-five years, be withdrawn. To prevent the sudden or unexpected granting of a franchise thirty days must elapse between the introduction of such a motion and its final passage. The Board of Estimate will have passed upon it, its provisions will have been published for twenty consecutive days in the "City Record," and twice in the public press, and at last the vote must be carried by three-fourths of the members of both houses, and receive the approval of the Mayor. Should it fail in this last particular, a five-sixth majority must be secured. Renewals of franchises will be treated in the same manner as though the application was made for the first time. The City holds all its property in perpetuity, and cannot give it away or sell any portion of it, save only such buildings or parcels of land as are no longer fit for public use.

There are eighteen administrative departments, as follows:

1. Finance, directed by the Comptroller, who is elected quadrennially by popular vote.
2. Law, directed by the Corporation Counsel, appointed for four years.
3. Police, administered by the Police Board, consisting of four Police Commissioners, appointed for four years, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party.
4. Water Supply, directed by the Commissioner of Water Supply, appointed for six years.
5. Highways, directed by the Commissioner of Highways, appointed for six years.
6. Street Cleaning, directed by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, appointed for six years.
7. Sewers, directed by the Commissioner of Sewers, appointed for six years.
8. Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, directed by a Commissioner with like title, appointed for six years.
9. Bridges, directed by the Commissioner of Bridges, appointed for six years.
10. Parks, administered by the Park Board, consisting of three Commissioners, appointed for overlapping terms of six years each.
11. Buildings, administered by a Board of three Commissioners, appointed for similar terms.
12. Charities, similarly administered.
13. Correction, headed by the Commissioner of Correction, appointed for six years.

14. Fire, directed by the Fire Commissioner, appointed for six years.

15. Docks and Ferries, administered by a Board of Docks, consisting of three Commissioners, appointed for overlapping terms of six years each.

16. Taxes and Assessments, administered by a Board of Taxes and Assessment, consisting of a President and four Commissioners. The President is appointed for six years, and the Commissioners for overlapping terms of four years each.

17. Education, administered by a Board of Education, consisting of nineteen members, chosen as follows: The Chairman of the School Board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and ten other members elected by that Board; the Chairman of the School Board of Brooklyn and five other members, elected by that Board; and the Chairmen of the School Boards of Queens and Richmond, chosen for one year.

18. Health, administered by a Board of Health, consisting of the President of the Police Board, the Health Officer of the Port, and three Health Commissioners appointed by the Mayor. Two of the Health Commissioners must be physicians, and the Commissioner who is not a physician is President of the Board. Their terms are for six years each, expiring at intervals of two years.

Six of these departments, namely, Water Supply, Highways, Street Cleaning, Sewers, Public Buildings, etc., and Bridges, are grouped together and represented in a Board of Public Improvements. This Board consists of the President of the Board, appointed by the Mayor, the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, Comptroller, Commissioner of Water Supply, Commissioner of Highways, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, Commissioner of Sewers, Commissioner of Public Buildings, etc., Commissioner of Bridges, and the Presidents of Boroughs. Public works or improvements must be authorized by the concurrent action of this Board and the Municipal Assembly.

The Art Commission, whose approval is necessary before a work of art can become the property of the City, consists of the Mayor, the President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, President of the New York Public Library, President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, one painter, one sculptor, one architect, and three other citizens.

The Comptroller, who is at the head of the Finance Department, occupies a position of great responsibility. The accounts of all other departments are subject to his inspection. All payments must be made on warrants first signed by him. He must settle and adjust all claims for or against the City. He exercises a check on public expenditures by being obliged to certify that applicable funds exist before contracts are signed, and in various ways is the guardian of the City's funds.

The City Chamberlain's duties are to receive and deposit all moneys with the City Treasurer, and to pay all warrants signed by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor.

The Police Department is vested with all the powers in regard to the conduct of elections hitherto granted to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of New York and the Board of Elections of the City of Brooklyn. The proper conduct of elections is intrusted to Special Police Bureaus located in each of the Boroughs, under the management of a Superintendent, who will be appointed for a term of five years. The Boards of Police Commissioners of the City of New York, the City of Brooklyn, Long Island City, and the County of Richmond are abolished. The Park Police and the New York and Brooklyn Bridge force are also brought into the single police system. All members of the Police force in every department of the consolidated Cities are transferred to the force of the enlarged City. All members of the new force appointed in addition to those transferred, must be citizens of the United States, and in the case of patrolmen must be under thirty years of age. Increases of the staff may be made from time to time by the Board with the approval of the Board of Estimate. None of the Commissioners may become candidates for any elective office without first resigning their position on the Board. No police officer may receive any emolument or gratuity for police service other than his regular salary, although should a reward or present for special work be tendered him, the Board may decide whether he can accept the gift. Between fifty and a hundred policemen will be placed at the disposal of the Board of Health, and at least thirty of this number will see to the enforcement of laws relating to tenement and lodging houses. In addition to the central police office in the Borough of Manhattan, there will be police headquarters in the Borough of Brooklyn. Elaborate provision is made for widows and orphans of policemen, and also for aged members of the force by a police pension fund.

The Fire Departments of the various Boroughs are united similarly to the police forces. All firemen now employed under pay in the various Boroughs are retained, and as far as is practicable, given the rank which they had prior to Consolidation. Wherever a volunteer company existed prior to January 1, an effort will be made to establish a paid brigade, but until this scheme is perfected, the City will pay to the volunteer companies sums equal to the amount which they have hitherto received from the municipality which they served. In the case of firemen, as of policemen, a relief fund and pension department are created.

The Board of Health is charged with the enforcement of all laws relating to the public health. It may erect and manage hospitals for contagious diseases upon North Brothers' Island, and at other places; may enforce repairs to buildings; has control of all public markets; must prepare and keep on file statistics regarding conditions existing in tenements and lodging houses; may remove or abate any building or excavation, or even any business occupation which may be considered dangerous to the good health of the City. The Board has power to organize two bureaus, one a sanitary department,

under the management of a physician of ten years' experience, known as the sanitary superintendent, to enforce all sanitary regulations; and the other, a bureau of records, in charge of a register, who will keep all records of births, marriages and deaths, and all inquisitions of Coroners. The Board has power to destroy the whole or any part of any cargo which may have been brought into port, and which may be in a putrid condition, or otherwise dangerous to the public health.

The Board of Education, as before stated, is composed of delegates from four local school boards. Of the latter there is one jointly for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and one each for the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. The Board of Education of the old City of New York becomes the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx; the Board of Education of the old City of Brooklyn becomes the School Board of the Borough of Brooklyn; and the School Boards of Queens and Richmond, of nine members each, are created in those Boroughs. All the members of these Boards are appointed by the Mayor. The Board of Education of Long Island City, and all the other boards of education are abolished. A City Superintendent is required to visit all the schools regularly and report to the Central Board of Education, and render each year a lengthy report, offering suggestions and outlining the progress made during the twelve months. He cannot, however, directly interfere with the management of any school. A Board of Examiners of Teachers is provided for, and licenses to teach issued for one year, which may be renewed if the teacher satisfies the Borough authorities.

The Board of Public Improvements is an important and powerful body, deciding which department is responsible for this or that portion of the public undertakings. It is unlawful for the Municipal Assembly to enter directly into contract for any public work or improvement. It must first secure the approval of this Board. If the Board reports adversely to the Assembly on any contemplated action of the latter body, any ordinance in regard thereto must be considered killed, unless a five-sixths majority vote supported by the approval of the Mayor is obtained. The Board is authorized to determine what portion of the expense of any public improvement shall be borne by the City, and is given like powers with the Assembly in the matter of assessments. The Board alone has power to release any contractor with the City or any of its departments, the Municipal Assembly being without authority in this matter unless the unanimous approval of the Board has been secured.

Each Borough elects its own President for a term of four years. He does not preside over any general governing body representing the Borough as a whole, no such body being provided for by the Charter; but he has power to call meetings of, and is *ex officio* a member and the Chairman of every Board of Local Improvement within his Borough. Every Borough is sub-divided into

Districts of Local Improvement, of which there are twenty in the whole city, each District being coextensive with the State Senatorial Districts lying wholly or partially within the municipal limits. The essentially local interests of the District in matters of expenditure are cared for by the Local Board, which consists of the President of the Borough and the members of the Municipal Assembly resident within the District.

The administration of justice lies with several inferior local courts. The City Court is continued, its justices being elected for terms of ten years. Justices' Courts and Justices of the Peace in Brooklyn and Long Island City are abolished. The District Courts of New York and the Justices' Courts of the First, Second and Third Districts of Brooklyn are consolidated under the name of the Municipal Court of the City of New York, the justices of which are elected in some districts and appointed in others. For the administration of criminal justice, the city is divided into two districts, the first embracing the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, and the second the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. The Courts in these Districts are called Courts of Special Sessions. The Justices and City Magistrates of the first division continue to be appointed as before. Police Justices are abolished in the Second District and City Magistrates created in their stead.

The sentiments with which the Charter is regarded by the Brooklyn Consolidationists is well expressed in the words of Sanders Shanks, Secretary of the Consolidation League, written after the Charter went into effect;

"Brooklyn secured more than her fair representation on the Commission appointed to draft the Charter, and the most aggressive opponent of Consolidation now admits that Brooklyn has been more than fairly treated in that instrument. Brooklyn as a corporation ceases to exist, but Brooklyn as a name, as a sentiment, will live on for generations to come. Her homes remain, her people are the same people, and her future is brighter than ever before. Already there has been an impetus to business, and people are moving in from New York. The railroads are crossing the big bridge into the heart of New York; another bridge is in course of erection, and an all-railroad bridge is a question of only a few years. The vast unimproved sections of Brooklyn, useless for business but needed for small homes, are rapidly building up. Manifest destiny points to the new Borough of Brooklyn as the dwelling place of New York, and good judges agree that the end of the first decade of the new century will see the majority of voters in the Greater New York domiciled on the Brooklyn side of the East River. When that time arrives, and the poor confined dweller of Manhattan Island is driven to the wider and freer spaces of Brooklyn, the great moral question which lies at the root of the Greater New York will be fully appreciated."

CHAPTER IV.

THE PASSING OF THE OLD RÉGIME AND THE INAUGURATION OF THE SECOND CITY OF THE WORLD.

ADREARY rain storm on New Year's Eve, 1897-98, did not prevent a great popular demonstration being made to mark the birth of the new City. The focus of the celebration was City Hall Park, the scene of many another memorable demonstration, peaceful and hostile, in the past history of the City. A tremendous throng, estimated at 50,000 people, congested the streets in that vicinity, and awaited the civic procession which formed a few miles up Broadway. During the evening the Park was illuminated with a brilliant display of pyrotechnics, and was resonant with band music, the singing of a chorus of 800 voices, and the cheering of the populace. Upon the arrival of the procession, the scene was particularly picturesque. Two minutes before midnight, as is the custom of New York, every factory and steamboat that had a whistle set it screaming, and the people joined in raising the din with tin horns and other instruments. Just at midnight, the American flag was mechanically hoisted over the City Hall by an electric apparatus actuated by the Mayor of San Francisco, 3,000 miles away, and the church bells throughout the City broke forth with merry chimes. Wilson's Battery, stationed at the Post Office, fired a salute of 100 guns, and searchlights, fireworks, bombs, and huzzahs brought the celebration to a close.

In Brooklyn, the Consolidation was marked by a reception, and appropriate exercises in the City Hall New Year's Eve. The committees in charge were as follows:

Executive Committee, representing citizens at large—Joseph C. Hendrix, William Berri, Herbert F. Gunnison, John S. McKeon, Richard Young.

Public Officials—Mayor Wurster, Comptroller Palmer, Auditor Sutton, President Stewart, of the Board of Aldermen, Alderman Clark.

Committee for the Society of Old Brooklynites—Dr. James L. Watson, President; Daniel T. Leverich, Edward D. White, John Hess, Stephen M. Griswold.

Sub-committee on Arrangements—Mayor Wurster, Richard Young, J. R. Clark, Stephen M. Griswold, Herbert F. Gunnison, Dr. James L. Watson, William Berri.

Six former Mayors of Brooklyn received the public in the Mayor's room. In the center stood Mayor Frederick W. Wurster, and grouped about him were ex-Mayors Seth Low, Frederick A. Schroeder, Daniel D. Whitney, David A. Boody, and Charles A. Schieren. At 9:30 the exercises in the

Council Chamber began. Mayor Wurster made the opening address, and was followed by St. Clair McKelway, the orator of the evening, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Farrar, and Will Carleton. The scenes of popular demonstration outside the City Hall upon the arrival of midnight were similar to those in New York City.

In Long Island City Mayor Gleason reviewed the Police and Fire Departments on the morning of December 31st. In the evening the City Government was in session, and business was transacted with perhaps a little more partisan spice than usual, but with no attempt at formal celebration. Mayor Gleason was in his office attending to business, surrounded by several of his legal advisers and office-holders, together with two policemen in citizen's dress. The Board of Aldermen remained in session until a few minutes after midnight. Just at two minutes of twelve o'clock President Smith called for a vote upon the tax budget for the next year, and the four anti-administration Aldermen voted for it, while the three administration Aldermen voted against it. President Smith declared the motion to approve carried just as the first steam whistles announced the birth of the new year, and the passing of the City.

There were many minor demonstrations of joy in various localities, all emphasizing the realization of the new status of the greater City.

On Saturday morning, January 1, 1898, the City Hall in the Borough of Manhattan was again the center of intense popular interest, and a large crowd of citizens gathered to witness the inauguration of the new Mayor. The ceremonies were extremely brief and unostentatious. Shortly before noon Mayor Van Wyck arrived and entered arm in arm with his brother, Justice Augustus Van Wyck, and was greeted by the outgoing Mayors of New York, Brooklyn and Long Island City. Mayor Van Wyck had taken his oath of office several days before his term actually began, and it remained to perform only a few civilities. Just as the two gilded hands on the City Hall cupola clock conjoined to indicate high noon, Mayor Strong addressed the incoming Mayor as follows:

"Mr. Van Wyck, the people of this new City, made up of five Boroughs and 3,500,000 of people, have decided that you should be the first Mayor, and descend from your position as Judge and assume the position of Magistrate. My impression is that this old City in which you and I have lived about the same number of years, the old City of New York that is passing away, will contribute \$3,000,000,000 worth of property to the new City, of which you will be Mayor, \$230,000,000 of banking stock, and \$1,000,000,000 of deposits. And you will take charge of this little Borough along with the others, and will always feel, I know, that it is the brightest jewel in the cluster of five. You have been chosen Mayor of one of the largest Cities of the world, and I congratulate you and welcome you as Mayor of the Greater New York."

To which Mayor Van Wyck replied:

"The people have chosen me Mayor. I receive the office from them, and to them I will answer."

During the next hour a throng of citizens filed by the new Mayor, and taking him by the hand offered him their congratulations, and at one o'clock he withdrew to his private chambers and promptly began the discharge of his official duties.

Not all of those into whose hands the people intrusted the administration of the affairs of the new City had previously advocated municipal union, but when Consolidation became an accomplished fact, they entered upon their duties with a realization of the great trust imposed upon them. The limits of this work will permit the citing of only a few examples from the various branches of the public service, and from these the general character of the whole may be judged.

Robert Anderson Van Wyck, to whom was intrusted for the first time the unprecedented powers of the Chief Magistrate of the consolidated City of New York, was born on Manhattan Island, July 20, 1849. His father was the late Wm. Van Wyck, a successful lawyer and man of affairs, and an influential Democrat. In 1650, seven generations back, his immigrant ancestor, Cornelius Barents Van Wyck, came to New Netherland from the town of Wyck, Holland, and married Ann, daughter of Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemus, who was the first Dutch Reformed minister in this country. Intermediate ancestors have been conspicuous on the bench, in the halls of legislation, and in the military service of the Colonies and States, and have been connected by marriage with the leading old families of the State, including the Van Rensselaers, Van Vechtens, Beekmans, Gardiners, Hamiltons and Seymours. When a mere boy Robert A. Van Wyck left school, and in 1862 engaged himself as an errand boy, but his desire to enter the profession of law became so strong that five years later he returned to his studies, and in 1872 graduated from the Columbia Law School with the Valedictory Honor at the head of a class of 124. He was admitted to the Bar that year, and quickly vindicated his choice of profession, and fulfilled the promise given by his class standing in college. In 1889 he was elevated to the bench of the City Court, and at the time of his nomination to the Mayoralty was Chief Justice of that court. Judge John H. McCarthy, who nominated Mr. Van Wyck in the Democratic City Convention September 30, 1897, pointed to the fact that 95 per cent. of Judge Van Wyck's decisions had been affirmed by the courts of last resort, as an indication of his legal attainments. During the five weeks' municipal campaign, Judge Van Wyck abstained from personal participation, and confined his public utterances to his letter of acceptance, issued October 19, which concluded with this declaration: "Let me add in conclusion that, should the people intrust me with the grave responsibility of the Mayoralty, I shall make the promotion of their welfare, to the exclusion



ROBERT ANDERSON VAN WYCK.



of all antagonistic ends, the object to be striven for with every power of my mind and body." Although his subsequent election placed him in the office of extraordinary power, yet it is believed that with his distinctively legal temperament his acceptance involved the sacrifice of an honorable ambition to wear the ermine of the Supreme Court, a distinction already enjoyed by his brother, Augustus Van Wyck, who is Justice of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District of the State. The election of November 3, 1897, at which Mr. Van Wyck was chosen Mayor, was watched with the keenest interest throughout the country. His leading opponents were Benjamin F. Tracy, regular Republican candidate, and Seth Low, Citizens' Union candidate, who have been referred to in the preceding chapters, both men of national reputation, who had been conspicuously identified with the framing of the new Charter. The vote resulted as follows, Henry George being the candidate of the Jeffersonian Democracy:

Boroughs.	Van Wyck.	Low.	Tracy.	George.
Manhattan and Bronx.....	143,666	77,210	55,834	13,076
Brooklyn.....	76,185	65,656	37,611	6,938
Queens.....	9,275	5,876	5,649	1,096
Richmond.....	4,871	2,798	2,779	583
Total.....	233,997	151,540	101,873	21,693

There were four other candidates who received respectively the following votes: Sanial, Socialistic-Labor candidate, 14,467; Wardwell, Prohibitionist, 1,359; Gleason, Independent Democrat, 1,023, and Cruikshank, United Democracy, 615. Mayor Van Wyck is a member of the Holland Society, and of the St. Nicholas, Democratic, Manhattan, and New York Athletic Clubs, Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and other leading clubs of the city, and is unmarried.

Augustus Winniett Peters, President of the Borough of Manhattan, is a native of St. John, New Brunswick, and a descendant of Loyalists who were among the first settlers of that province. He is the youngest of twelve children of Benjamin Lester Peters and Mary Anne Winniett, the father having been a lawyer, Mayor of the City and Chief Magistrate. President Peters' early education was obtained in the grammar schools of his native place, and at the age of sixteen he began his business life as a clerk in the Custom House, and later as a bank clerk in New Brunswick. Coming to New York in 1866 he went into the gold business in Wall Street, and a few years thereafter was elected Secretary of the Gold Exchange. He gradually developed large mining interests, and in 1876 was elected Chairman of the Mining—now the Consolidated—Exchange, a position which he held until his resignation in December, 1897. In politics, Mr. Peters has always been a thoroughgoing and hard-working Democrat, and for many years has been an influential

member of the Tammany Society. In January, 1894, he became Chairman of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, succeeding Nelson Smith, and in the same year was nominated on the Tammany ticket for President of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, but he was defeated by ex-Judge John Jeroloman, who was nominated by the Anti-Tammany, Republican, and other Associations. In 1897 he was elected President of the Borough of Manhattan by a vote of 139,450, against 61,168 for Hoguet, Citizens' Union and United Democracy candidate, and 57,866 for Stern, Republican. Soon after the inauguration of the new government, Mr. Peters became Acting Chairman of the Committee on Plan and Scope of the General Committee of Citizens for the proposed celebration of Charter Day, May 4, 1898, and until the abandonment of the project on account of the Cuban War, presided over the meetings of that important body to its entire satisfaction. In the proceedings of this organization, as in all his public functions, he was always courteously but firmly opposed to any proposition which did not promise to benefit all classes of citizens equally. Mr. Peters is unmarried, but devotes much time to social affairs in his private circle, and through his membership in the New York Athletic, the Military, Democratic, Algonquin and other clubs. He is also a member of the Old Guard Veteran Battalion, and is on the staff of present Commandant.

Edward M. Grout, lawyer and first President of Brooklyn Borough, is the son of Edward Grout, a well-known member of the Produce Exchange, and grandson of Paul Grout, an influential member of the Legislature half a century ago. He was born in New York City October 27, 1861, and was educated in the public schools of New York and Brooklyn, and Colgate University, graduating from the latter in the Class of '84. He was subsequently honored by his alma mater by being elected the first Alumni Trustee of the college. After studying law with General Stewart L. Woodford, he formed a partnership on January 1, 1893, with Judge W. J. Gaynor. With the public-spirited acts of Judge Gaynor, Mr. Grout was heartily in sympathy, himself having begun the contest before the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen in 1892 to compel the realization of the highest prices for street railroad franchises. With Judge Gaynor he afterward carried this contest to the courts, and after the latter's election to the Supreme Court in 1893, he continued the contest alone with equal vigor. In consequence no franchise has since been granted in Brooklyn without compensation. Mr. Grout had charge of his associate's campaign for the Judgeship, and was a prominent figure in the events at Gravesend on Election Day, 1893, and in the prosecution which finally resulted so disastrously to Boss McKane and his associates. In 1895 the Democrats of Brooklyn nominated Mr. Grout for Mayor, and while not elected, he cut down his opponent's majority from 33,000, the figure at the previous mayoralty election, to the narrow margin of 2,000. He was early interested in the Consolidation of New York and Brooklyn. He was one of



AUGUSTUS W. PETERS.



EDWARD M. GROUT.



JOHN L. FEENY.



LOUIS F. HAPFEN.

the most active members of the Consolidation League, and the right-hand man of the father of the League, Judge Gaynor. In the Fall of 1896 he called the attention of the Greater New York Charter Commission to the fact that the first draft of the Charter omitted any provision for municipal ownership of franchises, and urged a radical provision on this subject. Of late he has advocated by writings and public addresses the extension of municipal ownership. In the election of the first administration of the Consolidated City of New York, in November, 1897, he was elected President of the Borough of Brooklyn, receiving 85,921 votes to 46,383 for Roberts, Republican, and 50,773 for Hinrichs, Citizens' Union candidate. Among the social organizations to which he belongs are the D. K. E., Montauk, Hamilton, Brooklyn and Oxford Clubs.

Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, was born November 6, 1854, in Melrose, Westchester County, which is now a part of the Borough mentioned. He was graduated from the Columbia College School of Mines as Civil Engineer in 1879. He studied previously at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., and at Niagara College, receiving the groundwork of his education at a German private school, and the local public school. He entered upon the active practice of his profession as Civil Engineer, after finishing at Columbia College, and in a short time afterward, made a practical study of mines and meteorology in Colorado, California, New Mexico and Arizona. On his return to New York he resumed the work of a city surveyor and civil engineer in Melrose, and the adjoining neighborhood. He became noted as a local authority for the lay-out of streets, and the correction of old lines with new, a task which presented very perplexing problems at times. On account of his usefulness in this direction, he was appointed on the engineering staff of the Park Department of the City of New York, remaining with this department for many years, eventually becoming Superintendent of Parks of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. In 1893 he was appointed Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards by Mayor Gilroy, and in the Fall of that year was elected by an overwhelming majority to the same position. Six months as a public works commissioner led the people to believe in his ability and integrity. He held the office of Commissioner of Street Improvements until December 31, 1897, when it was abolished by the Greater New York Charter. At the Fall election of 1897 he was elected President of the Borough of the Bronx by a majority of 5,640 over his two principal opponents. His term as Commissioner of Street Improvements was characterized by a remarkable development of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

Frederick Bowley, President of the Borough of Queens, was born in New York City, December 19, 1851, and is the son of Jacob F. Bowley, of Stuttgart, Germany, and Rosanna Drexzel, of Austria. He received a grammar school education in his native city, and when but twelve years of age, was

bound out to a local proprietor to learn the details of the merchandizing of meats. After familiarizing himself with every branch of the business, he took Horace Greeley's advice and "went west," for its better pursuit, but subsequently returned to New York and established his own store. After the ups and downs incident to a career undertaken single handed, he eventually established himself on a prosperous basis, with a branch store on Long Island, and gradually enlarged his business until now he has in Long Island City one of the largest packing, wholesale and retail establishments in New York City. In politics Mr. Bowley has generally been independent; but in 1895 was elected Alderman-at-Large of Long Island City on the Jeffersonian Democracy ticket, and was elected President of the Borough of Queens on the Democratic ticket in 1897, receiving 9,278 votes against 6,341 for Fritsche, Republican; 3,660 for Dunton, National Democrat; 2,171 for Renwick, Citizens' Union candidate; and 919 for Borg, Socialist. Mr. Bowley is a Mason, and an honorary member of the Queens County Athletic Club. He married Miss Anna Poies, a native of New York City, of Dutch extraction. They have no children living, but adopted and reared the three motherless children of Mr. Bowley's brother Edward. Mr. and Mrs. Bowley have done much in practical charity for the poor of Long Island City. In one instance they donated \$1,000 to the poor, and distributed tickets to the clergymen of all denominations to give to all deserving people, so that they could procure bread and meat every other day.

John Lewis Feeny, M.D., son of Dr. Joseph Feeny, was born at Stapleton, S. I., May 29, 1845. His early education received the especial attention of his father, and at the age of fifteen he entered the Seamen's Retreat Hospital, where he remained for eight years. After a thorough preparatory course he entered the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated among the highest in his class in 1866. Almost immediately upon the completion of his student life, he received an appointment as House Physician to the Seaman's Retreat, which he resigned in 1869 to enter private practice in Stapleton. In 1870 he was appointed physician to the Metropolitan Police, and detailed to special duty. To obtain this position he was obliged to pass an examination before eighteen physicians, who then constituted the Medical Examining Board. For fifteen or twenty years he held the position of Health Officer of the Town of Middletown, N. Y. He was also Surgeon to the Police Department of Richmond County for a number of years. In 1884 Dr. Feeny, with a few others, founded the Staten Island Academy, and served as Vice-President of this Institution for a number of years. In 1893 he was elected Supervisor of the town of Middletown, to which office he was re-elected in 1895 and 1897, by unprecedented majorities. During his term of office as Supervisor, he acted as Chairman of the Finance Committee. As Chairman of the Road Committee he was the guiding spirit in the great movement to build and improve public roads, which are universally acknowledged to be economically

and scientifically built. In 1897 he was nominated to the office of President of the Borough of Richmond by the regular Democratic party, and his phenomenal run against George Cromwell, Republican, who was on five different tickets, speaks well for the Doctor's popularity. The Doctor served on the Committee of Conference, called by the Tammany Society for organizing and conducting the preliminary measures to effect a consolidation of the Democratic organizations in the Greater New York, after the passage of the Act creating the new City. He represented in the conference the Borough of Richmond. This conference appointed him a member of the Committee to apportion the representation by delegates from the Boroughs composing the new City, also of the Committee to name the date and place for holding the convention to nominate City officers. He is now a member of the Committee to call the next convention, and to consider the interests of the Democratic Party until the convention assembles.*

Cornelius Van Cott, Postmaster of the City of New York, was born on Manhattan Island, February 12, 1838, and was educated in the public schools. His father, believing that he should learn a trade, put him to work in the carriage-making business, but the young man did not find this to his taste, and he left it for the insurance business. For the latter he displayed great aptitude, and by his shrewd business judgment and unimpeachable integrity forged ahead rapidly until he became Vice-President of the *Ætna Insurance Co.* It is not strange, perhaps, that with his views on insurance, he should have been a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department; and as one thing led to another, he became a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners from 1873 to 1875, and again from 1879 to 1885. During most of his service in that capacity he was President of the Board, and effected many valuable reforms in the administration of the department, and the provision of structural safeguards throughout the city. In 1887 he was elected to the State Senate as a Republican by a plurality of nearly 5,000 from the Eighth District, which had given a Democratic plurality of 1,500 the year before. Upon the inauguration of President Harrison in 1889, he was tendered the position of Postmaster of New York, whereupon he resigned his seat in the Senate and assumed at once the most responsible postal position in the United States

*The vote for President of the Borough of Richmond as originally announced was as follows: John L. Feeny, Democrat, 5,446; George Cromwell, Republican, Citizens' Union, and Independent Democratic candidate, 5,405; Fransecky, Socialist-Labor, 137; and Robert Scott, Prohibitionist, 95. Mr. Cromwell took an appeal from the return, and the Court of Appeals decided in his favor. On May 24, 1898, therefore, the Board of Canvassers of Richmond County formally declared Mr. Cromwell elected, but the official machinery of the borough remained inoperative owing to the fact that the outgoing Board of City Canvassers had not certified to the statement of the County Canvassers. On June 30, 1898, just as these pages are going to the printer, Justice Daly, of the Supreme Court, issued a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the Board of City Canvassers to certify to the statement of the County Canvassers that Mr. Cromwell had been elected. On July 7, 1898, the City Canvassers re-convened and so certified.

outside of the Department at Washington. Mr. Van Cott, with his practical and business-like views, saw at once the necessity for certain changes in the service, and devoted himself to its improvement with a directness and efficiency which the City and County were not slow to appreciate. In 1893, upon Cleveland's inauguration, Mr. Van Cott was superseded by C. W. Dayton, but upon McKinley's inauguration in 1897, he was recalled to the office in which he had won a distinguished reputation. Upon the Consolidation of the communities about the Port of New York into a single City, January 1, 1898, the Government did not consolidate the postal services in the united municipalities, and as yet, the relation of the office of Manhattan Borough to those of the other Boroughs remains as before. One of the most striking innovations made during Mr. Van Cott's present term has been the introduction of the pneumatic tube service, which is destined to effect a revolution in the distribution and collection of mails in the Second City of the World.

Francis H. Wilson, Postmaster of Brooklyn, was born in Westmoreland, Oneida County, N. Y., February 11, 1844. The first ten years of his life were spent in Utica, N. Y. His family then returned to the Westmoreland Farm, where he attended the district school for several years in the intervals of his farm duties. He prepared for college at Dr. Dwight's Preparatory School in Clinton, N. Y., and entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1867. He taught in a preparatory school for four years, and having acquired the means for a legal education, studied law for two years at the Columbia Law School, under Judge Theodore W. Dwight. He was then admitted to the Bar and began practice in the law office of the Hon. E. L. Fancher, of New York City. Two years later he opened an office of his own. Since 1884 he has lived in Brooklyn, where he has taken a prominent and active part in politics as a Republican. He was Chairman of the Kings County Campaign Committee in the campaign of 1892, was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Third Congressional District of New York State (Brooklyn), and was re-elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by a plurality of 7,553 votes. In Congress he was a prominent member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and for some time was considered by the President as a possible Secretary of the Navy. He was one of the earliest advocates of McKinley's nomination in the Spring of 1896, and one of his best friends and most earnest workers in Brooklyn. On September 21, 1897, he was nominated to the Senate to succeed Postmaster Sullivan, of Brooklyn, and upon his confirmation he resigned his seat in Congress to assume his new duties. Upon the Consolidation of the municipalities about the port of New York, the post-offices within the consolidated territory were not united under one jurisdiction, and the responsibility of the Brooklyn office remains as before. Mr. Wilson took a prominent part in the organization of the Union League Club, of Brooklyn, of which he was President for four successive years. He is also a member of the Yale Alumni Association, of New York.



FRANCIS H. WILSON.



CORNELIUS FERGUSON, JR.



JOHN M. TIERNEY.



CLARENCE W. MEADE.



Cornelius Furgueson, Jr., Justice of the Municipal Court of the Fifth District, was born in the old town of New Utrecht in 1857, thirty-seven years before its absorption into the City of Brooklyn, and forty-one years before it became a part of the great City of New York. He is the son of the late Cornelius Furgueson, formerly, and for almost a generation, a Supervisor of the town of New Utrecht. Cornelius, Jr., has always lived in Brooklyn, his present home being a handsome villa in Bensonhurst, a settlement which he has done much to develop. As a boy and youth he received a liberal education, passing through the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and then graduating from Columbia Law School in 1877. In 1878 he was admitted to the Bar but has divided his attention between the practice of his profession and the conduct of an extensive real estate business. In the latter he is accounted an expert, and has been largely influential in developing valuable properties on Long Island. In politics he is an active Democrat, but previous to his present appointment has never held other office than that of Justice of the Peace of New Utrecht. He shares with Alderman Keegan the political leadership of his party in the Thirtieth Ward. He is conspicuously identified with athletic exercises and out-of-door sports, and has a national reputation as a pigeon shot. His youthful son also has considerable reputation as a marksman. Judge Furgueson is a well-known and popular member of several sporting and social organizations, including the New Utrecht Gun, Gravesend Bay Yacht, Crescent Athletic and Parkway Driving Clubs, Kedron Lodge, F. and A. M., Utrecht Council, R.A.M., Woods Lodge, I.O.O.F., and Garfield Council, N. P. U.

John M. Tierney, lawyer and jurist, and Justice of the Municipal Court for the Second District, Borough of the Bronx, was born in New York, October 14, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of the metropolis, and studied law in the office of the late Erastus New. In 1882 he was admitted to the Bar, and for the last sixteen years he has been actively engaged in civil practice. He was at the time of his elevation to the Municipal bench a member of the law firm of Tierney & Halsey. Judge Tierney has become recognized as an authority on laws governing the Police Department, and has been engaged on numberless police cases involving important questions of dereliction of duty, and dismissal, and the powers of the Commissioners of Police over their subordinates, and the mode of the exercise of those powers. He has defended more than 200 policemen, and with remarkable success. In 1892 he was assistant attorney for the Fire Department, and from June, 1892, to April, 1895, Assistant Counsel for the Department of Buildings. The latter position he resigned in 1895 to become counsel for the Union Railway Co. When, in 1897, he was elected Justice of the Municipal Court, he brought to the administration of his duties a wide experience and great judicial ability. He was opposed to the annexation of Brooklyn, Richmond and Queens, but after Consolidation, with his accustomed energy, he worked for

the harmonious administration of the affairs of those outlying communities which had been brought into the great municipality of New York. Judge Tierney is first Vice-President of the Tammany Hall General Committee in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, a member of the Committee on Municipal Affairs in the general organization, first Vice-President of the Fordham Club, a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Schnorer Club, the Boscobel Wheelmen, the Brownson Club, the Knights of Columbus, and the Friendly Sons of Saint Patrick.

Clarence W. Meade, City Magistrate of the First Division, Borough of Manhattan, who has the unique distinction of being the only person in New York City holding a Judgeship who is not a member of the Bar, was born in New York City in 1841, and was educated in the public schools. His father was Abraham B. Meade, who was appointed appraiser of the Port of New York by Andrew Jackson, and held the position for many years. When Clarence W. Meade was sixteen years old he went into the dry goods business, but upon the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the Produce Exchange and opened a brokerage office. Immediately after the war he retired from this business, but still retains his membership in the Exchange. Since he cast his first vote in 1865, he has been an active Republican, and the recognized leader of his party in the Thirteenth, now the Ninth, Assembly District. In 1866 President Johnson appointed him Assistant Appraiser of the Port of New York, and in 1880 Governor Cornell appointed him Port Warden. He held the latter office until 1890, when Mayor Grant paid a further tribute to his ability by appointing him to the position of Police Justice. He was legislated out of office in 1895, and appointed City Magistrate by Mayor Strong, June 1, 1897. Justice Meade assumed and discharged the functions of his office with a natural ability and adaptability which did not surprise those who knew him intimately. His official duties in connection with the customs service had called into exercise and developed his faculties of judgment and discrimination to such an extent that without any special legal training he was able to discharge the duties of his position to the entire acceptance of the public. In order to retain his services special legislation was enacted in 1897. He has made an enviable record on the Bench for his discrimination and fairness, and enjoys a wide popularity. His term expires July 1, 1907.

Alderman Frank Gass, of Unionport, formerly in the town of Westchester, in the annexed district of New York, came to the United States from Bavaria in 1872. He possessed no resources except energy and native ability, with both of which he was plentifully endowed, and these have formed the best capital he could have had. Mr. Gass has achieved success. He first learned the language of his adopted country, working as a confectioner meantime, then took up house painting and decorating, which he prosecuted for several years, just south of the Harlem River, and soon developed remarkable ability



FRANK GASS.



ADOLPH C. HOTTENROTH.



JOHN W. KIMBALL.



JOSIAH T. MAREAN.

and foresight in the purchase and sale of real estate. Along these lines, Mr. Gass has accumulated a justly earned fortune. Removing to Unionport while the region was yet undeveloped, he has become one of the most prominent and respected citizens in the community. His business interests are confined entirely to real estate and insurance, in the latter line representing most of the leading companies. In politics he is a Democrat. He was Assessor of Westchester for four years, from 1892 to 1896, and in 1897 was the candidate of Tammany Hall for Alderman in the Tenth District, being elected by a vote of 2,094 to 1,037 for Lewis, Republican. Mr. Gass is a prominent member of the important organizations of his district. He is active in the Councils of the Odd Fellows, holding for three years the office of Deputy Grand Master; a member of the Masonic Fraternity, of the North Side Board of Trade, Taxpayers' Alliance, Westchester Männerchor, the Jefferson Democratic Club, and many other organizations of prominence. Mr. Gass is a gifted after-dinner speaker, convincing campaign orator, and known and respected all over his district. It has been truthfully said that he is counselor and adviser for a great host of people of all classes, creeds and conditions on the eastern side of the City. He was married in 1873 to Kathrina Bilhoefer, of Germany.

Adolph C. Hottenroth, lawyer and member of the Municipal Council for the Fifth District, Borough of the Bronx, was born in New York City in 1869. He was educated at the Courtland Avenue public school, the College of the City of New York, and the New York University. Admitted to the Bar of New York, he became a member of the firm of Gumbleton & Hottenroth. In the practice of the law, Mr. Hottenroth was quickly successful, and he has already obtained prominence at the Bar. In political affairs he displays characteristic ability and energy. A Democrat in faith, he quickly obtained recognition in the party councils, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of New York State, one of the youngest men, it is said, who served in that distinguished body. He was a member of the Committee on Canals; and the recommendations of that important Committee, the Constitutional amendments and radical improvement in the State waterways, which followed, were largely the result of Mr. Hottenroth's sagacity and effort. He has been closely identified with all the needs and improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, counsel for and influential member of the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, and the Alliance of Taxpayers' Associations. He has steadfastly favored public improvements, such as bridges, parks, and improved highways. In the regard and confidence of his neighbors and fellow-citizens, Mr. Hottenroth occupies an enviable position.

John W. Kimball, Treasurer of Kings County, was born at Sandwich, N. H., and descends in the Kimball and Wentworth (maternal) lines, from some of the oldest and most distinguished New England families. Among the Kimball relatives are Sumner I. Kimball, United States Superintendent

and founder of the United States Life Saving Service, and Dr. Grace Kimball, whose valuable services as the head of the Industrial Bureau at Van, Armenia, for the relief of the Armenians, are widely known. Mr. Kimball's father was William A. Kimball, who practiced law many years in Rochester, N. H. There the young man received, in the public and high schools, his early education, which was supplemented by advanced studies at West Lebanon Academy in Maine, and Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Then he taught school a year at Rochester, N. H., spent two years in the drug business in St. Peter, Minn., returned to his native town and embarked in the hat and shoe business, and finally came to New York, where he was engaged with the firm of Nichols & Batcheller, wholesalers. After this, he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and engaged in the drug and real estate business. He was an active member of the Brooklyn Board of Education for some years, and did great service to the school interests of the section of the City in which he has so long resided. He has been an ardent and earnest worker for the public welfare, and that the people fully appreciate this is evinced by the many positions of trust and honor which he has filled, and those he now occupies. He has always been a Democrat in his political belief, from the time he cast his first vote to the present, and while liberal in his views as to the beliefs and opinions of others, he is resolute and firm in his own. As Democratic candidate for Alderman-at-Large in 1893, he ran throughout the entire City of Brooklyn and was defeated, as was the entire Democratic ticket, but received one of the largest votes cast. In 1897 he ran on the Democratic County ticket for the office of Kings County Treasurer, and was elected by over 35,000 majority. Mr. Kimball is a Director in the Fifth Avenue Bank, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Prospect Home Building and Loan Association (with assets of over \$100,000), a position which he has held since its organization; Trustee of the South Brooklyn Board of Trade, also of the United or Central Board of Trade for the City at large.

Josiah T. Marean, District Attorney for Kings County, comes from old French ancestors who settled in America 200 years ago. He was born in the town of Maine, Broome County, N. Y., April 30, 1842, and was graduated from the State Normal School in 1862. After teaching awhile in the latter, and in the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, he studied law in New York City, in the office of Emerson, Goodrich & Knowlton. The Hon. Wm. Winston Goodrich, of the firm, is now presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Mr. Marean was admitted to the Bar in December, 1866, and has practiced law in the City of Brooklyn ever since. Up to his election as District Attorney, he never held any public office. In 1895 he was nominated by the regular Democracy for Justice of the Supreme Court, but was defeated, although he ran about 5,000 ahead of his ticket in Kings County. His defeat was attributed to his failure to secure the indorsement of the Independent Democracy, which had indorsed a Republican before his

nomination was made. Mr. Marean is a member of the Hamilton, Brooklyn and Crescent Clubs, as well as the Brooklyn Chess Club, of which he has been President for the past three years. He has also been President of the Bar Association of Brooklyn. He was one of the original members of the Consolidation League, and worked earnestly for municipal amalgamation.

Anthony McOwen, Coroner of the Borough of the Bronx, was born in Ireland fifty-six years ago. When but fifteen years of age he came to America, and has since resided continuously in the land of his adoption. Mr. McOwen first learned the trade of carpentry, but upon the breaking out of the Civil War he was among the first to go to the front, joining the Ninety-ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers. His war record was most honorable, and he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. At the close of the war, Mr. McOwen returned to his home and began life over again, working at his trade as a carpenter. For forty years he has resided in the upper district, and is well known throughout the Borough of the Bronx. Mr. McOwen has long foreseen the inevitable colossal union of communities about New York into one great City, and believing it for the best interests of all, he has been an unwavering advocate of Consolidation. He has held many responsible positions in his community, such as Assessor of Morrisania, Treasurer of the Volunteer Fire Department of the Town, and for eight years he was Deputy Tax Commissioner. In 1897 he was elected the first Coroner of the Borough of the Bronx. In the social affairs of his locality Mr. McOwen is an important factor. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having organized the John A. Rawlins Post, and has been closely identified with all its history.

John H. Sutphin, County Clerk of Queens County, is an example of appreciated fidelity in public office not uncommon in conservative New England, but rare in the vicinity of the Metropolis. He was first elected to this office in 1871, and has been re-elected every three years since his first incumbency, commencing his tenth term on January 1, 1898. Mr. Sutphin was born in Jamaica, L. I., in 1836, and received his education in the Jamaica schools. As a young man he developed methodical and industrious habits which, with his personal integrity, have been the secret of his success in business, and of his efficiency in public office. He is a man of marked executive ability, and gives close attention to the details of whatever he has in hand. Outside of the County Clerk's office he has important business connections, being President of the Bank of Jamaica, and Vice-President of the Jamaica Savings Bank. He is also warmly interested in educational affairs, and takes an active part in the direction of the Jamaica Normal School, of which he is a Trustee. In politics he is an ardent Democrat. For many years he has been Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Queens, and the acknowledged leader of his party in that County. In 1857 he married Carrie

M. Smith, of Jamaica, and has five children. He is a member of the Manhattan Club, of New York, and several other social and political organizations.

John Whalen, Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, was born in that City of Irish parents, on the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, 1854. He attended the public schools, and entered the law office of the late Charles O'Connor as a boy. Following his employer's advice, he adopted the profession of law, and set about preparing himself for it. He was graduated from St. John's College, Fordham, with the degree of Master of Arts, and from the University of New York Law School, in 1877, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Upon his admission to the Bar, he turned his attention to civil law, and made a specialty of realty, corporation, municipal and surrogate causes, in which department of practice he soon became recognized as one of the best and most successful lawyers in the City. His high reputation as a real estate lawyer led Mayor Gilroy to appoint him a Commissioner of Taxes, from which position he retired upon the advent of the Strong administration in 1895. While a member of the City and State Bar Associations, the Democratic, Catholic, Manhattan and New York Athletic Clubs, Mr. Whalen is especially fond of literature, in which connection he has one of the finest private libraries in the City. Socially he is a genial host, and frequently entertains his friends at his handsome residence at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. He has always been an ardent Tammany Hall Democrat, and participated actively in the deliberations of the organization. He has never been a candidate for political honors, however, and his appointment by Mayor Van Wyck as Corporation Counsel was a somewhat rare case of the office seeking the man.

Julius L. Wieman, State Senator from Brooklyn, was born in Brooklyn, May 30, 1864, and received a common school education. For a dozen years he was connected with china and glass importing concerns, and then entered the real estate and insurance business, which now engages his attention. He began his political career when but twenty-nine years of age, by defeating Assemblyman Joseph Bender, the Democratic nominee, by a plurality of 3,090, and majority over all of 2,455. In 1894 he was re-elected to the Assembly, receiving 5,790 votes to 3,499 for all others. In 1895 he was elected Senator from the Ninth Senatorial District (of Brooklyn) by about 900 plurality, defeating the Regular Democratic candidate, and also Independent Republican, E. F. Linton, who polled 1,630 votes. Among the notable Acts introduced by Mr. Wieman as an Assemblyman was one making Federal office holders ineligible to State offices. In the introduction of new bills, and upon the committees dealing with Commercial, Navigation, Military, Excise, Corporation, and Insurance questions, he found ample opportunity for the exercise of his influence upon the legislation of the State. He originated and secured the passage of the bill for the new East River Bridge from Broadway to Grand Street, and secured the passage of the bill for improving Atlantic



ANTHONY M'OWEN.



J. H. SUTPHIN.



JOHN WHALEN.



JULIUS L. WIEMAN.

Avenue. He also introduced bills for adjusting claims, indexing mortgages, lowering the price of electric lights, increasing the number of factory inspectors, taxing street railways, making appropriation for Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, incorporating Kings County Inebriates' Home, and providing for a statue of General G. K. Warren. He is an active Republican, carefully watching over the interests of his constituents, and did not favor Consolidation.

John Harvey Vincent Arnold, Surrogate of New York, who was born in the City of New York in July, 1839, is eminent as a jurist, lawyer, and *litterateur*. He was educated in public and private schools, and at the College of the City of New York, studied law with Solomon L. Hull, was admitted to the Bar in 1860, and from 1861 to 1866 engaged in practice as an associate with his preceptor. Mr. Arnold early attained distinction as an able lawyer, and ranks among the leaders of the legal profession in this City, his administration of the Surrogate Bench proving one of the most efficient the City has ever had. Possessed of a taste for literature and art, Judge Arnold has diversified his professional labors by collecting rare books, autographs and engravings, in which he is regarded a connoisseur. He extended De Francis' Work on Old New York until it reached nine volumes, and afterward sold it for a large sum. He has also disposed of several famous art collections, which required years for their acquisition. An ardent Democrat in politics, Judge Arnold was a Sachem in Tammany Hall, and Vice-President of the National Federation of Young Men's Democratic Clubs. He is accredited with being the chief organizer of the Democratic Club of the City, having revived interest in that club when it had died out. He was elected the first President of the club, but resigned upon his election to the Bench, and was succeeded by Governor Flower. He is one of the best-known club men of the Metropolis. He is an original member of the Players' Club, the chief ruler of the Thirteen Club, and is a member of the Bar Association, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the Lawyers, Manhattan, Democratic, Reform, Lotos, Commercial, New York Athletic, and Knickerbocker Athletic clubs. Judge Arnold was married to Josephine A. Ormsby, of New York, and has a family of four children.

CHAPTER V.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF NEW YORK, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE METROPOLITAN BAR.

THE participation of two distinct nationalities in the settlement of New York imparts especial interest to its early judicial history.

Upon the crude but just and efficient system of legal procedure established by the original Dutch settlers, were superimposed the laws and customs of the English conquerors. In the neighboring colonies the legal problems of that period were exceedingly simple. Directly or indirectly, they sprang from the mere fact of expansion—whether in wealth, population or territory. The conditions were different in New York. To the task of securing permanence and prosperity—the common object of all the colonies—there was added the far more troublesome problem of racial assimilation. Rarely has this problem, frequently insoluble, and always embarrassing, been so satisfactorily overcome. The supremacy of the English in the legal affairs of the colony doubtless was not attained without friction, for the Dutch colonists were plain-speaking, direct and obstinate. Separate courts, languages and customs, however, one by one disappeared, until the absorption was complete, and the process of assimilation, beginning early in the second half of the seventeenth century, continued practically without interruption. It is for the historian to determine the importance and extent of Dutch influence upon the City and State of New York. It is clear that that influence was considerable upon the judicial system.

The Charter granted to the Dutch West India Company in 1621 was the origin of the first orderly government possessed by the Dutch settlers. The colonists were few in number, and as machinery of government presupposes inhabitants, it was not until the appointment of Peter Minuit as Director General in 1626 that a legal procedure, however crude, was actually instituted. Subject to the Charter, its amendments, and the ordinances of the Dutch West India Company, all legal authority was vested in the Director General and a Council of five appointed by himself. This, of course, included the transaction and settlement of all the current judicial legislative and executive affairs of the Colony. The decisions of the Director General were final. They were subject only to an appeal to the home government. It is interesting to observe that the first government of New Netherlands, which possessed the forms of civilized courts of law, was practically a one-man power. Perhaps it is hardly fair to attribute problems of like character in modern Manhattan to this ancient Dutch precedent. Under a just and tactful ruler few laws were needed. The community was small, and the colonists were indus-

trious and peaceable. Although the records of that period are no longer in existence, rapid increase in prosperity indicates that the administration of Minuit and that of his successor Van Twiller, covering a period of twelve years, were, in the main, just and popular, although there existed but one court of justice, the Director General and his Council. The first important addition to the laws of the Colony was the Charter of Freedoms and Exemptions, authorized in 1628-29 by the home government. It provided that any member of the West India Company (later amended to include any inhabitant of New Netherlands) who should plant a colony of fifty persons above the age of fifteen outside the limits of Manhattan should be entitled to certain manorial privileges and exemptions, and entitled also to be known as "Patroon." Within his colony this master or Patroon was invested with subordinate legal jurisdiction. Subject to review by the Director General and Council, he was empowered to pronounce judgment in person or by deputy for civil injuries and crimes. With the success of this mild Dutch form of Feudalism we are not here concerned, but note the establishment of local courts, incidentally accomplished by it. It should be remarked, however, that although only moderately availed of, probably no other enactment of the Dutch period exerted such a lingering and persistent influence. So late as 1859 it was an important factor in a lawsuit against the Van Rensselaer estate. The records of the courts are complete from the beginning of Director General Keift's administration, which was characterized by a shameful system of despotism and disregard of the colony's judicial rights. Peter Stuyvesant, last of the Dutch Directors, was appointed to office in 1647. His appointment was accompanied by a change in the Council. Associated with the new Director General was a Vice Director and a Schout Fiscal, who together constituted the Council. Soon after his arrival, Stuyvesant organized a court of justice to have jurisdiction over all civil and criminal cases. Over this the Vice Director was appointed to act as presiding judge, and all decisions were subject to the approval or veto of the Director himself. Appeals to Holland and local discontent led to concessions, and the Director finally, in 1653, established the municipality of New Amsterdam, a burgher government modeled upon that of the Free Cities of Holland. The government was vested in the court of Schout, Burgomasters and Schepens. The duties of the Schout (or Sheriff) were numerous and responsible. He was public prosecutor and collector. He arrested persons accused of crime, noted the evidence as the trial progressed, and prevented the suppression of facts on either side, assisted the prisoner when necessary, and kept the records of the trial. He was in addition Chief of Police (or General Constable), and posted all placards, resolutions and ordinances. The multifarious duties of this official lead to the conclusion that he must have been a man of marvelous energy and ability, or else to the more reasonable conclusion that the placid Dutch colonists seldom invoked the service of the law. There were two Burgomasters and five

Schepens. Their duties were clearly defined in the Mother Country, but, in the smaller community of New Amsterdam, they sat as one body, discharging legislative, judicial and executive functions. These magistrates were appointed by the Director General and his Council to hold office for one year. The City Tavern, built in 1642, was converted into a stadthuys, and here court was held every two weeks. The session opened by the ringing of a bell at nine A.M., and closed in the same manner at noon; but if unfinished business required, the session was resumed at one o'clock. The compensation of Burgomasters was 350 guilders, that of Schepens, 250 guilders, but this appears to have been purely a theoretical provision, as these officials actually received no compensation. While the position of magistrate was thus one of little emolument, it was one of dignity and honor. The Burgomasters and Schepens of New Amsterdam received the title of "my lord," a prominent place at all ceremonies, and occupied a separate place at church, to which their cushions were carried from the stadthuys by the bellringer.

The name of the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens was changed by the English to the Mayor's Court. Long afterward it became the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New York, and after an existence of nearly two and a half centuries under three different nationalities, it was abolished by the adoption of the new State Constitution in 1894. The Court of Burgomasters and Schepens, or Municipal Court of Justice, had original jurisdiction in all civil cases arising in the City of New Amsterdam, and later it was given full criminal jurisdiction, but its municipal duties were long undefined. Local courts were also established on Long Island, Staten Island, in Harlem, and elsewhere in the colony. With the institution of these the judicial system of the Dutch was completed, as no further changes occurred before the Colony passed into the possession of the English. During this period of Dutch supremacy, a body of local laws had grown up, covering the requirements of the Colony, and which, according to the colonial custom of the age, conformed to the laws of the Mother Country. The general object of the Dutch legal procedure appeared to be to reconcile the disputing parties, or secure a compromise. Plaintiff and defendant stated their case; the Court then either announced a decision or appointed arbitrators to bring the opposing parties together. The latter plan was generally successful. Appeals from the arbitrators were infrequent. When a case was entered, the court messenger, at the request of the plaintiff, summoned the defendant, verbally, to appear next Court Day. If he failed to heed this summons, he lost the right to object to jurisdiction, and incurred costs. If the next Court Day passed without appearance, he was again summoned. If this was disregarded, he incurred additional expenses, and lost the right to adjourn or delay. Disregard of the third summons destroyed the right of appeal or review, and thereafter appearance could be compelled by force. It was customary to appear upon the first citation. Judgments were payable one half

in fourteen days, and the remaining half at one month. Judgment sales were occasionally required, in which case the messenger of the Court, bearing his wand of office, served a copy of the sentence. After two successive visits, twenty-four hours apart, the goods were seized and sold at auction. In the case of real estate, it was customary to light a candle at the beginning of the sale, and to award the property to the bidder who had offered the highest figure at the time the candle burned out. The Dutch Courts were well adapted to the simple requirements of the age and the people. At the close of the Dutch period the Colony consisted of three cities and thirty villages, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. The cities were well governed, the villages flourishing. With the exception of the manors, which were feudal tenures, held without lordly titles, and thus a revival in the new world of the then expiring feudal system, the laws were wise, intelligible and well executed. The rights of both natives and aliens were carefully safeguarded. Indeed, in many respects, the Dutch laws were far in advance of those introduced by the English in 1664.

With the passing of Dutch ownership, entirely new legal conditions arose. The Colony became the property of James, Duke of York and Albany, under a patent from his brother Charles II., and the government at once became proprietary. The Duke, as Lord Proprietor, held the province as a fief of the crown. At his pleasure he could establish laws and courts, limited only by the fact that they must not be contrary to the laws of England. The right of final appeal to the crown also existed. The actual government was delegated to a Deputy Governor, and a Council selected either by the Lord Proprietor or his Deputy. Their legislation was valid until confirmed or otherwise. The commission of the first Deputy Governor, Colonel Richard Nicolls and the instructions also furnished him, constitute the first legal instrument of government under the English. A code of English laws was speedily prepared under the authority conferred by the Commission of the Deputy Governor. It was promulgated at a Convention of delegates from the various towns held at Hempstead, February 28, 1665. This is known as the "Duke's Laws," or "Nicolls' Code." It regulated the tenure and conveyance of property, wills, actions for debt, slander, and case trials by jury, the relation of master and servant, husband and wife, parent and child, etc. The cities and villages were at once renamed. A petty court was created in each town, composed of a constable and two overseers, and a court of sessions for each of three ridings, into which, for this purpose, Staten Island and the English settlements on Long Island, and in Westchester and East Chester were divided. The Justices of the Peace were to hold a court of sessions in each riding three times a year, and once a year they sat in New York with the Governor and his council as the Court of Assizes. In capital cases, unless the Court of Assizes was to sit within two months after information, the Governor and Council issued a Commission of Oyer and Terminer to facilitate

trial. The Court of Assizes possessed general jurisdiction at law and in equity where the matter involved upward of £20. It was in fact a legislative body and had jurisdiction over the vast extent of territory included between the Penobscot River and the Delaware Capes. It existed from 1665 to 1683. The government of the City of New York was also changed to conform to English customs. Burgomasters, Schout, and Schepens, gave way to five Aldermen and a Sheriff, appointed by the Deputy Governor. It is more than probable that the practical operation of these radical changes was slow at first. Although the English were now fast increasing, the Dutch inhabitants were, of course, in the large majority. They were men of sturdy independence, and doubtless yielded only by degrees. For a time the Nicolls' Code was not enforced in the Dutch portions of the Province. In New York, however, the court proceedings formerly kept in Dutch, then in both Dutch and English, began to be kept wholly in English, and within a decade, in spite of the temporary lapse into Dutch ownership in 1673, the English laws, language, and customs had become firmly established. From a legal standpoint, the two decades which followed were noteworthy for constant agitations for popular representation and government. The Ducal proprietorship had merged into a crown colony on the accession of the Lord Proprietor to the throne of England as James II., and it so remained under succeeding reigns. The judicial establishment was remodeled in 1691. The courts were recognized and extended, and out of this Act grew the present Supreme Court of New York. Although the legal conditions of the Colony varied somewhat during the administrations of the different governors, as their commissions formed the constitution of the colony for the time being, yet the administration of justice remained about the same. Early in the English administration, the City was divided into six wards, and by the beginning of the eighteenth century the government was vested in a Mayor, Recorder, six Aldermen and six Assistant Aldermen, forming the Common Council. There was now growing up in the City a distinct body of laws. English in origin, but decidedly influenced by the fairness and liberality of the Dutch. The forms of judicial procedure began now to assume a more orderly and scientific form. With increasing wealth it became possible for men of standing and education to devote their time and energies to the profession of the law. This resulted in a capable Bench, and a Bar of high character and attainment. The important trials by jury which occurred early in the eighteenth century were notable for the independence of the juries, and their preservation of the liberties of the people, in which respect they were decidedly in advance of the jury trials of the age elsewhere.

The positive laws of the Province of New York prior to the Revolution were the English statutes in which the Colony was mentioned or included; the Acts passed before New York possessed a Legislature, confirmatory or declaratory of the common law, and the Acts of the Legislature. It will be seen that the

uncertainty concerning the application of these statutes and the propensity of the judges to apply such as they saw fit, exposed the Colonies to much controversy and many arbitrary decisions. Later a general rule was observed limiting the application of statutes to those passed prior to the conquest by the English, and which were applicable to the Colony. By this time the Dutch jurisprudence had been substantially displaced by the English, though the influence of the former was felt in many vague, undefined ways. Indeed, it is not improper to assert that the strenuous watchfulness of the citizens of New York for every detail of their liberties, and the remarkable independence of juries in spite of official pressure, were the direct result of Dutch influence and character. For a century after the conquest, Holland, not England, was the leader and exponent of justice and civil and religious liberty. It was not until the English Government had heeded the severe lesson of the American Revolution, that it considered the liberty of the individual, civil and religious, which the sturdy Dutchmen had so long practiced. In all the courts of the Colony trial by jury was within the right of the parties interested. The judicial establishment of the Colony was practically that of the Mother Country in miniature. The changes which thereafter occurred (from the beginning of the eighteenth century until 1776) were rather in the direction of steady growth, dignity and importance, than involving any noteworthy changes. At the outbreak of the Revolution the courts of New York were the Justices' Courts, Sessions, Common Pleas, Supreme Court, Admiralty, Prerogative Court, Governor and Council, and Court of Chancery. The population of the Province was less than 200,000. There were twelve Counties, of which Albany was the most populous. During the Revolution which now followed, the judicial system of the Province was maintained after a halting fashion within the British lines, but in the great Court of Destiny the case had been decided against the Royal Governor and his judges. There had come into existence a new legal fabric known as the State of New York. It was founded on the theory that all power emanates from the people, not the king. A convention of able citizens had formulated a State Constitution, and after a little more than a century of ownership, the rule of the English king, like that of Holland before it, passed from Manhattan Island. The century of British control had not been marked by conspicuous justice, efficiency or progress. It is not unlikely that had the Dutch remained in possession of New York until 1775, the City would have been much in advance of its condition under the English at that time. What the effect of a prosperous, well-governed Dutch Colony would have been upon the other settlements along the coast in 1776 cannot now be even surmised. It was certainly most fortunate for the future Union that the Colony had been secured and misgoverned by the English. When the triumphant Dutch decided to hold Surinam and voluntarily ceded New York to Charles the Second, they may have made possible by that act the success of the future revolution of the colonies.

The new State Constitution, adopted April 20, 1777, dealt principally with the pressing requirements of the change of government. A new court, that of Impeachment and Errors, was erected. It is probable that the framers of the Constitution of '77 believed that they were actually continuing the former common law and equity by virtue of the Thirty-fifth Section of the instrument continuing the former common law of the Province. Certain it is the high courts were not expressly continued, nor indeed were they directly referred to.

The continued existence of these laws, therefore, was really based, not upon State authority, but upon that of the king, and not until 1779 did the Legislature begin the task of reforming the laws, thus inherited from the Provincial Government. In that year the laws of primogeniture and those granting religious privileges and discriminations were repealed. In 1788 two Commissioners, Jones and Varick, were appointed to collect and reduce to proper form the English, Provincial and State laws, actually forming the laws of the State, and the result of their labors was the only comprehensive digest in existence until the beginning of the nineteenth century. The system of District Attorneys was created by the Act of 1796, dividing the State into Districts, and authorizing assistants to the Attorney General to be public prosecutors.

At the close of the century the changes in general were very few. Indeed the power and privilege of the Chancellor and Judges, inherited from the royal governors, was so great that, taken in connection with lingering manorial rights, large landed estates, and a property qualification for electors, the actual advance in liberty and democracy was more theoretical than real. The corporate existence of New York City was based on the Dongan Charter of 1686, the Confirmatory Act of 1708, the Charter of 1730, and the State Constitution of 1777. The City Government now consisted of a Mayor, Recorder, seven Aldermen, and seven Assistant Aldermen. The Mayor, Sheriff and Coroner, were appointed annually by the Council of Appointment of the State, a custom which continued until the abolition of the Council in 1821. The Recorder was appointed by the Council at its pleasure. In 1831 the Recorder ceased to have a voice in the City Government, and became merely a judicial officer. The election of the Mayor by popular vote did not begin until 1834. At the close of the Revolution the courts of New York were the Court of Chancery, the Supreme Court of Judicature, Mayor's Court, Court of Sessions, Court of Probates and Court of Admiralty. The latter ceased to exist with the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1789. The business of the Court of Chancery was very small. It was never popular, and ceased to exist in 1847. The Supreme Court of Judicature, which had been established in 1691, consisted of a Chief Justice and two Judges, who held office during good behavior, until the age of sixty. Any member of the Supreme Court, together with the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, or any three of them, constituted a Court of Oyer and Terminer to be opened for criminal cases at the same time

as the Circuit Court, and to continue till its business was despatched. The Mayor's Court has been already referred to, having had its origin in the early days of Dutch supremacy. It was composed of the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen or any three of them, of whom the Mayor or Recorder should always be one. The Court of General Sessions was similarly constituted. The Court of Probate held original jurisdiction in cases of decease out of the State, or of the decease of non-residents within the State, and appellate jurisdiction over the Surrogates. This court, which had been established in 1778, was abolished in 1823, its functions having been absorbed by the Surrogates. The Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen possessed the power of Justices of the Peace, and there were, in addition, five other Justices. By the Constitution of 1821 the Council of Revision, consisting of the Governor, judges of the Supreme Court, and the Chancellor, was abolished, and the Council of Appointment shared the same fate. Many minor offices were made elective, the Chancellor and Judges appointed by the Governor, the powers of the Supreme Court were circumscribed, circuits abolished, and the circuit and chamber duty of the Supreme Court Justices transferred to a new class of circuit courts and judges. Even under the Constitution of 1821 the practice, both in law and equity, remained substantially that of England with modifications. In 1826 the office of Justice of the Peace was made elective.

The changes which now took place for a period of twenty years were not reformatory of the courts, but of practice, and toward a simplification of the laws. One by one the provincial methods and practice, as well as the laws which had grown up in the century of English domination, were abolished or superseded. The struggle which led up to and culminated in the Constitution of 1846 was an interesting one. The opposing interests, arrayed, as is ever the case, as progressives or radicals, against conservatives, waged an exciting contest, but the victory for the progressive element which resulted, brought many changes in the legal system of the City and State. These changes were both important and far-reaching. The Chancery Court was merged in the Supreme Court; a new Appellate Court, called the Court of Appeals, was established, and the old Court of Errors was abolished. Four Justices of the new Court of Appeals were elected, and four were selected from the class of Justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. The new court was divided into eight districts, of which New York City was one. This change was a radical one, but very beneficial. The proceedings of the new Supreme Court of General Jurisdiction were, through the Judiciary Act of 1847 and the Code of Procedure of 1848, much simplified by the establishment of a uniform system of pleading, evidence and trial in all actions in the new court, whether such actions were formerly denominated legal or equitable. In addition to the new Supreme Court, Courts of Record were created. These, whether thus established or by special acts, are known as Civil, City or Superior Courts. Criminal courts for counties and municipi-

palities were added, such as Courts of Sessions, and Recorders' Courts. Certain small courts, not of record, were also erected, known as Police or Justices' Courts. The Constitution of 1846, and the Acts thereunder, and the Code of Procedure passed in 1848, are also notable for the reforms in pleading and practice which they instituted. Prior to adoption of this Constitution, the practice and proceedings had been antiquated survivals of the Colonial and English Courts and customs. The new Constitution directed the appointment of a Commission to revise, simplify and abridge the forms and proceedings of the Courts of Justice in the State. Largely through the efforts and labor of David Dudley Field, the laws of New York were codified, and for the most part adopted, though legislative amendment and failure to fully appreciate the value of Mr. Field's labors and those of his associates, left certain departments incomplete. The value and far-reaching results of Mr. Field's work can hardly be estimated. The Court of Appeals was reorganized by the Laws of 1869 and 1870, it now having a Chief Judge and six Associate Judges elected by the State at large for the term of fourteen years. The courts then remained practically unchanged until the adoption of the Constitution of 1894, but a change of procedure in the courts was made by the adoption of the Code of Procedure, the Code of Civil Procedure, a Criminal Code and Penal Code. Prior to the Constitution of 1894 the courts of law in the City of New York were the Supreme Court, Superior Court, the Court of Common Pleas, and City Court (at one time called the Marine Court). Each had a general term, to which appeals from orders and the judgments of their own court were taken. Appeals from the general term of the City Court, could in certain instances be taken to the Court of Common Pleas. Appeals from the District courts were taken to the general term of the Court of Common Pleas. Appeals from Supreme Court general term were taken to Court of Appeals. By the new Constitution the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas were abolished, and the judges and the business thereof transferred to the Supreme Court. All actions, therefore, that were pending before these courts were transferred to the Supreme Court. Two appellate courts were created, the appellate division, and the appellate term of the Supreme Court. To the appellate term appeals are taken from City and Municipal Courts. To the appellate division appeals are taken from Supreme and Criminal Courts. The power of the appellate division was increased over that of the old general term, and appeals from it to the Court of Appeals were greatly limited. The Judges of the abolished Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, were transferred to the Supreme Court Bench for the remainder of their terms, and by this change the Bench of the Supreme Court was increased to twenty-two. In brief, by the Constitution of 1894 the burdens of the Court of Appeals were lightened, the Supreme Court was increased by the addition of twelve new Justices, three in the first District, three in the second, and one each in the others. The State was divided into four depart-

ments, of which New York County was the first, to take the place of the nine general terms of the Supreme and Superior Courts. It should be noted that the tendency of the State Constitutions has been to refer more and more to the people. At the outset the mere declaration that the people were supreme was the most radical of assertions—a statement yet to be proved. Step by step, as the people became more confident in the stability of popular government, and more convinced of their own ultimate authority, the courts were made nearer to the public, and more dependent upon popular will, by an elective judiciary (according to allotted districts), thus making the Judge on the Bench actually as representative as the legislator, the Mayor or the Governor. The adoption of the Charter creating the Consolidated City of New York made fewer changes in the judicial establishment of the metropolis than might have been expected. The Supreme Court was not changed. Municipal Courts were substituted for District Courts, and jurisdiction was increased from \$250 to \$500. They were also arranged to cover the whole city by districts. By the Consolidation Act Magistrates of New York became Magistrates of the City of New York of the First Division, and Police Justices of Brooklyn became City Magistrates of the Second Division (Brooklyn), etc.

The Courts of the City are as follows:

LAW COURTS.

Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, seven Justices.

Supreme Court, special and trial terms, seventeen Justices.

Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, tried by three Supreme Court Justices, designated by the Appellate Division.

Surrogate's Court, two Surrogates.

City Court, six Justices.

The Municipal Courts of the City of New York: Borough of the Bronx, two Districts; Borough of Manhattan, eleven Districts; Borough of Brooklyn, five Districts; Borough of Richmond, two Districts. The jurisdiction of these municipal courts extends to civil actions and proceedings, including action against a domestic corporation, or foreign corporation having an office in New York. The limit of an action in these courts is \$500. Appeals from judgments of the Municipal Court may be taken to the Supreme Court, where they are heard at the appellate term.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

Part I. Trial Term, Supreme Court.

Court of General Sessions held by the City Judge (Chief Justice), the Judges of the Court of General Sessions, four in number, and the Recorder.

Court of Special Sessions: Borough of Manhattan and the Bronx, five Justices; Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, five Justices.

City Magistrates: Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, twelve Justices,

seven Districts; Borough of Brooklyn, six Magistrates; Borough of Queens, three Magistrates; Borough of Richmond, two Magistrates.

It is unfortunate that the meager records of the Dutch period do not give a better picture of Dirck Van Schelluyn, first member of the "Bar of New York." His arrival in the colony was not ill-timed. The Court of Schout, Burgomasters and Schepens had been organized for several months, and the community, which had been in existence for twenty years, surely had enough legal business to support one lawyer. It was some such argument as this that brought Van Schelluyn, a notary of The Hague, over the water, to try his fortune in the new world. A like argument has taken many a young lawyer since then across the continent, though they rarely find themselves, like Van Schelluyn, a legal monopoly. Arrived in New Amsterdam, the Dutch notary appears to have hung out his sign and waited for clients, something the legal fraternity has done ever since. Moreover, like many of those who have followed, he waited in vain; but Dirck Van Schelluyn, being the only lawyer in the little town of New Amsterdam, had the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that if he had no clients then there were clients to have. The fact was the inhabitants welcomed the lawyer with placid indifference. He was merely an old world luxury. They had organized courts on the remarkable principle (nowhere else followed, and soon to be abandoned on Manhattan Island) that the object of an appeal to law was to reach a speedy and amicable settlement. Under these circumstances it is scarcely to be wondered at that Dirck Van Schelluyn, notary of Holland, found his monopolistic position most uncomfortable. There is a tradition that the city fathers objected to Van Schelluyn's practicing law, because as there was only one lawyer, it was not just to the side that failed to retain him. Such were his necessities, however, that doubtless he would have pleaded both sides gladly for very moderate compensation. The difficulty lay deeper than that for Van Schelluyn. The town of New Amsterdam had no use for one lawyer. Two would have been merely a waste of Dutch legal acumen. He therefore expended his remaining resources for an estate at the Dutch settlement at Midwout, Long Island, and with commendable energy and versatility the unsuccessful notary took to farming. Many a lawyer since then has done the same thing. In fact there appears to have been a good bit of human nature about Dirck Van Schelluyn, late of The Hague. In 1655 Van Schelluyn was appointed bailiff, and resided for a time in the Stadthuys. In 1660 he removed to Rensselaerwyck, of which Colony or manor he was appointed secretary. There are surely few figures in the shadowy and far-away Dutch era of Manhattan so picturesque and interesting as the first lawyer of New Amsterdam. The change from Dutch control to English brought a complete change of procedure, and before many decades there appears to have grown up a group of so-called lawyers, men who were highly respected in attainment, though it is likely that like Van Schelluyn they did not follow the law exclusively, but



AARON BURR



ALEXANDER HAMILTON



JOHN JAY

by reason or superior ability, shrewdness, and command of language, were fitted to act as pleaders. This was the situation during the early English period, for the records of the Assize and Mayor's court mention ten or twelve names of attorneys. The years that followed were ones of increase and prosperity for the legal profession. By 1775 the Bar of New York numbered nearly 100. It appears to have led the profession in all the other Colonies in influence, standing, and attainment. Indeed, so powerful had become the political influence of the lawyers of New York that it was made the subject of a special letter by Lieutenant-Governor Colden to Lord Halifax. At that period the lawyers of New York were socially as well as politically the most influential class. It was fortunate for the success of the Revolution that these men were ardent patriots. Not only did many of them unhesitatingly jeopardize their extensive estates by espousing the rebel cause, but they were the teachers and inspired by example the younger men of that day, such as George Clinton, the two Livingstons, Robert and Peter, Gouverneur Morris, Egbert Benson, and Alexander Hamilton. These men became in due time not only famous at the Bar of New York, but also in the political and legal history of the young republic. It is interesting to note, however, that the judges of that period, Thomas Devine Jones, Horsmanden, Ludlow and Hicks, all remained loyal to the king. The attorneys were men of simple demeanor and habits. Neither judges nor practitioners wore distinctive garb. The usual preparation for the law was a college education and three years apprenticeship, or, without college, seven years under an attorney. License to practice in the Supreme Court was granted by the Governor upon the recommendation of the Chief Justice. At the close of the Revolution the attorneys of New York probably numbered a little more than 100. The list contained such famous names as Robert Morris, Abraham de Peyster, John Jay, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Aaron Burr, Alexander Hamilton, Robert Troup, Edward Livingston, James Kent, Brockholst Livingston, and John Lawrence. By an Act of February 20, 1787, no person was to be "admitted to the Bar of any court unless he had been brought up in that court, or was otherwise well practiced in soliciting causes, and had been found by his dealings to be skillful and honest." The commanding position occupied in this community by the Bar of New York was steadily maintained for the first half of the present century. The courts were still hedged about by English customs and precedents, and the legal profession was one of responsibility, dignity and honor.

In an address delivered by Benjamin D. Silliman, Esq., on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of his admission to the Bar, he recalled among many others the names of "Egbert Benson, Chancellor Kent, his son William Kent, Morgan Lewis, Aaron Burr, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Jacob Morton, Edward Griswold, Jacob Radcliffe, Richard Varick, and Joseph Strong—men of study, learning, toil; men of pride, ambition, hope; men who largely shared

the public attention and respect. As I remember the ancient New York lawyers of whom I have spoken, there was much more of stateliness, reserve and formality, than prevail at this day. Lawyers had time then to acquire and cultivate graces and accomplishments; courts and juries and audiences had time to listen to and delight in them, but as business increased, and time became more precious, eloquence diminished, and nowadays it is rarely heard in Court. It was easier to become a thoroughly learned lawyer in those earlier days than it is now. There was less of law to be learned and more of time in which to learn it. The world was not in such a hurry then. Kent and Hamilton and Spencer and Burr and Harrison and Wells and Emmet and Hoffman and Jones, and their contemporaries, had few books to study. Their libraries could almost stand on their mantels. When Chancellor Kent was admitted to the Bar in 1785 there was not a solitary volume of reports of any court in this country."

The Constitution of 1846, the revision of the statutes, the Code of Procedure, and the Code of Civil Procedure brought far-reaching changes in the legal fraternity as well as in the laws themselves. Old customs and rules were swept away. Judicial positions were made elective, admission to the Bar much easier, and the old order at length gave place to new. The mid-century therefore marks the division of the old Bar with its stately manners and outworn colonial traditions from the modern Bar with its progressive and matter-of-fact methods. Doubtless much of the fine flavor of courtly manners, dignity and deliberateness has been lost, but the compensations in this age of practical activity have been many and overbalancing. It is not essential to follow the growth and expansion of the Bar. Closely allied with the advancing fortunes of the Metropolis, it waited upon the growth of the City in population and wealth. Less of a leader than of old, it reflected the political standards and moralities of the successive periods as they passed. Never, however, without many examples of untarnished reputation, of great attainment and charming personality. Of this period were Charles O'Connor, Benjamin F. Butler, S. J. Tilden, Roscoe Conkling, David Dudley Field, and William M. Evarts.

Charles O'Connor, who has probably never been excelled in learning and ability at the New York Bar, was a man of striking personality. He was born in New York City, January 22, 1804, and died in Nantucket, Mass., May 12, 1884. He was erect in figure, clad unvaryingly in black. At an early age his hair turned gray, and his intellectual face was fringed with gray whiskers. His eyes were gray; his features mobile, expressing at one moment scorn, and again humor or sympathy. As a pleader Mr. O'Connor possessed consummate ability. In the most abstruse phases of the law he was so skilled that it was commonly said that he could have arisen in Westminster or before the Master of the Rolls with a brief which an attorney or solicitor might then and there have placed in his hands, and pleaded with

entire confidence of success. Mr. O'Connor possessed an extraordinary knowledge of the law of wills, trusts, and powers and uses, but it is only just to say that this remarkable ability was equaled by his tact toward judge, jury and witness. He was a master of humor, repartee and sympathy; cross-examination and analysis. His power of lucid argument was remarkable, and his speeches when transcribed by the stenographer read like polished reviews. Unfortunately, Mr. O'Connor's delivery was not especially good. His voice lacked flexibility, but the logic of his statements, and the power of the facts which he cited, were so great that his delivery was forgotten. Even in repartee he was logical. Many of his expressions were crisp and epigrammatic. No greater tribute to his pre-eminence can be suggested than the fact that after the passage of nearly two decades, bringing enormous increase of interests, legal business and an ever-increasing throng of lawyers, great numbers of whom are men of uncommon ability, the fame of Charles O'Connor as the greatest lawyer who has practiced before the Bar of New York remains undisputed.

Benjamin F. Butler was one of the most famous of the past generation of New York's great lawyers. He attained his great success through remarkable learning and a wonderfully retentive memory, possessing, also, a ready wit and great fertility of resource. Mr. Butler was born in Kinderhook, N. Y., December 14, 1795, and died in Paris November 8, 1858. He studied law in the office of Martin Van Buren. The most notable accomplishment of his professional career was the revision of the Statutes of the State of New York. By far the larger part of the entire revision, occupying a period of four years, was his individual work. In 1833, at the urgent solicitation of President Jackson, Mr. Butler became the Attorney-General of the United States, and later he assumed also the duties of Secretary of War. Mr. Butler continued as Attorney-General during the first year and a half of President Van Buren's administration, and then returned to New York and resumed the practice of law. He was called to the Cabinet of President Polk, but declined. Although Mr. Butler always considered that his life work was to be found in connection with the revision of the Statutes, it is no less true that he has been ranked by his contemporaries and successors as one of the most successful and learned lawyers who have ever graced the Bar of New York.

Samuel J. Tilden was born in New Lebanon, N. Y., February 9, 1814, and died August 4, 1886. Mr. Tilden, though early displaying high intellectual qualities, possessed throughout life a very delicate constitution. He was admitted to the Bar in 1841, and for the period of thirty years devoted himself with increasing success to his profession. Although he was continually interested in politics, and was active and influential in the affairs of his period, it never interfered with his high standing as a lawyer. He made a specialty of municipal law. He was noted for his unfailing courtesy, and his extraordinary grasp of facts and figures. His eminence in politics was

due to his professional ability, which he exercised for the improvement and elevation of the municipal government of New York. He was elected Governor of New York in 1874, and was a candidate for President of the United States in 1876, resulting in the historic disputed election, which was finally decided against Mr. Tilden. After the decision of this momentous question, Mr. Tilden lived in retirement, having accumulated a great fortune, but continued to manifest a dignified and useful interest in public affairs.

Roscoe Conkling was born in Albany, N. Y., October 30, 1829, and died in New York City April 18, 1888. He was not only one of the most skillful lawyers at the Bar of New York, but attained a high place among the public men whom New York State has contributed to the history of the Union. After filling the office of Mayor of Utica for two terms, he became a member of the National House of Representatives, where he remained until elected to the United States Senate, in which body he continued a member from 1867 until 1881, when he resigned and resumed the practice of law in New York. The exciting and momentous political history of the period in which Mr. Conkling was active in State and National affairs offered an excellent opportunity for his great abilities, and much of the legislation of that period was due to his influence. His personality was very striking—a man of commanding presence and unruffled dignity. He possessed great oratorical ability, to which was added remarkable power of satire. After his return to the Bar he was sought by many of the larger interests of the metropolis to represent them in the preparation of opinions, and actively in court. He quickly accumulated a very large practice, which was said to be the most lucrative in New York City at that period. His death was caused by exposure in the blizzard of 1888.

David Dudley Field was born February 13, 1805. He died in New York April 13, 1894. He was the eldest of a large family, all of whom have attained distinction. Under the careful instruction of his father, a clergyman of great learning and ability, he received careful instruction in the rudiments of Latin and Greek, and the other requirements for entering college. He graduated from Williams College in 1825, removed to Albany, where he read law in the office of Harmanus Bleeker, and later removed to New York, where he was admitted to the Bar in 1828. From that date until a short time before his death, he continued the active practice of his profession, and became one of the best known lawyers in the United States. Without enumerating the great number of famous cases with which Mr. Field was connected, and the eminent counsel with whom he was associated, it is sufficient to say that his greatest reputation was made as a codifier of the laws rather than as a practicing attorney. Mr. Field was appointed in 1847 a Commissioner to draft appropriate codes. He prepared the celebrated New York Code of Civil Procedure which was adopted in 1848. He prepared and submitted at different times three other codes; that of Criminal Procedure, adopted in 1881, and the Penal Code adopted in 1882. The Civil Code which Mr. Field considered



DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.



SAMUEL J. TILDEN.



ROSCOE CONKLING.



CHARLES O'CONNOR.



the most important, has never been adopted. The Code of Civil Procedure has formed the model for the Practice Code of twenty-seven States and three Territories. Although Mr. Field was deeply interested in politics during his long and active life, he held few public offices. He was a member of Congress in 1877, and became the personal representative of Mr. Tilden during the exciting period of the Electoral Commission.

William Maxwell Evarts was born in Boston, Mass., in February, 1818. At the age of nineteen he graduated from Harvard College. Having studied law he began the practice of his profession in New York City, and was quickly recognized as a young man of great ability. Mr. Evarts was early pitted against Charles O'Connor and the other leaders of the New York Bar, and secured remarkable success. It has fallen to the lot of no other lawyer to be associated with the four greatest legal contests of this or the previous generation. Each, moreover, represented a radically different department of the law. The four cases referred to are the Beecher-Tilton trial, which was the most notable civil action recorded in this country; the impeachment of President Johnson, the most important State trial ever held in the United States; the Electoral Commission, by which, in 1876, the succession to the Presidency was peaceably determined; and the Tribunal of Award at Geneva, the first example of arbitration between two great nations. Three of these trials form momentous incidents in the history of the United States. Amid brilliant surroundings and associated with the keenest legal intellects of the United States and England, Mr. Evarts was a conspicuous and admired personality. In 1876 he was appointed Secretary of State of the United States. He has also been Attorney-General of the United States, and a Senator from the State of New York. Mr. Evarts' personality is quite remarkable. Small of stature, exceedingly light, with sharp, emaciated face, and very small head, he possesses an ever-present dignity, never overstepped. His legal attainments are profound, and his power of logical concentration scarcely less remarkable. In public life he possessed great abilities as an orator, combining eloquence with great lucidity of expression. It was told in Washington, during the administration of President Hayes, that some one remarked to the President upon the small size of the Secretary of State. "It may be," admitted the President. "Have you considered the brain?" he added significantly. In the profession of the law, in politics and diplomacy, in public and private, he has been characterized by unswerving integrity. Mr. Evarts is universally esteemed and respected by his associates at the Bar. Though long active in politics, he was never concerned in petty jealousies of intrigue and faction, but through a long and busy life, the name of William M. Evarts has stood for all that was purest and best in public and private life.

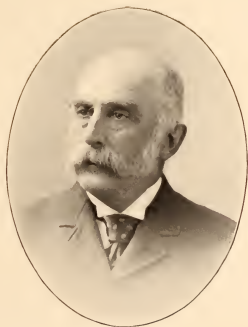
Half a century ago there were scarcely more than 500 lawyers in New York. Now, in the vast population of the enlarged metropolis there are 9,000—more than the entire population of New York, men, women, children, negroes and

Indians, in the year 1700. From the great law schools of the metropolis and of the many universities, and also from private study, come yearly a great number of applicants for admission to the Bar. The latter act is regulated by law, and after suitable examination and acceptance, the successful candidates are recorded in the office of the clerk of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The admissions to the Bar of New York since January 1, 1896, number 899. From these figures one catches a glimpse of the vast private and corporate interests, the endless litigation, and innumerable estates of the metropolis. Upon no class in this great community rests a greater weight of responsibility than upon the thousands of lawyers who fill so many varied and exacting rôles. They are energetic, shrewd and brainy, little given to rhetoric, but armed with facts. While unprincipled lawyers are not rare in New York, it is an undoubted fact that the standard of personal honesty and honor is very high. In such a great company of brainy men, success is no mean tribute to individual ability. In every community, however, there are leaders, and this is still true of the Bar of New York—a fact by no one more promptly admitted than by the lawyers themselves, who by tradition and training are ever proud of those whose genius clearly entitles them to pre-eminence. In the first rank of the Bar of the metropolis, at the present time, stand three men, Joseph H. Choate, James C. Carter and Frederic R. Coudert. Many men of great ability, respected in their profession and known far and wide in the community, closely press the leaders. Indeed, in the second rank throng so many men of versatility and brilliant attainment, that enumeration is difficult and unnecessary. By reference to the following pages, detailed sketches of many well-known lawyers will be found.

Joseph Hodges Choate was born in Salem, Mass., January 24, 1832. He is descended from John Choate, who emigrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colony about the middle of the seventeenth century. Mr. Choate is a nephew of the famous Rufus Choate, orator, jurist and statesman, who will ever be known as one of the greatest lawyers and orators produced in the United States. Mr. Choate was educated in the public schools of Salem, later entering Harvard College, from which institution he graduated in the class of '52. After a course of study at the Dane Law School, he was admitted to the Bar in Massachusetts, and removed to New York City in 1856, where he has since practiced with increasing fame and success. Mr. Choate now stands practically at the head of the Bar of the City and State of New York. Indeed, his reputation is almost as wide as that of his illustrious uncle. His practice is probably the largest and most lucrative in New York. He is famous as an after-dinner speaker, possessing a remarkable power of satire. An active Republican, he has been identified with the reform movements in the party, and is interested in all that points to the uplifting of the social and political conditions of the community and country. He is a member of the Union



JOSEPH H. CHOATE.



JAMES C. CARTER.



FREDERIC R. COUDERT.



WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

League, City, University, Metropolitan and Harvard Clubs, the Association of the Bar, and the New England Society.

James Coolidge Carter was born in Lancaster, Mass., October 14, 1827. He is the son of Major Solomon Carter, a prominent citizen of the town, and is descended from the Rev. Thomas Carter, who emigrated to New England in 1635. Mr. Carter was educated at Derby Academy, Hingham, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard College in the class of '50. He attended the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1853. Removing to New York City he was admitted to the Bar, and has continued in the active and successful practice of his profession up to the present time. Mr. Carter is considered one of the most brilliant and learned lawyers in America. He possesses a remarkable ability to grasp a subject in a logical and intellectual manner, and adds to his great abilities an eloquence which is warm and convincing. He has been a prominent figure in almost all of the famous legal controversies which have taken place in New York since his settlement in this City. While not prominent in politics, he has been active in every movement which has had for its object the purification of political and legal institutions of the City and State. He is an author of several notable addresses and pamphlets, and is a member of the Association of the Bar, the Metropolitan, City and Century Clubs.

Frederic R. Coudert, one of the foremost members of the New York Bar, and a leading representative of American families of French descent, was born in New York in 1832. His father, Charles Coudert, was an officer of the guard of honor attached to the Imperial Guard of Napoleon I., and was condemned to death for participating in the conspiracy to elevate the Duke of Reichstadt to the throne. He escaped, however, and came to America in 1824. Frederic R. Coudert graduated from Columbia College with honors in 1850, and three years later was admitted to the Bar. The firm of Coudert Bros., consisting of Mr. Coudert, and his brothers Louis Leonce and Charles Jr., has a branch in Paris, and is recognized as one of the ablest and most conservative in America. Mr. Coudert has a brilliant record of hard-earned victories in legal controversies requiring the greatest ability. He has devoted special attention to international law, and has represented the United States Government in many recent controversies with foreign countries. In the Behring Sea seal controversy he made a masterly presentation of the American side before the foreign commission at Paris in 1893. In 1895 President Cleveland appointed him on the commission to adjust our dispute with England concerning the Venezuela boundary line, the happy solution of which problem at a time when war rumors were rife dispelled much anxiety. In 1887, at the International Congress on the Law of Nations, at Antwerp, he appeared as a delegate representing the interests of American Commerce, and five years later, attended, in the same capacity, another session of that Congress in Liverpool, England. His success in these and other instances has

won him a reputation abroad which few members of the profession enjoy. The respect and esteem in which he is held by his brethren in the legal profession has been indicated by his election as President of the New York Bar Association, and his appointment by a committee of the Bar to prepare the memorial on the death of Charles O'Connor. In politics Mr. Coudert is a Democrat, and his reputation in the discussion of political subjects is secondary only to his success as an after-dinner speaker. He has, however, steadily declined political honors. In his private life he has devoted much attention to charitable work, and belongs to many social and philanthropic organizations. He is a member of the City and American Bar Associations, the Manhattan Club, Young Men's Democratic Club and the Columbia College Alumni Association; has been President of the French Benevolent Society, and of the United States Catholic Hospital Society, and has been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor by France and Italy.

Frank Adams Acer was born in Medina, N. Y., June 1, 1868. On his father's side he is a descendant of John Quincy Adams, and through his mother traces back his ancestry to the Pecks and Clarks of Connecticut, who furnished that Commonwealth some of its distinguished Governors in Colonial days. Fortunate in his hereditary gifts, he was equally fortunate in having his native qualities evoked and trained by a higher education in the Medina Academy, the Rochester University, and the Columbia Law School. It was not long after he had taken his degree of LL.B., and had been admitted to the Bar, that his professional associates recognized in Mr. Acer a man of ability, and were not surprised to see him intrusted with many large interests and handling important cases. For two years he was Assistant Corporation Counsel to this City. In the fall of 1897 Mr. Acer was nominated by the Democrats of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District for the Legislature, and although the District was hopelessly Republican, he made an excellent fight, running ahead of his ticket, having the personal indorsement of some of our most prominent citizens. For two years prior to the first of May, 1898, Mr. Acer was junior member of the firm of Morse & Acer, but is now by himself at No. 10 Wall Street. In April, 1897, he married Addie Estelle, daughter of Albert Tilt, and resides in West Seventy-first Street.

Samuel G. Adams is a native of the City of New York, where he was born, December 6, 1843. He received a collegiate training in the New York City College, and graduated from the Law Department of that institution in the class of 1866. After leaving college he joined the Sixty-sixth Regiment of New York Volunteers, and served throughout the Civil War, being promoted successively to the ranks of lieutenant and captain, and eventually receiving the Gettysburg medal. Returning from the War, he entered the office of John H. White, then a prominent lawyer, but now deceased, and was admitted to the Bar in 1866. Since that time he has followed his profession uninterruptedly, conducting a general civil practice. Among his most notable



FRANK ADAMS ACER.



SAMUEL G. ADAMS.



ASA A. ALLING.



JAMES R. ANGEL.

engagements, he was attorney for the plaintiff in the McBride divorce case, in which Benjamin F. Tracy, Joseph H. Choate, W. Bourke Cochran and John O'Byrne, Assistant District Attorney, appeared. Mr. Adams was also attorney for the plaintiff in the famous Vanderbilt-Allen case, in which Ira Shaffer was also retained for plaintiff. He now holds among other professional relations, the position of attorney for the owners of the old Putnam House property, a case which has been before the courts for a long while, and involves several hundred thousand dollars. He is also attorney for the Wine and Spirits Trade Society of the United States. He devotes little time to club life, but is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Army and Navy Club and the State Bar Association. In 1882 he married Arabella Beverly, the daughter of a prominent builder.

Asa A. Alling was born in New York City, May 4, 1862. Mr. Alling comes of an old American family, being descended from Roger Alling, one of the first settlers in New Haven and Treasurer of the Colony in 1637. His father was J. Sackett Alling, a prominent merchant of New York, and his mother was Miss Ann E. Bertine, of East Chester, a descendant of the Huguenots. Educated in the public schools of New York and Dutchess County, Mr. Alling prepared for college at the Chappaqua Institute, and entered Cornell University in the class of '83, from which institution he was graduated with honors. During his college career he was active in the affairs of the institution, being one of the organizers and editors of the Cornell "Daily Sun," the winner of the Woodford prize for the best oration delivered by the members of the senior class, Ivy orator, and one of the first members of the Cornell Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Alling is also a member of the Beta Theta Pi and Phi Delta Phi college fraternities. Returning to New York after graduation, he entered Columbia Law School, graduated in 1885, and was admitted the same year to the Bar of New York. For nearly a year he practiced law in partnership with Judge Daniel W. Guernsey. He then entered the office of Platt, Gerard & Bowers, and in 1889 formed the present partnership of Kenneson, Crain & Alling, with offices at 11 and 13 William Street. Mr. Alling has made a specialty of corporation and financial law. He was one of the organizers of the Colonial Trust Company, and is one of the attorneys of the company. He has organized a large number of other corporations and financial institutions, and has acted as legal adviser for banks, trust and insurance companies. The general practice of his firm is large and remunerative. In the social and political life of the City Mr. Alling has been an important factor. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Manhattan, Reform, Democratic and Cornell University Clubs, Bar Association, and the New England Society, New York Historical Society, and the New York Biographical and Genealogical Society. He is also connected with other political, social and literary organizations. Although a Democrat by political belief, Mr. Alling took a prominent part in the Sound Money organ-

ization of '96, and by his energy and activity greatly aided in promoting the success of the movement. In June, 1894, he married Miss Louise Floyd Smith, a descendant of old American Revolutionary stock. Mrs. Alling is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and takes an active part in the social life and charitable work of the City.

James Rose Angel was born at Angelica, Allegany County, N. Y., February 12, 1836. His ancestry on both sides extends to the earliest settlers of New England. His father, the late Judge William Gardiner Angel, of Angelica, N. Y., was born in Rhode Island, and his mother, Clarissa English, in Connecticut. James Rose Angel was educated at the public schools and academies of his native county, and followed the occupation of farmer until the age of twenty-three. He then went to the far West and became a lumberman on Puget Sound and in San Francisco. Mr. Angel's standing among his associates and neighbors on the then sparsely settled Pacific Coast, is shown by the fact that he was a member of the Territorial Council of Washington for two years, 1864 and 1865. Tiring at length of the privations of that remote region, Mr. Angel returned to the East and became a law student in his brother's office at Belmont, N. Y. He was admitted to the Bar at Buffalo, in November, 1867, and began at once the practice of his profession, removing to New York City in November of the following year. Thoughtful and serious by nature, Judge Angel finds time amid the exacting requirements of a large general practice, for wide reading, and is exceptionally well informed in matters political, literary and religious. He was appointed a United States Commissioner in 1870 for life, and was Justice of the Tenth District Court of New York City from 1880 to 1886. May 25, 1871, he married Addie Bigelow, of Auburn, N. Y., daughter of the late Dr. Leander B. Bigelow, a physician of high standing in the western part of the State. Judge Angel has two daughters. He resides in that part of New York formerly known as Morrisania.

Henry Clinton Backus descends from good old New England ancestry of Colonial and Revolutionary fame; and is the son of Charles C. Backus, who was one of the publishers of "The Examiner" from 1840 to 1847, and later one of the organizers of the American Express Company and of other important enterprises. The son was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1848, two years before his family moved to New York, and was educated successively in the public schools and by private tutors in the latter city; at Exeter, N. H., under Prof. Wentworth; at Harvard University; and at Columbia University Law School, taking his degree of B.A. at Harvard in 1871, and LL.B. at Columbia in 1873. During the Civil War he formed a company in a regiment called the "McClellan Grays," composed of New York boys who were too young to enlist. Upon his admission to the Bar he was first associated with Sanford, Robinson & Woodruff; subsequently, however, he became connected with Beebe, Wilcox & Hobbs, this firm being at that time the most



HENRY CLINTON BACKUS.

prominent admiralty firm of lawyers in the United States. In the course of time he established himself alone. He has confined his attention to the practice of civil law, in which he has steadily risen by his merits as a lawyer and his character as a gentleman. In politics he is identified with the Republican party, whose principles he has actively espoused. For ten years he was a member of the Republican County Committee, being placed for five years on its Committee on Resolutions, and for one year on its Executive Committee. During his service here he introduced and carried through an amendment to the Republican County Constitution, whereby twenty-five voters in any Assembly District were given power to compel the polls at a primary to be open twelve instead of six hours. In 1891 he was chairman of the delegation of the then Thirteenth Assembly District to the New York Republican County Committee, and after a hotly contested five months' fight, the County Committee seated his delegation. Mr. Backus held the leadership of his District for the year; but, after having effected harmony between its warring Republican factions, declined a re-election for 1892. Although frequently tendered nominations by his party, including those of Assemblyman, City Court Judge and Surrogate, he has invariably declined political preferment with one exception. In 1893 he was a Republican candidate from the Seventh Senatorial District of the State to the Constitutional Convention of New York, and, though failing of election, polled a larger vote than any candidate standing on his party ticket in the same District that year. He has also been a valuable delegate to numerous State conventions. His popularity in his professional, political and social relations has led to many demands for his co-operation in important undertakings, such as the erection of the Grant Mausoleum, with which undertaking he was associated as an original member of the Monument Committee. The dedication of this memorial to the great American General, in April, 1897, was one of the most notable demonstrations in the history of the City of New York. Though never much interested in criminal practice, he saved the life of an innocent man, in the case of the State of Kansas *vs.* Baldwin, who was accused, tried and convicted for killing his sister, public clamor having much to do with the verdict. The mother employed Mr. Backus, through whose efforts the boy was pardoned by the Governor. Mr. Backus is a member of the Chelsea Republican Club, of New York City; of the Round Table Club, of the Dwight Alumni Association; of the New York City and State Bar Associations; a Fellow of the American Geographical Society; an honorary member of the Railway Conductors' Club of North America; and belongs to other organizations in which he finds opportunity for the gratification of his tastes and predilections. In 1890 he married Hattie I. Davis, who is one of the managers of the New York Colored Orphan Asylum, a benevolent work in which Mr. Backus is much interested.

Vallandigham B. Baggott, who is associated with George Ryall in the law firm of Baggott & Ryall, with offices at 309 Broadway, was born May 22, 1862, near Dayton, O. After receiving a public school education he took a thorough business course in the Miami Commercial College of Dayton. After serving several years as credit man in a large wholesale house, he followed the example of many another enterprising Ohioan, and in the year 1885 came to New York. Here he determined to abandon a mercantile life and prepare for the profession of law. Entering the offices of one of our prominent law firms he served as manager for several years, and in the course of time became a member of the firm. Subsequently the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and was succeeded in 1894 by the firm of Baggott & Ryall. The present partners, being of nearly the same age, and each possessing talents which complement those of the other, have built up a large and steadily growing clientele, and by their extensive relations in other States, the firm name has come to be well known in the profession throughout the country.

Seward Baker, lawyer, was born in Union Vale, Dutchess County, N. Y., December 30, 1853. His father was Ransom Baker, a noted criminal lawyer of Poughkeepsie; and his mother Ophelia Lossing, was a cousin of Benson J. Lossing, the historian and artist, to whom the people of this State are so deeply indebted for the preservation of the memory of her historic achievements and the picturesque aspects of her natural beauties. Mr. Baker was educated at the public schools of Poughkeepsie, after which he read law in the offices of the Hon. Milton A. Fowler, ex-Surrogate of the County, and the office of Hackett & Williams, both ex-District Attorneys of the County. He was admitted to the Bar on February 12, 1875, in Brooklyn, and practiced at Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., for five years, when he became the partner of his father, and removed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1883, however, he came to New York, where he has established a large general civil practice, devoted chiefly to corporation and real estate litigation. Although his offices are in the crowded District of lower Broadway, he has lived in the old Westchester District since 1885, where for many years he was counsel for the Supervisor of Westchester. Since the annexation of that territory to the City he has been special counsel for New York City under Corporation Counsel Scott, and is now special counsel for the Westchester District under Corporation Counsel Whalen. He was an earnest believer in the annexation of that region to the City of New York, and was prominently identified with the movement which resulted in its union. In politics Mr. Baker is a Republican, and one of the political leaders of the District. He is a member of the Bar Association and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1876 Mr. Baker married Helena C. Anthes, daughter of Charles Anthes, a prominent merchant of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and they have one daughter, Edith R. Baker, now eighteen years of age, and a prominent member of Old St. Peter's Surplice Choir at Westchester.



VALLANDIGHAM B. BAGGOTT.



SEWARD BAKER.



J. W. BARTRAM.



ROBERT C. BEATTY.

John Wilkinson Bartram was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., December 25, 1845, and was educated in the common schools, the Oswego Village Institute, State Normal School and Albany University, graduating in 1869. He had read law for several years prior to graduation, and was admitted to practice at Albany in 1869. In that year he formed a copartnership with H. D. Burlingame, of Albany, under the firm name of Burlingame & Bartram, which copartnership extended over a period of only two years. He did a considerable portion of the work in the preparation of Wait's Supplement to Clinton's Digest during that period, and then removed to Wappingers Falls, N. Y. There he engaged in a general practice of the law for over twenty years, when he formed business relations with Seward Baker, at 59 Liberty Street, New York City. He has retained his country business while building up a large practice in the last named City. He has always held aloof from politics, having declined nomination for several prominent official positions, preferring rather to devote his life exclusively to his chosen profession, to which he is greatly attached. He has proved an eminently successful lawyer, and has rapidly gained the confidence of the Bench and Bar of New York.

Robert Chetwood Beatty was born in New York in 1872, with a natural predilection for the legal profession, in which his ancestors have been distinguished. Among his progenitors were Judge John Chetwood, of the New Jersey Supreme Court; the Hon. William Chetwood, of the New Jersey Bar and Member of Congress; and James Emott, of the New York Bar. Mr. Beatty was fortunate in receiving a liberal education for the development of his natural talents, and took his degree of LL.B. from Columbia University in 1894 with the senior honors. In the following year he received the degree of LL.M. from the same institution. In 1895 he was admitted to the Bar, and at the same time was elected to membership in the Bar Association of the City of New York. Soon after his admission he entered the Law Department of the City of New York, being appointed "Junior Assistant to the Counsel for the Corporation." His particular duties related to trials of claims against the City for damages for changes of street grades, and involved court work of all kinds and the argument of appeals. On December 31, 1897, he resigned the office to resume his private practice, and is now associated with the firm of Deyo, Duer & Bouerdorf, 115 Broadway, devoting his time to trials and appeals. One of the youngest members of the legal profession, he gives promise of rising to the distinction which is a tradition of his family.

James Armstrong Blanchard was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1845. At the age of nine years he removed with his parents to the West and settled in Wisconsin. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, and served to the end of the conflict. He then entered the Preparatory Department of Ripon College, and later pursued the collegiate course at that institution, graduating in 1871. During this period Mr. Blanchard edited the College Magazine, and supported himself by teaching.

He determined to study law, removed to New York and entered the Law School of Columbia University, from which he graduated in 1873. In the same year he was admitted to the Bar of New York, and began the practice of his profession. Mr. Blanchard became the senior partner of the well-known law firm of Blanchard, Gay & Phelps, in 1881. The practice of the firm is extensive and general, but Mr. Blanchard has devoted much of his time to Trust, Trademark and Corporation law. He is a Republican in politics, unwavering and enthusiastic, and is influential in the councils of the party, both State and National, for several years being a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, and of the Executive Committee of the National Republican League. He was President of the Republican Club in 1892; a member of the Committee of Thirty, and of the Committee of Seventy. He is an active member of Lafayette Post, G.A.R., the Bar Association, Union League, and Republican Clubs, the American Geographical Society, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Herman Bolte, whose father was President of the City Council, and for many years Mayor of Hoexter, Germany, was born in that City in 1843, and came to New York in 1853. He was educated in the schools of Germany and New York, and began his career in the banking house of his brother-in-law, Henry Bischoff. Judge Henry Bischoff, Jr., of the Supreme Court, is a nephew of Judge Bolte. He next engaged in the importing business, but withdrew from commercial pursuits in 1869, and entered Columbia Law School, taking his degree of LL.B. in 1874. He next went to the University of Heidelberg, Germany, where he pursued a course of studies in civil law, and on returning to New York he entered upon the practice of law, adopting real estate and matters in the Surrogate's Court as a specialty. His success was so conspicuous that in 1893, he was nominated by the Democrats to be Justice of the Second Judicial District (now Municipal) Court, and was elected by a majority of 10,975, out of a registered vote of 12,864, the largest ever given in that District. The equity of Judge Bolte's opinions is indicated by the fact that out of 250 appeals, the Appellate Court has reversed him but eight times. He has shown much ability in the discharge of his judicial duties, and has proven an impartial and painstaking officer, and deservedly enjoys the esteem of the members of the Bar, as well as of all others who know him. Judge Bolte has always been zealous for the educational interests of the City. From 1891 to 1896 he was Chairman of the Fourth Ward School Trustees. Through his efforts the new schoolhouse on Henry Street is being erected; and during his term as Chairman of the School Trustees, needed reforms were made in the personnel of the teachers and employees of that District, and valuable improvements were made in the lighting and sanitary conditions of the schoolhouses. He was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the Public School Teachers' Retirement Act, and Governor Flower gave him the pen with which he signed it in recognition of



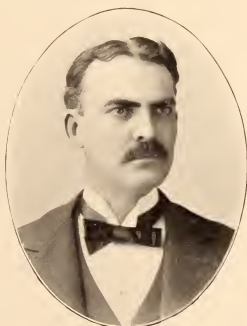
JAMES A. BLANCHARD.



HERMANN BOLTE.



HENRY C. BOTTY.



C. L. BUCKINGHAM.

Judge Bolte's work in its behalf. He belongs to a number of political and social organizations, including Tammany Hall, the Democratic, Century and Riding Clubs, the Liederkrantz and the Arion Societies, and is an honorary member of the New York Society of Pedagogy.

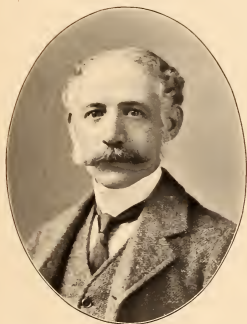
Henry C. Botty was born in New York City, December 27, 1854, and educated in the public schools, the High School, and Columbia College Law School, graduating from the latter in May, 1875. His college education was supplemented by a course of law reading in the office of ex-Senator Goebel, and he was admitted to the Bar in January, 1876. Since that time he has conducted a general practice, his specialty being real property, law and settlement of estates. On July 30, 1895, he was appointed by Governor Morton to the City Court Bench to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Simon M. Ehrlich, Chief Justice of said Court. An ardent Republican in his political convictions, he has actively been identified with the interests of that party. He was President of the Jacob M. Patterson Republican Association for thirteen consecutive years, from 1884 to 1897, when it was dissolved, and for twenty years last past he has been a member of the Republican Committee, representing the Tenth Assembly District. He was candidate for County Clerk in 1892, and was nominated for re-election to the City Court Judgeship in 1897 upon the ticket headed by General Tracy. He is a member of numerous benevolent, social and other organizations, and an associate member of J. L. Riker Post, No. 62, G.A.R. In April, 1879, he married a daughter of Dr. Bentz, a prominent physician of New York, and has four children.

J. Edgar Bull, son of Richard H. Bull (professor of Civil Engineering in the University of the City of New York, and President of the New York Savings Bank), was born in New York City August 26, 1857. His first ancestors in this country came from England, and were among the pioneer settlers of Orange County, N. Y. Mr. Bull received the degree of B.A. from the University of the City of New York in 1878. In 1880 he received from the Law Department of the same institution the degree of LL.B., and was awarded the Essay Prize. He was admitted to the Bar in the year of his graduation, and practiced his profession alone for three years, devoting considerable time to literary work as one of the editors of the "Criminal Law Magazine." In 1883 he formed a partnership with Amos Broadnax, and maintained this connection for a decade, when the present firm of Gifford & Bull was organized, Livingston Gifford being the senior partner. Mr. Bull's practice is chiefly in patent and trade-mark litigations, in which department of his profession it has been his lot to handle many intricate and important cases in the United States Courts. He is also Vice-President and a Director in the Gramercy Company. In politics he is a Republican, but gives comparatively little time to participation in political affairs. He is a member of the Republican, Calumet, Delta Phi, Camera and Hardware Clubs of New York City, the Baltusrol Golf Club, of Short Hills, N. J., and the Richmond Hill Golf Club, of

Long Island. In 1885 he married Sarah Adams Williams, at Rouen, France, at which place her father was American Consul.

Elisha K. Camp was born in Washington, D. C., January 8, 1865. He is the son of Captain Elisha Ely Camp, U.S.A. His grandfather was Colonel Elisha Camp, an officer in the United States Army during the War of 1812. Mr. Camp was educated at Emerson Institute in Washington, and at the Peekskill Military Academy. Graduating from the latter institution he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., where he remained through the sophomore year, leaving college to become an instructor in the Peekskill Military Academy. Here he remained one year, and then removed to New York to begin the study of law in the office of ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling. He also attended the Columbia College Law School. From the latter Mr. Camp graduated in 1889. He was admitted to the Bar of New York in the same year. While in no respect neglecting his legal duties for politics, Mr. Camp has been active and influential in the affairs of the Republican party in the Metropolis, and in 1897 was honored with the party nomination for the office of Justice of the City Court of the City of New York. Mr. Camp has acquired a lucrative general practice. He is a conservative, able lawyer of high standing at the Bar. An attractive personality has brought him a wide circle of friends and added to his success. He is a member of the Bar Association of New York, and of the Loyal Legion.

L. Sidney Carrère, born in New York City, February 12, 1867, comes from ancestors who settled in Baltimore in 1767 or 1768. Through his father he is descended from Robert Calhoun, and also from James Walsh, who was United States Consul-General to Paris under Alexander Hamilton. His paternal grandfather was senior member of the old, and, in its time, prominent law firm of Carrère & Brunne, of Baltimore. His maternal grandfather was Joseph Maxwell, the first President of the New York Coffee Exchange. Mr. Carrère's education was obtained partly at home and partly abroad. He was graduated with the degree of B.A. from Columbia University in 1886, and from Columbia Law School in 1888. After reading law in the office of Charles W. Dayton (subsequently Postmaster of New York City), he began practice alone, and made no permanent business connection until 1895, when the firm of Nadal, Smyth, Carrère & Trafford was formed. He conducts a general civil practice, and has been counsel in many important cases. Among the latter may be mentioned that of Perkins *vs.* the Fidelity Casualty Co., in which case the Binghamton Mutual was also a defendant. He also managed a satisfactory disposal of the business affairs of the Carrère & Haas Iron Works, which went into insolvency, involving many thousands of dollars. He is at present attorney for the Fidelity & Casualty Co., of New York, the Rochester & Pittsburg Coal and Iron Co., the Philadelphia Coal & Coke Co., and several extensive estates. Among the professional and social organizations of which he is a member are the New York Bar Association, the Man-



J. EDGAR BULL.



ELISHA K. CAMP.



L. SIDNEY CARRERE.



WALTER STEUBEN CARTER.



hattan Club and the Staten Island Cricket Club, having been for some years a governor of the latter club.

Walter S. Carter was born in Barkhamsted, Conn., February 24, 1833. The name of Carter is of much distinction in England, occurring frequently in Burke's Peerage, and appearing hundreds of times upon the graduate rolls of Oxford and Cambridge. Mr. Carter's paternal American ancestor was Robert Carter, who came from Bristol, England, to Killingworth, Conn., about 1700, where he became a shipbuilder. His maternal ancestor, William Taylor, appeared at Wethersfield, Conn., in 1648. He is also lineally descended from Elder Brewster, of the "Mayflower," and his ancestors included many of the most distinguished divines, magistrates, educators and soldiers in the Colonial and Revolutionary history of the country. After receiving a common-school education, Mr. Carter read law from 1850 to 1855, teaching school a portion of the time to obtain means to defray the expenses of his legal education. He was admitted to the Bar of Connecticut in 1855, and established a successful practice in Middletown, where he was also editor and publisher of a weekly newspaper called the "Argus." In 1858 he moved to Milwaukee, where he became a legal assistant in the office of Finches, Lynde & Miller, and subsequently in that of ex-Chief Justice Hubbell. In 1860 he formed a copartnership with William G. Whipple, and upon its dissolution, in 1863, he organized the firm of Carter, Pitkin & Davis. In 1859 he compiled and published the "Wisconsin Code of Procedure," which was in general use by lawyers in that State. He removed to Chicago in 1869, where he became head of the firm of Carter, Becker & Dale, and in 1871 came to New York as legal representative of the Chicago creditors of the fire insurance companies that had failed because of the Chicago fire. Since coming to New York his partners have been Judge Leslie W. Russell, now of the Supreme Court, Sherburne B. Eaton, Eugene H. Lewis, ex-Governor D. H. Chamberlain, William B. Hornblower, James Byrne, Lloyd W. Bowers, Paul D. Cravath, John W. Houston, George M. Pinney, Jr., and Frederic R. Kellogg. He is now senior member of the well-known firm of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, which also includes Charles E. Hughes, Edward F. Dwight, Arthur C. Rounds, Marshall B. Clarke, George W. Schurman and Carl A. Hansmann. Politically Mr. Carter has been a Republican, but he has invariably declined office, with the single exception of that of United States Commissioner and Master in Chancery of the United States Court in Wisconsin. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1858, and is Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of the New York Avenue Church, of Brooklyn, to which he presented, in 1890, one of the largest and most varied organs in the world. With John V. Farwell and Morris K. Jesup he is one of the few surviving members of that great charitable organization, the Christian Commission. He is a noted art collector, his collection of engravings and etchings being among the finest in the country. He has always been much inter-

ested in education, having served on school and college boards, and he is now one of the trustees of Syracuse University. He was one of the incorporators of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and in 1892 succeeded Dudley Buck as President of its Department of Music, which has a membership of nearly 2,000. He belongs to numerous clubs and organizations, including nearly all the hereditary patriotic societies of the country. Mr. Carter has two married daughters and three sons. The former are the wives of Rev. E. H. Dickinson, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, of Buffalo, and of Mr. Hughes, one of his partners, and the latter are Dr. Colin S. Carter, the well-known dental surgeon, Walter F., the famous Yale pitcher, now a lawyer, and Leslie T., who is reading law in his father's office. Mr. Carter's characteristics are a most extraordinary memory for names and faces, a marvelous familiarity with the surroundings, antecedents and character of prominent men in all callings of life, remarkable readiness and alertness of mind in dealing with the practical bearings of legal questions, and exceptional geniality and cordiality of manner. He has great energy, keen knowledge of human nature, splendid judgment of men, and admirable business tact. A many-sided man, he is chiefly distinguished for having had around him, in the past quarter of a century, more young men who have become eminent than any other member of the American Bar.

David K. Case was born in New York City in the year 1858, his parents being Whitfield Case and Catharine A. Reeves. After attending the Friends' School, Seabury Institute in Connecticut, and public schools in New York City, he entered the Law School of the University of the City of New York, and was admitted to the Bar in 1881. Mr. Case's professional efforts have shown him to be a thoroughly equipped lawyer, with great ability in his calling, and his methods have won him the esteem of his colleagues and the confidence of his clients. In 1894 he became and is now associated with former Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker. Mr. Case is much interested in military affairs, being a Major in the famous Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York. He is also well-known in the social life of his community, being a member of the Army and Navy Club of New York, and the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn. In politics Mr. Case is a Democrat, but his professional and social duties have been so exacting that he has taken only a casual interest in matters political.

James Chambers was born in the City of Brooklyn, November 24, 1867. He is descended on his paternal side from Scotch-Irish ancestry, while his mother was a member of a Pennsylvania family of high standing and repute, actively identified with the early history of the Union. He attended the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, and graduated from Amherst College in the class of 1889, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts "Magna Cum Laude." In 1893 he received from his alma mater the degree of Master of Arts. After graduating from college Mr. Chambers entered the Law School



DAVID K. CASE.



JAMES CHAMBERS.



EDWARD S. CLINCH.



ADOLPH COHEN.

of Columbia University, but upon the resignation of Dr. Dwight, he completed his course in the New York Law School, securing the degree of LL.B. "With Honor" from that institution in 1892. He was admitted to the Bar in the same year. During that period he was also connected with the office of ex-Judge George G. Reynolds, where he obtained knowledge of office and Court procedure. After beginning active practice of the law, he became a member of the firm of Gardner, Chambers & Lathrop, in Brooklyn, but in 1896 Mr. Chambers withdrew from the firm and established an office for himself in New York. He confined his work to the civil department, making a specialty of Surrogate practice and counsel matters in appeal. He has already acquired a large practice, and among the promising young lawyers who have graduated from Amherst, Mr. Chambers occupies an enviable position. He resides in his native City of Brooklyn, where he is well known socially, and is a member of many clubs and societies, including the Union League Club, the Logan Club, the Alumni Association of the Phi Beta Kappa and Beta Theta Pi fraternities, Roome Lodge No. 746, F. and A.M., and Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons.

Edward S. Clinch was born in the City of New York (Borough of Manhattan), November 8, 1846. He was educated in the public schools of the City, the College of the City of New York and the Columbia College Law School, being graduated from the latter in the class of 1867. He entered the office of Albon P. Man and John E. Parsons in 1865, and was admitted to the Bar in 1868. This firm was one of the more prominent of the law firms of the City, and the extent of its business was exceeded by few. He served as Managing Clerk of the firm, and this important position brought him into constant professional relations with the Bench and a large proportion of the Bar, which have been continued to the present time. He remained with Messrs. Man & Parsons until October, 1871, when he established his own office. From the outset he has had a large civil practice, giving particular attention to commercial and real estate cases, and he has also had an extensive practice in the Surrogate's Courts. He has closed many estates, supervised large real estate transactions, and been very successful in settling out-of-court suits involving important and valuable interests in property in this and in other States. His clients include many charitable and religious institutions, to the guardianship of whose affairs he devotes a great deal of time and solicitous care. He belongs to a number of professional and social institutions, including the State and City Bar Associations, Hardware Club, Quill Club, and the Lenox Republican Club. In 1869 he married the daughter of James L. Todd, who was well known as a dry goods merchant in New York, and has three children.

Adolph Cohen, a well-known and successful member of the New York Bar, was born in Germany in 1855. While quite young he came to the City of New York, where he received his education. After completing the course in

Grammar School No. 42 of this City, he entered successively the College of the City of New York, and the Columbia Law School, graduating from the former in 1874 with the degree of B.S., and from the latter in 1876 with the degree of LL.B. He then entered the law office of Judge Peter Mitchell for the perfection of his legal studies, and while yet an office clerk, at the age of twenty-two, he won two reversals in the Court of Appeals which drew attention to his decided talent as a lawyer. Judge Mitchell recognized the ability of young Cohen, and admitted him to partnership under the style of Mitchell & Cohen, which relations were maintained until 1884. Since that time he has practiced alone, conducting a general civil and real estate practice. His offices are now at 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. He is an orthodox Hebrew, and ten years ago was attorney for nearly all the orthodox Hebrew congregations in the City. He was retained as counsel for the bondholders of the St. Louis & Chicago Railway Company on the claim of fraud in foreclosing the trust mortgage and won the suit. He was also associate counsel in the Cochran murder trial. He has, however, especially devoted himself to the trial of accident cases, in which branch of the law he has achieved marked success. He belongs to a number of benevolent and social organizations, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1879 he married a daughter of Kolman Hirschman, an old and prominent merchant of Cincinnati, O., and has two daughters.

John C. Coleman was born in New York City, August 25, 1859. After receiving a private school education, he entered Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., from which he was graduated in 1876, and then took a college course at Yale, taking his degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1881. His college course was conspicuous for proficiency in studies and activity in fraternal and society matters, especially the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the Skull and Bones Society, and the "Yale Literary Magazine," of which he was one of the editors. His legal training was obtained in Columbia Law School, from which he secured his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1883, and he was admitted to the Bar the same year. Mr. Coleman has devoted his attention to general civil practice, and made a specialty of corporation, mercantile assignment and equity causes. His offices are located in the American Surety Building, 100 Broadway. Mr. Coleman is an ardent Republican, but has never sought or held political office, confining his efforts to assisting in the success of the party with which he has always been affiliated. He is esteemed and respected in legal circles and popular in clubdom, his membership in the latter including the Bar Association of the City of New York, the West End Association, the Union League, Yale and West Side Republican Clubs. Mr. Coleman was married in 1884, has a family of two children, and resides at No. 167 West Seventy-third street. Since 1884 he has been prominent in the work of the West End Association of property owners, for which he is counsel.



ROWLAND COX.

Rowland Cox is a native of Philadelphia, where he was born July 9, 1842. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers, and served with that regiment, and upon detached duty for about a year. Then he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain, and assigned to duty at the headquarters of the Seventeenth Army Corps, serving upon the staff of Major-General McPherson, and at a later date upon the staff of Major-General Frank P. Blair. Captain Cox's military duties had interrupted his college course at Princeton, but he received his diploma with the class of '64, and two years later was admitted to the Bar. Since his admission he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and has been identified with many of the most important cases relating to unfair competition, trade-marks and copyrights that have been tried in this country. Among the cases in which he has appeared for the complainant, and in which injunctions have been granted, may be mentioned the following: *Sawyer vs. Horn* (1 Fed. Rep. 24); *Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n vs. Piza* (24 Ib. 149); *Menendez vs. Holt* (128 U. S. 514), a leading case in the Supreme Court of the United States; *Celluloid Man. Co. vs. Cellonite Man. Co.* (32 Fed. Rep. 94), an important case decided by Mr. Justice Bradley; *Enoch Morgan's Sons Co. vs. Wendover* (43 Fed. Rep. 420); *Black vs. Henry G. Allen Co.* (42 Fed. Rep. 618, 56 Fed. Rep. 764), known as the "Britannica Cases," in which the reproduction of the copyrighted articles which constitute a part of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" was restrained; *Falk vs. Gast Lithographing Co.* (48 Fed. Rep. 262), an important copyright case decided by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit; *Untermeyer vs. Freund*, a case decided by the same court, in which the law of design patents was expounded; *Clark Thread Co. vs. Armitage* (74 Fed. Rep. 936), a case relating to unfair competition in the same Court; *N. K. Fairbank Co. vs. R. W. Bell Man. Co.* (77 Fed. Rep. 896), also in the same Court, in which the decree of the Court below was reversed, and what was in some aspects a new rule was announced; *Walter Baker & Co., Limited, vs. Sanders*, also in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, in which the use by the defendant of his own name was effectually regulated. Mention should also be made of the case of *Johnson & Johnson vs. Bauer & Black*, decided by the United State Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, and *Raymond vs. Royal Baking Powder Co.*, decided by the same Court, in which injunctions were granted to protect the reputation of the complainants. In all of these cases, and many others, Mr. Cox has represented the complainant, and has contended successfully for the broadest possible recognition and application of the maxims of equity.

Elbert Crandall was born in Fairville, Wayne County, N. Y., January 4, 1858. After passing through the public schools, he received an academic education at the Newark Academy, and then took up the study of law in the offices of Camp & Dunwell, at Lyons, N. Y. Mr. Crandall's professional

initiation was obtained under very favorable auspices. The firm of Camp & Dunwell was one of the most prominent in that part of the State, both members having achieved public distinction. Mr. Camp was a man not only of great professional ability, but was a leading Republican and a Member of Congress for three successive terms; and Mr. Dunwell has been elevated to the Supreme Court Bench of the State, being Justice in the Seventh Judicial District. Under the guidance of these men, Mr. Crandall acquired the requisite familiarity with the principles of law, and was admitted to the Bar at Rochester in 1882. The following year he came to New York, and became associated with Chauncey S. Truax in the practice of his profession. On February 1, 1890, Mr. Truax formed a partnership with him under the firm name of Truax & Crandall, these relations continuing unchanged for eight years, except during the year 1895, when the senior partner's brother, Judge Charles H. Truax, was also a partner. This firm had charge of much active and important litigation, and was counsel for extensive commercial and corporate interests. On January 1, 1898, Mr. Crandall retired from the firm, and with Senator Thomas F. Grady and Nelson Smith, formed the law firm of Grady, Smith & Crandall. In politics Mr. Crandall is an ardent Democrat, and an active member of Tammany Hall and the Democratic and Manhattan Clubs, but, wedded to his profession, he has neither sought nor held political office, and his undivided application to the interests of his firm has won for him the unreserved confidence of their clients and the respect of the Bar. He is a prominent Mason, and is Chief Commissioner of Appeals of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of the State of New York.

Daniel S. Decker was born at Blooming Prairie, Minn., February 28, 1861. His childhood was saddened by the death of his mother when he was but three years of age, and six years later by the loss of his father also. He secured employment on a farm at the age of nine, and for the succeeding seven years he worked and studied as opportunity permitted. With that earnest desire for improvement so often characteristic of real ability struggling under hard conditions in childhood, he began to teach school at the age of sixteen, and continued this vocation one year. In 1878 Mr. Decker removed to New York, but lost no opportunity to increase his own store of knowledge, and succeeded in pursuing a course of commercial and legal study, including a year's course in medicine, and later taking up the study of law, was admitted to the Bar of this State in 1889, since which time he has practiced his profession with marked success, being, in 1892, admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Decker has been connected with many large real estate transactions in New York and Brooklyn, and his experience and judgment of values are constantly sought. As a lawyer he has already attained a high reputation. He is a wise, reliable and energetic attorney, judicial as a counselor, and especially expert in the laws of corporations and real estate. The self-reliance that surmounts obstacles and the ability that impresses others



JOHN C. COLEMAN.



ELBERT CRANDALL.



DANIEL S. DECKER.



A. J. DITTENHOEFER.

have brought to Mr. Decker, unaided, the success he deserves, after the varied experiences of farmer, teacher, merchant, commercial traveler and book-keeper. His interests in the metropolis are now large and varied. He is active in promoting matters of local and national public interest and concern, and naturally an earnest worker in the various phases of educational progress. Since 1882 he has been prominent in the Masonic fraternity. He is Vice-President of the Grand Conservatory of Music of the City of New York, and an officer in various corporations.

A. J. Dittenhoefer was born in South Carolina, March 17, 1836. His ancestry is German. His parents removed to New York City when he was but four years of age, and he has since resided here continuously. After receiving his early education at the public schools, he entered Columbia Grammar School, and later graduated with honors from Columbia College, displaying phenomenal proficiency in Latin and Greek. At the age of twenty-one, he was admitted to the Bar of New York, and within a year afterward was selected as the candidate of the Republican party for Judge of the City Court. Upon the death of Judge Florence McCarthy, he was appointed by Governor Fenton to the position upon the City Bench thus vacated. Learning that the family of his predecessor had been left in destitute circumstances, Judge Dittenhoefer donated to them his entire salary. Such acts of kindness and generosity have been characteristic of his career. At the expiration of the term, he declined a renomination, and was elected in 1864 a Presidential Elector for Lincoln and Johnson, and had the honor of casting his electoral vote for Abraham Lincoln, with whom he was on terms of friendship. Judge Dittenhoefer declined the position offered him by President Lincoln of United States Judge for the District of South Carolina, owing to the exacting requirements of his large practice. In 1875 he was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention which nominated Hayes and Wheeler. Though a Southerner by birth, Judge Dittenhoefer joined the Republican party at its birth, supporting the election of John C. Fremont, the first Republican candidate for President, and for many years has been active and influential in its councils, being Chairman for twelve years of the German Republican Central Committee. As a lawyer and jurist he has gained high reputation. While his services have been in demand for all classes of legal procedure, and he has been prominent as counsel in many of the most important corporation and commercial cases, he is recognized as an authority in laws relating to the drama and the stage. Largely through the efforts of Judge Dittenhoefer, the law giving the license fees collected from theatres to the Society for the Reform of Juvenile Criminals was repealed, and this stigma removed from the theatrical profession. The fees have since been given to the Actors' Fund. In recognition of these services, he was presented with a testimonial, and with Dr. Houghton and ex-President Cleveland, elected an honorary member. He was conspicuous in the defense of the Washington newspaper correspondents.

and of Elverton R. Chapman, of the firm of Moore & Schley, and the other persons who were indicted for refusing to answer the questions of the Committee of the United States Senate investigating what was known as the Sugar Scandal, and gained a notable victory of permanent value to the Press. He was married in 1856, and has a family consisting of four daughters and one son, who is one of his partners; the firm being Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James.

Arthur Furber is one of the comparatively few members of the profession in New York City who are natives of England. He is a "cockney" by birth, having been born within the shadow of the Courts of Chancery in Lincoln's Inn, London, on May 18, 1850. He first studied law in that city, and came to the United States in 1870. At first he went west, having located in Chicago, but, tired of the "Windy City," returned to New York about 1873, when he became engaged in the commercial agency and collection business. Possessing great aptitude for the law, he again took up his studies for the Bar under the tuition of the late Isaac Van Winkle, and was admitted as an attorney and counsellor at law in May, 1881. He immediately entered into active practice, and while proving that he had a broad knowledge of the general field of law, he soon became a recognized authority in trade-mark and commercial litigation. In 1892 he was admitted to practice in the United States Courts. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Democratic Club. He is a direct descendant from the French Huguenots, his ancestor having been one of the leaders of that sect who fled to England after the massacre of St. Bartholomew. He is married to a French lady, and has two children.

Henry J. Furlong was born near Gibraltar, September 1, 1863. He was the third son of a distinguished officer of the British Army, Major the Hon. Charles Harman Furlong, of the British Diplomatic Service, who during the stormy times of the Spanish Carlist Rebellion, held the position of British Consul at Jerez-de-la-Frontera, near Cadiz, safeguarding the interests of American and British residents. Soon after the cessation of those hostilities, and about the year 1869, he was sent to England to receive his education, and there entered the Liverpool College, under the well-known divine, Dr. Butler, D.D., LL.D., and subsequently entered King's College, London, under Dr. George McLearn, now Dean of Canterbury. Soon after that it was his intention to join the Royal Artillery at Woolwich; but by inheritance and association with his father, he had strong diplomatic tendencies, and a diplomatic appointment to British India at this juncture diverted him from a military career. During his five years' residence in India, he made the acquaintance of the now celebrated Rudyard Kipling, then a zealous newspaper correspondent and writer, completely mastered the East Indian language, and secured many valued friends. His travels throughout the valleys of the Punjab, the Vale of Cashmere, the northern Indian frontier, Peshawur, and the dreaded Khyber Pass, the fertile plains of the Ganges, Bengal, Madras, the Presidency of Bombay and Scinde, and even to Ceylon, greatly broadened the experience



HENRY J. FURLONG.

and enlarged the views acquired during his European travels in college days. After returning to England he resolved to settle in the United States, and upon reaching the American Continent he made several journeys throughout the country, visiting the Rocky Mountains, the Northwestern wheat-producing plains, and much of our fine Western lands. He finally entered the Metropolis Law School of the City of New York, from which he graduated with honors, and he was thereafter further honored by receiving from the University of the City of New York the degree of LL.B. During much of this time Mr. Furlong, while an ardent student, held a position as credit man for one of the largest wholesale houses in New York; and it was only upon his admission to the Bar in 1894 that he relinquished mercantile pursuits and commenced the active practice of his profession. The experience gained and the many friends made by Mr. Furlong prior to that time stood him in good stead when he embarked upon his professional career, so that the long period of waiting for recognition and success which is so frequently the lot of young lawyers, was never encountered by him; and a thorough knowledge of the law acquired under distinguished professors, coupled with much natural ability, a pleasing address and wide popularity brought their own reward. A year after his admission to the Bar, the volume of his professional work had become so great that he formed with Elmer S. White the partnership of Furlong & White, since which time the firm has been enlarged by the addition of John J. O'Connell, and is now Furlong, White & O'Connell. The general practice of the firm is large, and they occupy an extensive suite of offices at No. 346 Broadway. Mr. Furlong himself makes a specialty of commercial, admiralty and probate law, and is frequently obliged, by the scope of his business, to visit Europe, where he still has a large circle of friends and acquaintances. As an indication of natural bent, it is of interest to recall that Mr. Furlong is descended from an illustrious ancestry skilled in the law, and while on his paternal side he is a lineal descendant of the Countess of Leigh, as a loyal American he prefers to assume no titles inconsistent with the ideas of true Americanism. In politics Mr. Furlong is an ardent Democrat, and is a member of the Democratic Club, as well as of the Twenty-first Assembly District Democratic Club in the Borough of Brooklyn. He is also a Free Mason, belonging to Adelphi Lodge of New York City. Captain Charles A. Furlong, formerly an officer of the United States International Mail Liner "New York," and who now commands the United States Transport "Catania," in the Spanish-American War, is an only brother, while Mr. Furlong's venerable mother, who is the eldest daughter of the well-known and much respected physician Dr. Macdowal, is still a wealthy resident of Glasgow, Scotland. His wife, Mrs. Helen N. Furlong, *née* Lawson, is the daughter of one of the most accomplished lawyers in Great Britain. Mr. Furlong resides in Brooklyn Borough, and takes a prominent part in the social affairs of his community.

Nelson Goodwin Green, who was born in Dansville, N. Y., is a lineal descendant of pioneer New England ancestry. His earliest progenitor in the direct paternal line, Thomas Green, came from England and settled in Malden, Mass., fifteen years in the wake of the Pilgrim Fathers. His intermediate ancestors all took active parts in the development of the Colonies and States. His grandfather, Arnold Green, was a patriot of the American Revolution, responding to the first call to arms, and participating in the opening battle at Lexington, when "the embattled farmers" fired the "shot heard round the world." Arnold Green was removed but three degrees from Thomas Green, the Fighting Parson, who was identified with Cotton Mather and the Salem Witchcraft trials. This branch of the Green family are lineal descendants of the English Lords of Drayton, and spell the name as did their lineal ancestor, Henry Green, Chief Justice of England. N. G. Green, after receiving an education in the common English branches in the schools at Amherst, Mass., entered Amherst College in the class of 1877, and subsequently studied law in the Columbia Law School, graduating in 1880. In the latter year he was admitted to practice at the Bar of New York, his college course having been supplemented by law reading in London, England, for one year, and in the offices of Judge Fullerton, Knox & Crosby, and Knox & McLean. Taking up the practice of his profession, he devoted himself particularly to corporation law, and to that branch of his profession dealing specifically with municipal finances, of which he has made a special study. In none of his business relations, however, have his qualifications as an organizer appeared so conspicuously, perhaps, as in his connection with driven wells—an invention of his father, Col. Nelson W. Green. The latter was a graduate of West Point, where he was a classmate of General U. S. Grant. During his army career, while camped on the plains, the troops of his command were threatened with a water famine, and Mr. Green conceived the idea of driving tubes into the ground until he struck subterranean currents of water. The experiment proved a success, and as is well known, this clever invention was soon in use all over the United States. The numerous infringements on the driven-well patents and the subsequent suits for their protection added further to the national interest in this method of obtaining water. Nelson G. Green enlisted heartily in the defense of his father's interests, and had charge of the organization of the numerous force of attorneys and agents throughout the United States, through whom the royalties, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, are collected. In this connection he displayed uncommon ability as a lawyer and business man, and in consequence of this and other professional work, enjoys a high reputation at the Bar. Among the social and other organizations to which he belongs are the Lotus Club, Manhattan Club, Catholic Club, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and several dining clubs. In July, 1895, he married Miss Goldthwaite, daughter of a prominent wool manufacturer of Salem, Mass.



NELSON G. GREEN.

Michael C. Gross was born in 1838 in New York City. He was educated in the English and German languages in the institutions of this City, and perfected his studies under private teachers. At the age of sixteen he began his legal career, in the office of Daniel Ullman and Charles C. Egan, making such rapid progress that at the age of nineteen he was taken into partnership by his preceptors, and in 1859 was admitted to the Bar. Concurrently with the progress in his profession, he became prominent in Democratic politics, and won recognition as a leader of the German element of the City. From 1861 to 1864 inclusive he was a Councilman from the Fifth Senatorial District. In 1865 he was elected Judge of the Marine (now City) Court, and re-elected in 1869 by the large majority of 52,000. Judge Gross' decision, subsequently sustained by the Supreme Court, that contracts providing for payment in gold could not be satisfied with greenbacks, was published and commented upon in both Europe and America. Judge Gross abolished many evils which had existed in the Marine Court, and when he resumed his private practice he carried with him the high respect of both the Bench and the Bar. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, Liederkranz and Deutsche Verein, and is a Director of the German Hospital, Isabella Home, and other organizations.

Henry A. Gumbleton was born in New York City, September 14, 1846. He was educated in the public schools of the metropolis and in the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1863. Two years after his graduation he was appointed Private Secretary to County Clerk W. C. Conner, in which position he displayed so much assiduity and ability that in 1866 he was advanced to the position of Assistant Deputy, and in 1870 to that of Deputy County Clerk. Democratic in his political principles, he soon became affiliated with Tammany Hall, of the general committee of which he became a member in 1873. In 1875 he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, which position he held until January 1, 1876, when he assumed the office of County Clerk, having been elected at the general election in the November previous. Since 1879 he has been engaged in the general practice of law, devoting himself largely to the line of real estate, corporation and condemnation law. He has been actively connected since 1885 with all matters relating to the public improvements of the north side of the City, now the Borough of the Bronx. He is Counsel for the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, Vice-President of the North Side Board of Trade, and a member of the Democratic, Sagamore, and Tallapoosa Fishing Clubs. Mr. Gumbleton's wife died two years ago.

Andrew S. Hamersley is a great-great-great-grandson of William Livingston, the last royal governor of New Jersey, who spurned the offer of the title of Marquis and became Brigadier-General of New Jersey Militia in 1775. In 1776 he was elected Governor of New Jersey, and was re-elected annually until his death in 1790. Other ancestors, direct and collateral, were dis-

tinguished in the history of the City and Nation, one of them being Philip Livingston, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Andrew S. Hamersley was born in New York November 20, 1853, and received his preliminary education at Sellick's School, Norwalk, Conn. His legal studies were pursued at Columbia College Law School, from which he was graduated in 1875. He immediately entered the office of the late ex-Judge of the Superior Court, Samuel Jones, where he has remained ever since. He has charge of a number of valuable estates, probably not exceeded by any lawyer of his age, and has a high reputation as an administrator. He has enjoyed several notable public honors. At the time of the Johnstown disaster he was Secretary of the Relief Fund Committee, which received many flattering compliments from the press and people. In 1889 Mayor Grant appointed him Treasurer of the Brooklyn Bridge, but the exactions of a large practice compelled him to decline the honor. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a member of the General and Organization Committees of Tammany Hall. He is a member of the Democratic Press, Knickerbocker Bowling, New York Athletic, Iroquois and Seneca Clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, and the American Horse Exchange.

Louis Hanneman was born in New York City, October 22, 1858, and was educated successively in the public schools, the De la Salle Institute of the Christian Brothers, and the College of the City of New York. He read law in the office of ex-Judge Michael C. Gross, and then entered the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1879. Upon his admission to the Bar, he made a specialty of commercial and corporation law, and applied himself with such success to those branches that he was appointed Corporation Attorney for the City of New York in 1891. His administration, which gave general satisfaction, was remarkable for the fact that while he collected less for violation of the City ordinances, he turned over to the Charity Commissioners more money than any former incumbent. He resigned his position in January, 1895. Mr. Hanneman has always been actively identified with the Democratic party, and for many years, until 1886, he was Secretary of the Tammany Hall General Committee. He is a member of the Tammany and Donehogewa Clubs, the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club, the Masonic Order, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Eichen-Kranz Singing Society, and the Municipal Art Society. He has extensive business connections outside of his profession, being identified with several Western industries, and a Director in the Ne Plus Ultra and the Little Joe Mining Companies of Montana. He was married in March, 1889. Mr. Hanneman has a beautiful summer residence at Bath Beach, L. I., where he is the President of the Bath Beach Real Estate Owners' Association.

George S. Hastings, 265 Broadway, was born at Mt. Morris, Livingston County, N. Y., September 24, 1836. He received an advanced education at Hamilton College, graduating in the class of 1857, among whose forty mem-



ARTHUR FURBER.



MICHAEL C. GROSS.



HENRY. A. GUMBLETON.



ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY.



LOUIS HANNEMAN.



GEORGE S. HASTINGS.



MORRIS H. HAYMAN.



JOHN L. HILL.

bers he ranked eighth. On leaving college he spent two years preparing for the legal profession, and in December, 1859, was admitted to the Bar at Rochester, N. Y. Soon after the War broke out, he went to the front as First Lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth Battery of Light Artillery, serving two years and five months from August, 1862. For one year of that period he was Judge Advocate. He was captured at the Battle of Plymouth in April, 1864, escaped in August, was recaptured in October and again escaped. After thirty-four days of adventures and hardships in South Carolina, North Carolina and East Tennessee, he reached the Union Lines near Knoxville, Tenn., November 13, 1864. He reported for duty, but was appointed Military Secretary to Governor Fenton, of New York. In January, 1865, he was brevetted Colonel of Volunteers. At Governor Fenton's request he was mustered out and was appointed the Governor's Private Secretary, which position he held until he resigned in 1868. He then came to New York and resumed the practice of his profession, and is now head of the law firm of Hastings & Gleason. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He belongs to several professional and social organizations, including the Lawyers' and University Clubs of New York, the Washington Association of New Jersey, and the Morris Golf and Morristown Field Clubs. He married Harriet Mills Southworth, of New Haven, Conn., daughter of Wells Southworth, the oldest paper manufacturer in New England, and has four children.

Morris H. Hayman was born in New York City, March 5, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of New York, and later entered the College of the City of New York with the class of '82, graduating with honors, and at the commencement received several medals for proficiency in various studies. After graduating he taught school and read law for several years, subsequently attending the New York University Law School, and graduating in 1888, as an honor man. Mr. Hayman at once formed a partnership with Alexander Rosenthal, under the firm name of Hayman & Rosenthal, and began the active practice of his profession. Mr. Hayman has acquired a large general practice, and occupies spacious offices at No. 234 Broadway. He represents many important commercial houses and real estate operators, and has also appeared with distinction in a number of important criminal cases, notably in the Lovitz murder case, the Lewin arson case and the Ganns forgery case, all of which at the time attracted considerable public attention. He occupies an enviable position at the Bar of the metropolis. In recent years Mr. Hayman has made a specialty of real estate, insurance and corporation law. He is attorney and organizer of a number of corporations, and is likewise considered an expert on building loan contracts. In politics he is a Democrat, being closely identified with Tammany Hall. He is a prominent member of the Progress Club, and of numerous other clubs, fraternal organizations, and charitable institutions. Mr. Hayman is married, and at present resides at No. 42 West Ninety-fourth Street, New York City.

Daniel Piexotto Hays, son of David Hays and Judith Piexotto, was born in Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., March 28, 1854. From a grandfather, who served with credit in the American Army during the Revolutionary War, Mr. Hays has inherited not only a strain of patriotic American blood, but also the family homestead purchased by his ancestor at the close of that memorable struggle. He is also a descendant of Jacob Hays, who was High Constable of New York in Colonial days. Daniel P. Hays was educated in the Thirteenth Street public school of New York, the College of the City of New York, and the Columbia Law School, graduating from the latter in 1875. While pursuing his law studies, he served as office boy in the office of Carpentier & Beach, and upon his graduation was advanced to the position of managing clerk. In 1877 he was taken into partnership by ex-Judge Beach and the firm became Beach & Hays. A few months later, upon the death of Mr. Beach, Mr. Hays, not twenty-six years of age, formed a copartnership with James S. Carpentier, the other member of the old firm, which relation he maintained until the death of Mr. Carpentier in 1885, when he became associated with Samuel Greenbaum, under the present title of Hays & Greenbaum. Mr. Hays has handled with success many important cases which have come before the Courts of New York. Notable among them was the case of General Badeau against the executors of General Grant for writing Grant's Memoirs. In November, 1893, he was appointed Commissioner of Appraisement on the change of grade in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and in the same year was made Civil Service Commissioner. He was a delegate from Rockland County to the Democratic State Convention, which nominated Hill for Governor, and he purchased "The Nyack City and County," publication, with the view of changing its politics and giving its support to Cleveland. On April 7, 1880, Mr. Hays married Rachel, daughter of Aaron Hirshfield, and has five children. During Mayor Strong's administration Mr. Hays was Chairman of the Board of Inspection of the Twenty-first District School Board, and still holds that position.

John Lindsay Hill, who enjoys the rare distinction of being an own son of a Revolutionary soldier, was born in Florida, N. Y., October 31, 1840. His mother, Sarah Hegeman, was descended from the old Dutch and English families of Hegeman and Palmer. His grandfather, Adam Hill, was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and his father, Rev. Nicholas Hill, entered the Revolutionary Army at the age of ten as a drummer, and was mustered out at the age of fifteen as a Sergeant, subsequently becoming a pioneer of Methodism in the Mohawk Valley, N. Y. John L. Hill received an academic education in Amsterdam and Jonesville, N. Y., and was graduated from Union College in 1861. Before entering college he had learned practical surveying and printing, but his college course shaped his tastes in other directions, and after filling the position of Superintendent of Public Schools of Waterford, N. Y., for a year, a part of which was concurrent with his senior year in col-



DANIEL P. HAYS.



lege, he studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1862. He began practice in Schenectady, and in 1864 was elected District Attorney for that County. He also served as one of the Counsel of the Canal Commissioners for four years, and moved to Brooklyn in 1868. During the past thirty years he has made few partnership changes, the present firm of Lockwood & Hill, at 115 Broadway, having been established in 1887. He has occupied a prominent position in the profession in New York City, and has been identified with many important cases. One of the most notable trials with which he has been connected was that of the Tilton-Beecher case, in which, as one of the counsel for Mr. Beecher, he was associated with Thomas G. Shearman, Gen. Benj. F. Tracy, and Messrs. Evarts, Porter and Abbott. He has many club and society affiliations, being a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Club, Union Alumni Association, Phi Beta Kappa, Lawyers' Club, Law Library Association, New York Geographical Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Brooklyn, Carleton, Montauk and Wyandanch Clubs, Brooklyn Bar and Law Library Associations, Long Island Historical Society, New England Society, and State Bar Association. He is also a Trustee of the Berkeley Institute. In politics Mr. Hill is a Democrat.

Charles F. Holm was born in New York City in 1862, and was educated in the public schools of the metropolis and the College of Schwerin, Germany, in which institution his course of instruction occupied a period of seven years. Returning to New York he entered the Law Department of Columbia University, and graduated as Bachelor of Laws in 1882. Before practicing his profession he became a reporter on the "World" for one year. Mr. Holm is now a member of the firm of Holm & Smith. His natural qualifications as a shrewd and level-headed man of affairs speedily led him into the civil departments of law, making a specialty of corporation, mercantile and financial law, and in many litigations he has figured as a successful counsel both in the higher State and Federal Courts, including among his clients some of the largest manufacturing corporations and mercantile houses of the City. Among these are the Consumers' Brewing Co., Artificial Ice Co., the Excelsior Brewing Co., and the Clausen & Price Brewing Co., and many others equally prominent. He is also counsel for the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co., the German Volksfest Society, the largest German society in the United States, and has become especially prominent in founding co-operative enterprises. In 1892, together with the former editor of the "World," he started the first and only morning paper, "The Chronicle," in the City of Brooklyn, devoted to Consolidation and the overthrow of the "McLaughlin Ring." Though the paper succumbed, the object for which it was founded flourished a year or two later. Although too much occupied by professional duties to participate in affairs political, Mr. Holm is well known in social and club circles. He is a member of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the Montauk Club, the Parkway Driving Club, and he is a thirty-second degree Mason. Mr. Holm

owns a great deal of real estate in Brooklyn, and enjoys a large measure of well-earned prosperity.

William Hornblower, of the firm of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, was born in Paterson, N. J., May 13, 1851. He is a son of the Rev. William H. Hornblower, D.D., who, at the time of his death in 1883, was a professor in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Penn. Mr. Hornblower comes from good old judicial stock, his grandfather, Joseph C. Hornblower, having been for many years Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey, and one of the leading jurists of his day. Mr. Hornblower prepared for college at the Collegiate School in the City of New York, and graduated from Princeton with the class of '71. He fitted himself for his professional career at the Law School of Columbia University. Beginning the active practice of law in New York immediately after graduation, he manifested much ability and took high rank at the Bar of the metropolis. In politics Mr. Hornblower is a Democrat, but he is associated actively with that wing of his party which has been identified with reform, and the revision of political methods. In every effort that has been made in New York for purification of local government he has been an active and efficient worker. In 1890 Governor Hill appointed him on the Commission to propose amendments to the State Constitution. Subsequently Mr. Hornblower took a prominent part in the non-partisan effort to secure the impeachment of the late Judge Isaac H. Maynard. His public-spirited activity in this particular resulted to his personal disadvantage, for in 1893 President Cleveland nominated him to a seat on the Supreme Bench of the United States, vacated by the death of Judge Blatchford, but the animosity of Senator Hill, arising from the opposition of Mr. Hornblower to the disreputable methods of Maynard, succeeded in securing through the custom known as Senatorial courtesy the defeat of Mr. Hornblower's confirmation. This incident is perhaps more to the credit of Mr. Hornblower as indicating his standing and influence than if his appointment had been actually confirmed. He remains in the active practice of his profession in New York, and is widely known and highly respected as a public-spirited citizen. His social interests are much varied, as shown by some of the organizations of which he is an active member; among them being the University, Century, Manhattan, Reform, Princeton, City, Metropolitan and Lawyers' Clubs, the Association of the Bar, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Sons of the Revolution, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, and the Meadow Club, of Southampton.

Isaac P. Hubbard was born in Great Yarmouth, England, December 3, 1844, his parents being Isaac Gardiner Hubbard and Rebecca Penny. Both of his grandfathers, Thomas Hubbard and Joseph Penny, were Captains in the British Navy. Isaac P. Hubbard came to America with his parents in 1845, and resided continuously in the old City of New York up to April, 1897, when he removed to his present place of residence, Richmond Hill, now in the



CHARLES F. HOLM.



WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER.



ISAAC P. HUBBARD.



THOMAS D. HUSTED.

Borough of Queens. He was educated in the public schools of New York, and studied law in the office of the late Justice Thomas Stewart. While with him, the Civil War broke out and the national cause appealed so strongly to him that he enlisted in Company K., of the Thirty-seventh Regiment of New York, and served throughout the war. He was subsequently commissioned Lieutenant by Governor Hoffman. After his discharge from the army, he resumed the study of law with the late Horatio Nelson Walker, and was admitted to the Bar of the State in 1867. In 1869 he became associated with the late Robert Benner, with whom he continued until 1882. In that year he removed his office to the Wood Building, 115 Nassau Street, where he is still located. His specialty in the law is real estate and Surrogate practice. He is counsel for several large estates, corporations and the Odd Fellows Home, and was counsel for the successful contestants in the noted Julia Ann Spratt and Frederick W. Nolte will cases. He meets many demands upon his attention outside of his profession, being a member of James C. Rice Post, No. 29, G.A.R., Guiding Star Lodge, No. 262, I.O.O.F., Porter Lodge, No. 211, K.P., the Veteran Odd Fellows' Association, Knights of Pythias Veteran Association, Brotherhood of St. Andrew, Bayswater Yacht Club, Queens County Wheelmen and Club of Jamaica, L. I., and is President of the Board of Trustees of the Pythian Home, State of New York, Chairman Board of Trustees "American Patriotic League," and Grand Marshal, I.O.O.F., State of New York. Mr. Hubbard married Harriet A. Armstrong, daughter of William Armstrong and Maria Benney, and has had four children, Franklin Armstrong, Edith Rebecca, William Pesoa and Gardiner Benney Hubbard.

Thomas D. Husted comes from ancestry which has been conspicuously identified with the history and progress of New York State. His father, Hon. James W. Husted, was, for many years, one of the most prominent and influential Republican leaders in the State, and when a member of the Legislature in 1892, was one of the first members of that body vigorously to champion the cause of Consolidation. Thomas D. Husted was born in Peekskill, N. Y., September 18, 1860, and after receiving a good elementary education, prepared for college at Williston Seminary, and entered Yale University in the class of '83. Graduating from Yale, he took a legal course in the Albany Law School, at the same time reading law in the office of the Hon. Matthew Hale. After some further experience in the offices of Waldo & Grover, of Port Henry, N. Y., and Devlin & Miller, of New York City, he was admitted to the Bar in 1885, and has since built up an extensive practice, devoted chiefly to corporation and corporation tax law. In 1897 he formed a partnership with his younger brother, James W. Husted, which firm has offices at No. 141 Broadway, New York, and in White Plains, N. Y. Mr. Husted's home is at Peekskill, and his native town shares with New York and other Cities the demands on his time. He has charge of the Depew Opera House, the New York Stove Works and Washington Park Land Company, of Peekskill; is

President of Knollwood Cemetery, of Boston, and Treasurer of three and Director in eight corporations. Among the social organizations to which he belongs are the D. K. E. Club and the Transportation Club, of New York. His wife, *née* Clinton, is a direct descendant of George Clinton. He has one daughter.

Col. Charles F. James, Ph.B., A.M., LL.B., was born in Hamilton, N. Y., July 12, 1856, of good old American stock of Scotch and Welsh origin. His father, Thomas L. James, was Postmaster of New York City for many years and Postmaster-General under Garfield. Through his mother he descends from Ethan Allen, of Ticonderoga fame, and from a branch of the Lamb family, of which the author of the "Essays of Elia" was a member. Mr. James was educated in the public schools of New York, the College of the City of New York, and Madison University, from which latter he was graduated with honors in the class of '76, and Columbia College, where he took his degree of LL.B. in '79. In college he was very popular with his mates, his fine physique enabling him to enter with the utmost zest into all athletic sports and to excel in them. He was unanimously chosen by the faculty and students of the College of the City of New York as Captain and Stroke of the crew which represented them in the Intercollegiate regatta on Saratoga Lake. His aquatic exploits include the rescue from drowning of two persons, one of whom subsequently became a member of Governor Flower's staff. After taking his degrees, Mr. James traveled abroad. Upon his admission to the Bar he was appointed counsel to the Commissioners of Emigration of this State, which position he held until the Commissioners were legislated out of office. He was Assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York under United States Attorney General Wayne McVeagh, and later became Assistant Corporation Counsel to Mr. Andrews and Mr. Lacombe. Upon Mr. Andrews' elevation to the Supreme Court Bench, Mr. James became associated with Gen. G. E. P. Howard, but subsequently withdrew and went South as assistant to the President of East Tennessee Land Company. Upon his return to New York he organized the Franklin National Bank, of which he was elected President. He is a member of the firm of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, and is counsel for many important corporations. He is a member of the Union League and Lawyers' Clubs, the American Geographical Society, and Phi Gamma Delta, and President of the St. David's Society of the State of New York. He was appointed by Governor Levi P. Morton Colonel on his military staff.

John Adolphus Kamping was born in Hanover, Germany, and was brought to the United States when only four years of age. He received a common-school education, supplemented by a high-school course in Cincinnati, O., and displayed so much proficiency in his studies that at the age of seventeen he became a teacher under the administration of President Rufus King, of the School Board. He taught school for less than three years, and at the



CHARLES F. JAMES.



JOHN A. KAMPING.



JAMES KEARNEY.



ALEXANDER P. KETCHUM.

unusually early age of nineteen, became Principal of the Third District School, a position which he held for five years. At the commencement of the Civil War the school teachers organized a company for home defense, subject to call of the general government, which Mr. Kamping joined. The company was called out to the front in Virginia in the Spring of 1864 and became part of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Mr. Kamping going with his company. About a year after that memorable struggle had closed he moved to New York City and engaged for a while in mercantile pursuits. The latter, however, were not to his tastes, and determining upon a professional career, he entered the New York University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1877. Soon after, he was admitted to the Bar, and has been actively in practice ever since. He gives his attention to general civil and real estate law, and represents the interests of many large corporations of this City and vicinity. Among the local organizations to which he belongs is Lafayette Post, G.A.R., which manifested its loyalty anew so conspicuously during the recent Spanish-American War. Mr. Kamping has very pronounced musical tastes, and has done much to encourage the art in New York City, having been at one time Vice-President of the Music Club, of which the late Anton Seidl was President. In 1862 he married Miss Cornelia Reynolds, niece of Governor Dennison, War Governor of Ohio, and Postmaster-General in Lincoln's cabinet.

James Kearney was born in Cork, Ireland, April 11, 1858, and was brought to the United States in infancy by his parents, who made their home near Arlington Heights, Va. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War his father manifested his unequivocal loyalty to the country of his adoption by joining the regular Federal Army, and continuing therein, not only during his three years' term of enrollment, but until the year 1867. The close of hostilities in 1865 brought the elder Kearney's command to New York Harbor, and at that time his family took up their residence in the City of New York. Here James Kearney was educated in the public schools and the evening high school; and, ambitious for a professional career, studied law. In May, 1879, when but twenty-one years of age, he was admitted to the Bar at the head of his class, and has been in active practice ever since, his attention being principally given to litigated cases. His labors have been directed not only toward the interpretation of laws already made, but also to the making of new laws. He is the author of the Mechanics' Lien Law of the State, affecting real estate, and has been engaged extensively in litigation involving its enforcement. He has also given especial attention to the subject of municipal contracts, and to proceedings for the cancellation and vacation of tax and assessment sales in New York, Kings, Queens and Westchester Counties. In politics he is an active Democrat, and is a member of the Tammany Society, having been a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall since 1879. He is also a member of the Medico-Legal Society.

Luther Laffin Kellogg, who was born in Malden, N. Y., July 1, 1849, descends from English ancestors who settled in Norwalk, Conn., in 1630. Fortunately circumstanced in his early years, his education was acquired first in private schools, and subsequently at Rutgers and Columbia Colleges. The opportunities thus presented were well improved by the young man, and under the liberal influences of these institutions, his faculties were quickly developed. Throughout his college course he manifested a marked fondness for and ability in public speaking and debate, which resulted in his selection, not only as a Sophomore, Junior and Senior orator, but also for the delivery of the Masters' Oration after his graduation. He was graduated with honors from the classical department of Rutgers in 1870, and then entered Columbia Law School, which at that time, was under the management of Prof. Theodore W. Dwight. In 1872 he took his degree of LL.B. from Columbia, and was admitted to practice at the Bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. While at the Law School he was a student and clerk in the office of Emott, Hammond & Pomeroy, the senior member of which was the Hon. James Emott, an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. A few months after his graduation he was admitted as a member of the firm, which then became known under the name of Emott, Hammond & Stickney. Upon his appearance in Court, his intellectual ability and his forensic powers were recognized, and he soon won a high position as counsel, attorney and a pleader in jury trials. The principal business of Mr. Kellogg's firm was with railroad corporations, but Mr. Kellogg's predilection was for municipal law, and after a partnership of about two years he decided to devote himself especially to that branch of his profession. In 1875 he opened an office of his own, and is now a recognized authority on the subject of municipal contracts. He has been in nearly every important City contract case for fifteen years, and has practiced in all the courts up to the United States Supreme Court. He is particularly known as a trial lawyer, and his face is a familiar one to the judges of all our courts, both of original and appellate jurisdiction, and to the lawyers and litigants who frequent them. Mr. Kellogg is also an authority on mechanics' liens. He originated and drew up the law of 1878 which permits the filing and creating of liens against the moneys of contractors earned under City contracts in favor of sub-contractors and suppliers of materials; and he has also drawn up many other laws now on the statute books. In his professional practice he has been thrown into intimate connection with public officials and politicians, but has never caught the contagion of political ambition, and has invariably declined to be a candidate for office. He is now the senior member of the firm of Kellogg, Rose & Smith, with offices in the Equitable Life Building. Mr. Kellogg finds diversion from professional cares in many social relations. He is a member of the Manhattan, Players, Delta Phi, Lawyers, Coney Island Jockey, Fort Orange, Suburban and Colonial Clubs, of which latter he has been President for the last two years. He is



LUTHER LAFLIN KELLOGG

one of the pioneer residents of the West Side of the City, and takes an active interest in everything that pertains to its welfare. He is the Chairman of the Charity Organization Society in that part of the City. He is also a vestryman in All Angels' Church. In 1874 he married Bessie, daughter of Major-General John B. McIntosh, U.S.A., and has four children living.

Alexander P. Ketchum, whose father Edgar Ketchum was also a prominent lawyer, was born May 11, 1839, in New Haven, Conn., where his parents were visiting at the time. In 1858 he graduated with honors from the College of the City of New York, and remained in the college as a tutor in mathematics a year longer. One year later he obtained the degree of LL.B. from the Albany Law School, receiving afterward the honorary degree of M.A. from the College of the City of New York. When the Civil War broke out he became a member of the staff of General Rufus Saxton, Military Governor of South Carolina, and in 1865 was transferred to the staff of General O. O. Howard. In 1867 Col. Ketchum resigned his military duties to resume his legal practice. His shrewdness as a lawyer, and his eloquence as an orator, gave him the marked advantage which the combination of those talents always affords, and he has won a reputation in civil law, with customs and internal revenue litigation a specialty. He has always taken an active interest in Republican politics. In 1869 he was appointed Assessor by President Grant, later made Collector of Internal Revenue, and, in 1874, received the appointment as General Appraiser of the Port of New York in the Customs Department. President Arthur promoted him to the post of Chief Appraiser of the Port of New York, which position he vacated upon the advent of the Democrats to power. His administration was conspicuous for honesty and efficiency, and he abolished many existing evils. Colonel Ketchum is one of the most experienced yachtsmen in America, and is a member of numerous yacht clubs. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion, and several Republican clubs, and for more than three years has served as a member of the Board of Education under appointment from Mayor Strong.

Horatio Collins King, a prominent lawyer, was born in Portland, Me., December 22, 1837. His great-grandfather, George King, fought in the American Revolution, and his own father was First Assistant Postmaster-General and Postmaster-General from 1854 to 1861. Horatio C. King was graduated from Dickinson College in 1858, studied law and was admitted to the Bar in New York City in 1861. The stirring times of '61-'65 were not those in which the son of the man who first officially denied the right of a State to secede could remain quietly at home practicing his profession, and upon going to the front he quickly distinguished himself by his bravery. He served in the Armies of the Potomac and Shenandoah, from August, 1862, till October, 1865, when he resigned with the brevet rank of colonel. He participated in the actions in the Shenandoah valley and in the final campaign, ending with the surrender at Appomattox

Court House. For conspicuous gallantry at the Battle of Five Forks he was brevetted colonel, and subsequently was awarded the Congressional medal of honor. He practiced law until 1870, when he became connected with the press for six years, and then resumed the law. In 1883 he was appointed Judge Advocate-General on the staff of Governor Cleveland, and has continued the practice of law to the present time. He is the author and editor of several valuable works, including "The Plymouth Silver Wedding," "The Brooklyn Congregational Council," "King's Guide to Regimental Courts Martial," and "Proceedings of the Army of the Potomac." He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Loyal Legion, G.A.R., the Press Club, the Brooklyn Club, the Order of Elks and the Society of the Army of the Potomac, of which he has been secretary since 1877, and is conspicuously identified with the patriotic movements of the day.

Benjamin Tredwell Kissam was born at 64 Beekman Street, New York City, February 17, 1819. He is the third son of Joseph Kissam and Ann M. Embury, and is a descendant of John Kissam, who was born in Flushing, Long Island in 1664. From the time of his birth until July, 1826, he passed most of the years in this City, commencing an early education with a Quakeress, continuing with the giant schoolmasters, Benjamin Mortimer and Mr. Carpenter, until he reached the age of seven and one-half years, when he was taken to Nazareth School in Pennsylvania, an institution conducted under the auspices of the Moravians, where he remained five years. After passing three years at Oxford Academy in the State of New York, he entered Columbia College in the fall of 1834, and graduated in 1838. He entered the office of Tillou & Cutting as a student at law, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in July, 1841. He then made a trip across the Atlantic and passed fourteen months abroad, returning to New York, October 14, 1842, in time to witness the Croton Water Celebration. From this time he has been in the active practice of the law, in which he was materially aided at first by his relative, George B. Kissam and the Hon. Dudley Selden. Among the numerous pieces of advice which Mr. Selden impressed upon Mr. Kissam's mind was "never to become a Trustee for father or brother, or for any one"—advice which Mr. Kissam would gladly have followed if possible, for experience subsequently taught him the value of the admonition. Upon the retirement of Mr. Selden and George B. Kissam from the profession, Benjamin T. Kissam followed the practice of law single-handed until about the year 1861, when he formed a copartnership with Mr. George A. Jones, who had married Miss Coster, a daughter of one of his best and most generous clients. This copartnership continued for about eight years, when Mr. Jones abandoned the law for another kind of business. Subsequently, Mr. Kissam formed copartnership with Clarence U. Embury, and after his death in 1885, Mr. Kissam continued to practice alone. Many important cases have passed through his hands, a large proportion of which have been successful;



HORATIO C. KING.



BENJAMIN T. KISSAM.



WILLIAM J. LARDNER.



WALTER L. MACCORKLE.

some would have been if they had been carried to the Court of Appeals, as verified by other subsequent cases based upon the same facts; and some have become leading cases in the forum of the law.

William J. Lardner was born in New York City October 22, 1858. He lost his father in early boyhood, and not only surmounted all obstacles in his path, but also supported his mother and brothers and sisters while securing the advantages of an education. He attended the public schools and St. Francis Xavier College, and at the age of nineteen received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the Law School of the University of the City of New York. After several years' practical experience as chief and managing clerk in the office of D. M. Helm, he was admitted to the Bar on his twenty-first birthday. In June, 1893, he had the honor of the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on him by St. Francis Xavier College, and is distinguished as one of the youngest men who ever received such a compliment. From 1888 to 1894 he was Deputy Attorney-General for New York City, and gave an efficient and admirable administration of the office, both to his chiefs and to the Bar of the City. Among the important litigations in which he has demonstrated his ability may be mentioned those of the North River, Madison Square, and Canal Street Banks, the American Loan & Trust Co., the Sugar Trust cases, and the Harlem River Bank case. He is recognized as an expert in equity and Surrogate practice, and is counsel for many Roman Catholic institutions and clergymen. Among the latter is Archbishop Corrigan, for whom he has acted as counsel for over ten years. In January, 1895, he formed the firm of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, of 115 Broadway. He has a large and handsome library, and is a close student. He has frequently been mentioned for judicial honors, and is classed among the leaders of the younger element of the Bar. He cannot be considered a club man, although he is a member of the Lawyer's, Manhattan, Democratic, Catholic and Reform Clubs, and the State and City Bar Associations. His tastes are domestic, and he is devoted to his family. He married Agnes, daughter of James A. O'Brien, a prominent business man of New York, and has two children living. The eldest child, named after himself, would be ten years old if alive.

Edward Lauterbach, of the law firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, was born in New York City, August 12, 1844. At the age of twenty years he was graduated from the College of the City of New York with honors, and a once began reading law in the office of Townsend, Dyett & Morris. After his admission to the Bar, he was admitted to membership in the firm, which was then recognized by the title of Morris, Lauterbach & Spingarn. Upon the death of Mr. Spingarn the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Lauterbach became a member of the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, now one of the leading law houses of the metropolis. His associates were ex-Governor George Hoadly and Edgar M. Johnson, formerly of Ohio, the latter now deceased. Since that time Mr. Lauterbach has established a high standing as

a corporation lawyer and railroad organizer. Among his achievements may be mentioned the termination of the great Third Avenue Railroad strike of 1886, which was accomplished largely through his efforts, and the sustaining in the Court of Appeals of the constitutionality of the legislation under which all changes in motive power by street railroads are now made. He was one of the leading counsel in the famous and successful suit of Farnsworth, receiver of the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Co., for cutting the wires of the former company, and has been instrumental in securing the legislation for the removal of telegraph poles and the placing of electric wires in underground conduits. His ability as an organizer has been employed in many cases involving large financial interests. He brought about the consolidation of the Union and Brooklyn Elevated roads, combining two conflicting interests into a single powerful and prosperous property; and induced the merging of interests which created the Consolidated Telegraph and Electric Subways. As attorney for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, he assisted in obtaining the recognition of the advantage of subsidies from the United States Government. He also secured the incorporation of the East River Bridge Co., whose charter authorizes the construction of two bridges between New York and Brooklyn, starting from the same point in New York and separating to reach two different points in Brooklyn, now in process of construction. He is now counsel for the Third Avenue Surface Railroad, the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, the Consolidated Electrical Subway Company, and dozens of other important corporations. He has drafted many important legislative bills which were enacted into law. He was one of three delegates at large representing the City of New York in the Constitutional Convention of June, 1894, and was Chairman of the Committee of Public Charities. Outside his profession he is greatly interested in education, and holds the office of Vice-President of the College of the City of New York. He is a generous contributor to every form of charity, and is a Director in many charitable institutions. In political life Mr. Lauterbach has been a conspicuous figure in the Republican party. He was Chairman of the Republican County Committee for two years, 1895 and 1896, and his capacity was again evidenced by the degree of perfection to which that organization was brought. He was re-elected to that position in 1897, but resigned it in March. He was one of the New York State delegation to the Republican National Convention of 1896, and was a member of the sub-committee of nine which drafted the platform, including the two now famous Sound Money and Cuban planks. He is a member of the Republican Advisory Committee of New York State, known as "the Big Five," consisting of Thomas C. Platt, Chairman; Chauncey M. Depew, Frank Hiscock, Frank S. Witherbee and himself. He has never held political office, and has no aspirations in that direction. He is a member of the Press, Transportation, Lawyers' and City Clubs, the Patria Society, American Fine Arts Society, and Society of Medical Jurisprudence. In 1870



EDWARD LAUTERBACH.

he married Miss Amanda Friedman, and has four children, to whom, notwithstanding his many outside cares, he is a devoted husband and father. His eldest son, Alfred, formerly held the position of Assistant District Attorney in New York.

Walter L. Mac Corkle affords an illustration of the recognition which the metropolis is always ready to accord to industry, ability and talent, whether manifested by her native or her adopted sons. Mr. Mac Corkle, the son of Wm. H. and Virginia Mac Corkle, and the descendant of good American ancestors of Scotch-Irish origin, was born near Lexington, Va. One of his ancestors, John W. Mac Corkle, fell at the battle of Cowpens, and by virtue of his Revolutionary ancestry Mr. Mac Corkle belongs to the Sons of the Revolution. Another progenitor, James Mac Corkle, was one of the first Trustees of Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, where Walter L. Mac Corkle received a collegiate education. After teaching for several years in Virginia and Kentucky, Mr. Mac Corkle returned to his alma mater for a legal course, and upon taking his degree of LL.B. in 1880, began to practice in Maysville, Ky. Two years later he came to New York, a complete stranger; but by his clever address quickly won the friendship of many men of distinction. In the offices of Wheeler H. Peckham and Eliot F. Shepard, he acquired a valuable experience and further extended his professional relations, so that a few years later he opened his own office in the Drexel Building. In making a specialty of corporation law, real estate, financial and equity causes, he has brought into action remarkable business acumen and knowledge of commercial affairs which have characterized his professional success, and have drawn to him such clients as the United States National Bank, the Daw Composing Machine Company, the Tobacco Leaf Publishing Company, the Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association, the American Typewriter Company, the North American Mining Company, the English house of Tattersalls, etc. In addition to the hereditary society of the Sons of the Revolution, before mentioned, he is a member of the Colonial Club, the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, the Bar Association and the Southern Society, of which latter he was one of the founders and for four years Treasurer, and in all of which he has a host of friends. In politics he is an ardent Democrat. Mr. Mac Corkle is a man of most agreeable personality, and untiring energy. He finds time, amid manifold duties, to take a deep interest in university and educational matters, and many a struggling young college graduate has had occasion to remember gratefully his kindly advice and aid. In November, 1888, he married Margaret Chesebrough, of New York, and resides with his family on West End Avenue.

Thomas McAdam was born in New York City in 1860. He is the eldest son of David McAdam, lawyer, jurist and author. It may thus be said that Mr. McAdam has inherited from his father, whose service on the Bench of the Supreme Court of New York has been both distinguished and extended,

his fondness for the law, and his ability in his chosen calling. Mr. McAdam's early education was obtained first at Moeller's Institute. He then entered Columbia University, graduating with honor in the class of '85. From the Law School of the same institution he received his diploma in 1887. He was at once admitted to the Bar of New York, and began the active practice of his profession. Mr. McAdam has made a specialty of real estate law, in which, as well as in the general lines of his profession, he has acquired a large and lucrative practice. Mr. McAdam is a Democrat. In addition to exacting professional cares, he finds time to follow up his political connections with energetic party service. He is a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, in which organization he has been an active and enthusiastic worker. He is also a member of the West Side Democratic Club, of the Harlem Club, Atlanta Boat Club and the Arion Society, and of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence. In 1886 he married Sarah S. Blair, a granddaughter of the Rev. Hugh Henry Blair.

John Jay McKelvey, of the law firm of McKelvey & Mattocks, was born in Sandusky, O., May 24, 1863. His common-school education was supplemented by an academic course at the Sandusky High School, after which he entered Oberlin College, and was graduated in the class of '84. Choosing law for the pursuit of his life, he entered Harvard Law School, taking his degree in the class of '87. While engaged in his law studies at Harvard, he also cultivated several general lines of study, and thus broadened his education beyond the limits of his chosen profession. His literary predilections were very marked in his college life, and appeared conspicuously in the "Harvard Law Review," of which he was the founder and first editor-in-chief. After his graduation, he came to New York and entered the law office of Stickney & Shepard for a twelvemonth. He was subsequently in the office of Delancey Nicoll for a year, and then established his own office. On May 1, 1898, he formed a partnership with Frederick W. Mattocks, under the title of McKelvey & Mattocks, and has offices at 66 Broadway. Mr. McKelvey, although yet one of the younger generation at the Bar, has distinguished himself with two successful legal works of permanent value, "McKelvey on Common Law Pleading," published by Baker, Voorhees & Co., in 1892, and "McKelvey on Evidence," published by the West Publishing Co. in 1898. His practice is general, tending the past few years toward the wholesale lumber interests, and he has for four years been general counsel for the National Wholesale Lumber Association. Among the social organizations to which he belongs are the Harvard Club, the Bar Association, and the Oberlin Alumni Association. In July, 1887, he was married to Mary C. Mattocks.

D. D. McKoon is descended from substantial Scotch-American ancestors. The first member of his family to settle in this country was his great-grandfather, James McKoon, who located in Herkimer County, N. Y., as a farmer. Judge McKoon was born upon the ancestral farm in Herkimer County,

October 17, 1827. He was educated in Fulton Academy, Oswego County, and after reading law in the office of Judge Ransom H. Tyler, was admitted to the Bar in 1854. He began the practice of his profession at Phoenix, N. Y., in partnership with Francis David. While practicing at Phoenix he was elected to the County Judgeship for three consecutive terms, but in 1862, at the beginning of his third term, he resigned his position, to enlist in the army. Joining Company D of the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, Judge McKoon went to the front, and was made a first lieutenant and acting adjutant. His military career, however, was cut short by a severe attack of typhoid fever, incapacitating him for mental or physical effort for several years. After recovering his health, in 1866, he resumed the practice of law in Middletown, N. Y., as a member of the firm of Foote, McKoon & Stoddard. In 1874 he opened an office in New York, and although for the succeeding three years he retained an office in Middletown also, he eventually devoted his time entirely to his New York, office. To partnership in the latter he admitted his son, D. Gilbert McKoon in 1892, and the firm is now composed of D. D. and D. G. McKoon and David B. Luckey. Judge McKoon has made a specialty of real estate litigation, and has acquired a large and valuable practice. While of late he has transferred the active management of affairs to his junior partners, he still acts in the capacity of adviser and counselor, a service of great value by reason of his wide experience and great ability. He has extensive real estate and financial interests, and is at present Director and Treasurer of the Richmond Homestead Association of New York, President of the Mannahasset Park Association of Monmouth County, New Jersey, and Vice-President and Director of the Frontier Bank of Niagara Falls, N. Y. Judge McKoon is highly esteemed and respected by the Bench and Bar for a long career of spotless integrity. In 1852 he married Miss Mary Gilbert of Oswego County.

Henry Melville, senior member of the law firm of Melville, Martin & Stephens, was born in Nelson, N. H., August 25, 1858. He is the eldest son of Josiah H. and Nancy Nesmith Melville, and descends through parents from soldiers of the Revolution. His early education was preparatory to a college course. He entered Dartmouth College in the class of '79, and graduated with honor. For two years he was principal of a high school in Massachusetts, and then began the study of law at the Law School of Harvard University, from which he received his degree in 1884, representing the Law School at the Harvard Commencement of that year. Removing to New York, Mr. Melville entered the office of James C. Carter, and was admitted to the Bar in the following year, becoming professionally associated, shortly afterward, with ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling. After the death of Mr. Conkling, Mr. Melville became a member of the firm of Dougherty, Melville & Sweetzer, which existed until the death of Daniel Dougherty, the senior partner. He makes a specialty of corporation, patent and trade-mark law, and has be-

come a notable and prosperous member of his profession. His methods command respect, and his record illustrates the success of a self-made man of real ability. In politics Mr. Melville is a Republican. He has long been prominent in the Republican Club of New York, holding many important offices in that organization. He holds a Captain's commission in the Eighth Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York, and is a member of the Lawyer's and Harvard Clubs, the Association of the Bar, Good Government Club F., New England Society, Seventh Regiment Veteran Club, and the Sons of the Revolution.

George MacCulloch Miller, son of Jacob W. Miller and Mary MacCulloch, was born in Morristown N. J., in 1832. His father was a lawyer and United States Senator from 1841 to 1853. His mother was a daughter of George P. MacCulloch, and granddaughter of an officer in the English Army who was killed in Bombay. In 1850 Mr. Miller was graduated from Burlington College. He then read law in his father's office, took a course at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Bar in his native State in 1853. The following year he moved to New York, since which time he has pursued his profession with increasing success, especially in banking and railroad litigation. In 1871 he was elected President of the Newport and Wickford Railroad; in 1873 Director of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad; in 1879 President of the Providence and Stonington Steamboat Line; in 1881 President of the Denver, Utah and Pacific Railroad; and subsequently Vice-President of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad; President of the Housatonic Railroad, Director of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Trustee of the Central Trust Co., Bleecker Street Bank of Savings, Greenwood Cemetery, and many other corporations. In all of these responsibilities he has been recognized as a man of distinguished ability and integrity. In politics Mr. Miller is a Republican, and was a member of the Committee of Seventy which, in 1894, accomplished so much in the advancement of municipal reform. In religion he is an Episcopalian, and is one of the original trustees of the corporation of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. He has also been conspicuously identified with another magnificent institution which crowns the acropolis of the City, St. Luke's Hospital, of which he has been a Trustee, Secretary or President for the past thirty years. In 1857 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Lindley Murray Hoffman, and has two sons and three daughters. The oldest son, Hoffman Miller, is a partner in his father's law firm of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, one of the oldest and most substantial legal concerns in the City.

Richard H. Mitchell, lawyer and Member of Assembly, was born in New York City. He is the younger son of Dr. James B. and Emma Henry Mitchell. His ancestors were of Irish and German stock, one of the latter having been in the service of the United States under President Washington. After securing a thorough preparatory education in the public schools of New York,



JOHN JAY M'KELVEY.



D. D. M'KOON.



HENRY MELVILLE.



RICHARD H. MITCHELL.

Mr. Mitchell entered the College of the City of New York, from which he graduated in the class of 1888. He attended Columbia Law School in 1890 and 1891, and was admitted to the Bar in the latter year. After a brief connection with the firm of Morgan & Ives he formed a partnership with Rollin M. Morgan, which still continues under the name of Morgan, Whiton & Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell is a lawyer of high standing in his profession, a young man of integrity and much ability. He is a Democrat, and being naturally fond of affairs political, has become justly prominent and popular among his party friends. Mr. Mitchell is an effective campaign speaker. He has long been a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and one of the Committee on Organization, and is now Secretary of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District. His election to the Assembly (his first public office), was accomplished by a decisive majority as the candidate of Tammany Hall over his Republican and Citizens' Union opponent—in itself a pleasing evidence of the popular estimation in which he is held. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Bar Association of New York, the Democratic Club, the Fordham Club, the Tremont Club, Schnorer Club, the League of American Wheelmen, and many local organizations in his District.

Charles N. Morgan, of 69 Wall Street, bears an honored family name which recalls some conspicuous characters in the history of New York. The descendants of the emigrant ancestor, James Morgan, who came to America in 1640, include the late Governor E. D. Morgan, of New York State, and Dr. William F. Morgan, late Rector of St. Thomas' Church, New York. All recent generations of the family have been prominent in affairs. Charles N. Morgan was born in Perry, Wyoming County, N. Y., August 22, 1841, and received an academic education at Perry. He read law with Abbott & Ward, at Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y., was admitted to the Bar in December, 1863, and for six years devoted himself uninterruptedly to his profession. In 1869 he was induced to assume the responsible position of President of the Excelsior Life Insurance Co., which he relinquished, however, in 1872, when he resumed his law practice. In 1882 he formed a partnership with Robert H. Worthington, which continued until 1890, since which time he has conducted his business alone. His practice is in civil causes, corporation matters, etc., in which he is very successful. With decided literary tastes, active politics have had no attractions for him. He belongs to several social and professional organizations, however, including the Manhattan, Calumet and Harlem Clubs, the Down Town Association, Bar Association and Kane Lodge, F. & A. M. In 1869 he married a daughter of George Farmer, and has one son, George E. Morgan, who is a graduate of Columbia University, and a follower of his father's professional example.

Charles Coleman Nadal was born in Greencastle, Ind., December 8, 1855. He is the son of Bernard Harrison Nadal, D.D., who was then a professor in the Indiana Asbury University, now De Pauw University, and who, at the time

of his death, was a professor in the Drew Theological Seminary of Madison, N. J. Mr. Nadal was educated at private schools, and the Columbia College Law School, graduating from the latter in 1877. He read law in the office of F. P. Bellamy, of Brooklyn, and was admitted to the Bar in 1878. The next two years he spent as a clerk in the office of Kelley & McRae, further familiarizing himself with the machinery of the law, and then began practice by himself. In 1887 he became counsel for the Fidelity Casualty Company, of New York, which position he still holds. In 1892 he formed the firm of Nadal, Smyth & Berrier. The following year Mr. Berrier dropped out of the firm, and the present partnership of Nadal, Smyth, Carrère & Trafford came into existence. The practice of the firm is largely devoted to its duties as counsel for the Fidelity Casualty Company, and the defense of negligence cases and the handling of insurance matters. Mr. Nadal is a member of the Bar Association, and of the City Club. He was one of the organizers of the latter, and is one of its Trustees. He was one of the originators of the Good Government Clubs of the City, and was for some time President of the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs. In the fall of 1895, the Good Government Club influence having waned, a movement was inaugurated which resulted in the formation of the Citizens' Union. As President of the Good Government Clubs, Mr. Nadal was largely instrumental in effecting this organization, which took so conspicuous a part in the first municipal campaign of the Greater New York in 1897. In that year he was made a member of the Executive Committee, and then Chairman of the Committee on Speakers and Meetings. He assisted in securing Seth Low's nomination for Mayor, and worked industriously for the success of the Citizens' Union Ticket. Mr. Nadal was married in 1890 to Mary Taylor Warrin, the granddaughter of Samuel Lord, founder of the house of Lord & Taylor, and has one son.

Francis V. S. Oliver was born in New York City, June 20, 1842, and was educated in the public and parochial school and St. John's College. He read law in the office of Judge Elias J. Beach, of Queens County, and James S. Carpentier, formerly partner of David Graham, Jr., brother of John Graham, lawyers of renown. Mr. Oliver was admitted to the Bar in December, 1863, and for the past quarter of a century has conducted a general practice, and assisted his brother, Assemblyman James Oliver, the originator of the small parks system, in many noted criminal cases. For a number of years he had his office in "Jauncey Court," Wall Street, an old landmark, and at No. 27 Wall Street, where the Drexel Building now stands, with Gen. Daniel W. Adams, of Louisiana. He has been prominently identified with the Democratic party all his life, and in 1895 was made Assistant District Attorney under John R. Fellows. He was a member of the Bar Association when William M. Evarts was President and Samuel J. Tilden, Vice-President. He has always been a ready and forcible speaker and debater, been among the foremost in advocating and securing measures of public benefit,



CHARLES N. MORGAN.



CHARLES C. NADAL.



FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER.



ALFRED B. OSGOODBY.



and has been especially zealous in behalf of the improvement of the Bronx District. He has worked earnestly for rapid transit, for the opening of the Harlem Ship Canal, the abatement of the Riker's Island nuisance, the connection of the parkway system, playgrounds for children, small parks, and public libraries. He has also advocated a separate department of public improvement for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. He is a member of the Alumni of St. John's College, Fordham, the North Side Board of Trade, the Schnorer Club of Morrisania, and is a Trustee of St. Jerome's Catholic Church. He materially aided in the passage of the Greater New York Charter in 1897, being of great assistance to Andrew H. Green by his practical work and clear-cut and eloquent speeches. He has a family of two sons and four daughters. For the past twelve years he has lived in the Bronx District, but his office is at 220 Broadway. He is counsel for many corporations and religious and charitable institutions.

Charles M. Parsons was born in Grayson County, Virginia, January 21, 1847. His ancestors came to this country in Colonial days. His father was a well-to-do farmer and stock raiser, and is yet living in his eighty-seventh year. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm, and was educated in the grammar schools and Independence High School of Virginia. After reading law the requisite period, he was admitted to the Bar in the State of Kentucky in 1873. As his practice developed he secured the business of many Boston and New York parties, and became interested in railroad enterprises, large coal and land investments. In August, 1882, he was elected prosecuting attorney of his county, holding the office four years. While serving in this capacity he was under the law the legal adviser of all the civil officers of the county. In 1890 he was a candidate for the nomination for Congress on the Democratic ticket. There being several candidates before the convention, a deadlock resulted for three days. Although he only lacked a few votes to secure the nomination, his business interests required his attention, therefore he went before the convention and withdrew his name, and named the man that was nominated and elected. In June, 1895, he was elected by the Bar, Judge pro tem. of the Circuit Court of the Twenty-fourth Judicial District; and again elected to the same position in June, 1896. This position he held during the illness of the regular Judge, who was able to resume his duties in October, 1896. Although enjoying an extensive practice in Kentucky, he came to New York City in the latter part of 1896, and was admitted to the Bar of New York by the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court in January, 1897. His offices are at 150 Nassau Street. In 1861, although young, he was ambitious, and believed he was a man of mature age. He entered the Confederate service, remaining through the war, and attained the rank of captain of cavalry. In 1888, during the Hatfield-McCoy vendetta in Kentucky and West Virginia, Governor Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, commissioned him captain, with a company of sixty picked

men, to suppress the existing troubles, and to protect other citizens and property from violence, and to assist the civil officers in the proper enforcement of the law. Six of the Hatfield gang were arrested in West Virginia and tried in Kentucky. He was employed as counsel to assist in the prosecution. One was hanged and five sent to the penitentiary for life. In the present war between the United States and Spain, he, on the 30th of March, 1898, asked President McKinley by letter for a brigade in the event war was declared, which letter was by the President referred to the War Department for consideration, but so far no further information has been received. In September, 1895, he was married to Miss Eleanor Iselin Horn, of New York City. He is a member of the general committee of the Democratic organization of New York, and of the Masonic fraternity.

Eugene Lamb Richards, Jr., was born in New Haven, Conn., June 14, 1863. He is a son of Eugene L. Richards, who for thirty years has been Senior Professor of Mathematics at Yale College. He comes of an old New York family, and is a lineal descendant of General John Lamb, the first Collector of the Port of New York under Washington, and of General Anthony Lamb, Secretary of State under Governor Tompkins. Mr. Richards was educated at Yale College, and graduated fifth in the class of '85. He entered the law office of Alexander & Green, and after reading law for two years, was admitted to the Bar in the Spring of 1887. He began practice with this firm, and so continued until 1891, when he organized the firm of Janeway, Thacher & Richards. The latter partnership continued until January, 1896, when Mr. Richards assumed the duties of Special Deputy Attorney-General for the State. As special counsel for the State Superintendent of Insurance, he had charge of the proceedings instituted by the State against the Insurance Lloyds, and in conjunction with Colonel John R. Fellows, succeeded in driving more than 100 illegitimate concerns out of business. While his practice is general in its scope, he devotes especial attention to insurance matters, corporation law, and the trial of suits for damages arising out of personal injuries. He is general counsel for many insurance companies and large corporations. In politics Mr. Richards is a Republican. He has little time to devote to club life, but is a member of the Lawyers', Yale and Richmond County Country Clubs, as well as being the President of the Staten Island Cricket Club. In 1892 he married Miss Florence W. Elmendorf, of an old and highly honored Dutch stock, whose ancestor, Conrad Van Elmendorf, was the first Burgher of Kingston, N. Y.

John H. Rogan was born in New York City, August 3, 1863, and after receiving a good public-school education, studied law in the office of John McKeon and Justice Frederick Smyth, and was admitted to the Bar at the age of twenty-one years. His association with these eminent lawyers was of the utmost value to him. Mr. McKeon was a man of great legal ability and more than local prominence, having been Member of Assembly, Member of



CHARLES M. PARSONS.



EUGENE LAMB RICHARDS.



JOHN H. ROGAN.



ALEXANDER ROSENTHAL.

Congress for several terms, District Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and at the time of his death, in 1883, District Attorney of the County of New York. Justice Smyth is a man of high legal attainments, having been Recorder of the City of New York previous to his elevation to the Supreme Court Bench in 1895, and is noted alike for the ability of his reasoning, and justice of his judgments. Intimately associated with Justice Smyth for twenty-one years, and with Mr. McKeon for a shorter period, it was natural that Mr. Rogan should acquire something of their character and become assimilated with their methods of legal thought. So fully did he win Justice Smyth's confidence that the latter intrusted him with the care of his private practice when by his election as Recorder the old firm was dissolved. Since Justice Smyth's elevation to the Supreme Court Bench in 1895, Mr. Rogan has successfully continued the latter's law business, and has conducted a general practice of his own, in which he has displayed ability, and he has acted as referee in many important and difficult cases. In politics Mr. Rogan is a Democrat, and for many years has been a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, but has never held political office. In addition to belonging to the Tammany Society, he is a member of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Driving Club of New York, and the Jefferson Club of the Sixteenth Assembly District, of which latter he has been Treasurer for several years.

Alexander Rosenthal was born in Kings County, N. Y., now embraced in the City of New York, November 3, 1865. He was educated successively in the public schools, the College of the City of New York and Columbia Law School, graduating from the latter June 12, 1889. On June 25, 1889, he was admitted to the Bar, and at once formed a partnership with Morris H. Hayman, under the style of Hayman & Rosenthal, whose offices are at No. 234 Broadway. Mr. Rosenthal has a general civil and criminal business, and has appeared with notable ability in some well-known cases. Among the latter may be mentioned the Lovitz murder case in 1891, in which he defended the accused against Hon. Francis M. Wellman and Judge Simms, who represented the people, and was highly complimented by Judge Brady for his conduct of the case. Another trial in which he attracted attention was the Kramer election case, which was prosecuted by District Attorney Olcott in person. Mr. Rosenthal and his colleague are attorneys for a number of leading wholesale dry goods, grocery and liquor houses of the city. Mr. Rosenthal drew up the bill which recently passed the Legislature, regulating the practice of law, and excluding bogus lawyers from the courts. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a member of Tammany Hall. He has never held public office, but has been a delegate to Democratic State and County conventions for a number of years.

George Ryall, of the law firm of Baggott & Ryall, 309 Broadway, is a native of Dublin, Ireland, where he was born in 1858. In the old country he had taken up the profession of law, but he saw in the new world a wider field

for the development and exercise of his genius, and so about fifteen years ago he left his native land and came to New York. He entered the law office of J. H. Hubbell & Co., and while applying himself to the acquisition of the necessary training for the American Bar, also built up a large circle of personal friends. In this office he first met his present partner, Vallandigham B. Baggott, and a mutual appreciation sprang up which resulted in the formation of the firm of Baggott & Ryall, successors of Hubbell & Co. The business of Baggott & Ryall is conducted upon a carefully planned system, and their success is due to their untiring efforts to render faithful service to their clients in all matters intrusted to their care. The energy and persistency with which their business and the interests of their clients are pursued have, in a great measure, been the means of the rapid growth of their business. They make a specialty of commercial law, but are not confined to that branch of practice. Their names appear as attorneys of record for causes in all the courts of New York and adjoining counties. They also have trustworthy correspondents all over the United States and Canada, and are extensive forwarders of claims.

Henry Woodward Sackett was born at Enfield, N. Y., August 31, 1853, the son of Solon Philo Sackett, a physician of high standing, and Lovedy Woodward Sackett. Colonel Sackett comes of good old Puritan and Revolutionary stock. His ancestors emigrated from England to Massachusetts Bay in 1631. Shortly after arriving there the family removed to Rhode Island. Colonel Sackett's great-grandfather was Major Buel Sackett, of the Continental Army, his grandfather was a captain in the American Army in the War of 1812, and the martial spirit of the family, in spite of the fact that Colonel Sackett follows the peaceful profession of law, appears in his membership in Squadron A, and his appointment by Governor Black as a member of his military staff. He prepared for college at the Ithaca Academy, spent one year in teaching, and then entered Cornell University in the class of '75, graduating with highest rank in mathematics, and many class honors. He taught Latin and Greek at Monticello Academy for a year, and removing to New York studied law, and wrote Court Reports and special articles for the "Tribune." In 1879 he was admitted to the Bar and entered the law firm of Cornelius A. Runkle, counsel for the "Tribune," to which position he succeeded on the death of Mr. Runkle in 1888. In April, 1888, he formed a partnership with Charles G. Bennett, which continued for six years. In 1894 the firm became Sackett & McQuaid. It is now Sackett, Bacon & McQuaid, the junior members of the firm being Selden Bacon and William A. McQuaid, both Yale men. Mr. Sackett still contributes occasionally to the editorial columns of the "Tribune," and has published a valuable little work on the law of libel for the use of newspaper men. He has never been a candidate for public office, but has taken an active part in all reform movements in the municipal affairs of New York. He was one of the organizers of the Cornell Club, its President in



GEORGE RYALL.



HENRY W. SACKETT.



R. C. SHANNON.



JOHN SABINE SMITH.

1896 and 1897, and has been untiring in his efforts for its success. He was also one of the organizers of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence. Colonel Sackett is an active and influential member of many social organizations, such as the University, City, and Hardware Clubs, the Association of the Bar, American Geographical Society, Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, New York Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, of which he is State Attorney, and Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association. He resides at the Hotel Manhattan in the winter season, and in the summer at Mamaroneck, N. Y. In 1886 Colonel Sackett married Elizabeth Titus, of Brooklyn.

Henry W. Scott, the distinguished advocate, judge, jurist and author, is in the most literal sense of the term, a self-made man. He is the son of Caleb Longest and Charlotte Templeton Scott, and is a native of Sangamon County, Illinois. His father was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas and Richard Yates. Judge Scott comes from lineal Revolutionary stock on both sides of the house, and from his sturdy ancestry has received, by the unerring laws of heredity, the faculties and strength of character that have supported him through life. He finished his education and was admitted to the Bar at Lyons, Kansas, at the age of eighteen years, and following his admission he was taken into partnership with his law preceptor. This association continued until his appointment by President Cleveland in February, 1888, to the position of Register of the United States Land Office at Larned, Kansas, which he held until replaced by a Republican soon after the inauguration of President Harrison. In the fall of 1889 he was the Democratic candidate indorsed by the combined opposition to the Republican nominee for Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District of Kansas, and after one of the most hotly and bitterly contested judicial elections ever held in the State, his opponent was declared elected by a majority of eight votes. Following this defeat his friends tendered him their support for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District, but he declined to allow his name to go before the convention because he was ineligible on account of age. Upon the death of General Bragg in 1891, which created a vacancy in the Democratic membership of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, Judge Scott's name was presented to President Harrison for the vacancy by the Hon. John Sherman and the late Senator John E. Kenna, of West Virginia, and his appointment was urged by many of the most distinguished Senators and Congressmen in the country. In 1893 President Cleveland again honored him by appointment without solicitation to the position of United States District Judge for the Territory of Oklahoma, and his career in that region in suppressing lawlessness and crime, and in dealing with the many complicated legal questions growing out of the anomalous condition there, is one of the most interesting periods of his life. Judge Scott's desire, however, permanently to abandon political and official life and resume the active practice of the law led him, in 1896, to resign his

office and accept a law partnership in the City of New York. While the arrangement was consummated in March of that year, his resignation did not take effect until the following September. His success at the Bar has been remarkable. His clientage has embraced all classes of business, and his trial work has called him into many States of the Union. Judge Scott has been counsel in many notable legal trials, some of the most recent being the defense of McClure, Craig, Thomas and others, prosecuted by the United States in the United States District Court at Chicago in December, 1896, on numerous charges for the fraudulent use of the mails, General John C. Black representing the Government; the celebrated Stetson will case, tried in Boston, in March, 1897, in which Adah Richmond claimed to be the widow of John Stetson, Jr.; the suit of the Montauk tribe of Indians against the Long Island Railroad Company, involving 4,200 acres of land, a part of the estate of the late Austin Corbin on Long Island; various suits involving the estate of Josiah A. Hyland, the wealthy New York admiralty lawyer; the celebrated divorce cases of McGown *vs.* McGown, and Magowan *vs.* Magowan on appeal to the United States Supreme Court involving a construction of Article 4, Section 1, of the Constitution of the United States; and the defense of Margaret E. Cody, prosecuted by George and Helen Gould on a charge growing out of the claim that Jay Gould had a wife and child living at the date of his last marriage. Judge Scott is a man of most wonderful energy and perseverance, possesses an indomitable will, and a marvelous capacity for great physical and mental labor. It is said, no doubt with perfect truth, that Judge Scott has the acquaintance of more of America's prominent men than any man of his age in the country. His name has frequently been mentioned in connection with the Vice-Presidency in 1900 by his friends and the press in different parts of the country, but having determined to continue his professional work, he gives no encouragement to anything whatever in the line of political achievement. Judge Scott is also the author of several legal works, and has written many able papers on subjects of common interest to the world in general. In November, 1896, at the request of the editor of the "New York Herald," he wrote a strong article on uniform marriage and divorce legislation, which was published with great interest throughout this country and abroad. We may add in concluding this sketch, that Judge Scott is considerably less than thirty-five years old, and at this early age has achieved what many of the ablest and most ambitious would be content to win in a lifetime. This success is more remarkable in view of the fact that it is the result of his own efforts and ability unaided either by strong friends eager to push him forward, or a great fortune, which is looked upon in these days as so necessary to a brilliant success.

Richard Cutts Shannon, Representative in Congress from the Thirteenth District of New York, was born in New London, Conn., February 12, 1839; was educated in the public schools and entered Colby University, from which



HENRY W. SCOTT.

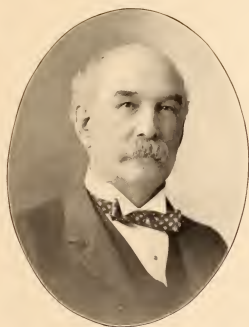
he was graduated in the class of '62. May 10, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company H., Fifth Maine Volunteers; was successively promoted to Second Sergeant, First Lieutenant, Captain, and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, and served continuously till the end of the War, receiving the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers. In 1871 President Grant appointed Colonel Shannon Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, which position he held till 1875, when he resigned, and the following year became associated with important railroad interests in Brazil. In 1885 he was admitted to the Bar of New York, after a course of study at the Law School of Columbia University, and became a member of the law firm of Pur-rington & Shannon. In 1891 President Harrison appointed him United States Minister to the Republics of Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador; and with the change of Administration in 1893, he returned to New York. In 1894 he was nominated for Congress on the Republican ticket in one of the Metropolitan Districts—usually Democratic by a large majority—and after a most spirited and aggressive campaign, was elected by a small plurality. He was re-elected by an increased plurality in 1896, and has made a worthy, popular and influential representative. He is a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Daniel McLean Shaw, senior member of the law firm of Shaw, Fisk & Stotesbury, 150 Nassau Street, was born in Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., in 1839, and is a son of the Hon. Amos Shaw and Caroline English. His grandmother was a member of the well-known DeWitt family, which came from Holland, while his great-grandfather emigrated from Scotland in the early part of the eighteenth century. Amos Shaw, while following the vocation of farming, was Associate Justice of the County Court of Monmouth and a man highly respected throughout that community. The son attended the district school, and perfected his studies in the Freehold Institute, and from there entered Princeton College, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1860, subsequently receiving the Master of Arts degree. He obtained his legal grounding in the office of Scudder & Carter, and was admitted to the Bar in 1862. His practice has been confined chiefly to the civil departments, and he has especially distinguished himself as an expert will lawyer. Among his notable cases have been those involving the Lisinka Hall will, the Leonard Steigert will (the latter of which he succeeded in having set aside), and the Felt and McGill wills involving large property interests. He has also been successful in real estate matters, and has gained a prominent position at the Bar through ability and hard work. He participated actively in the formation of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, of which he is an incorporator and trustee, and has, for sixteen years, been Treasurer. Notwithstanding his active professional career, his usefulness has been extended to other spheres. He is one of the founders of St. Mark's Hospital, for which he has acted as Treasurer for nine successive years; and is a member

of the Princeton, the Political Science, and the New York Athletic Clubs. In 1863 Mr. Shaw was married to Emma Louise West, and has a family of three sons and a daughter. Irving McLean, the eldest son, is Secretary of the North River Savings Bank, and William West Shaw, his second son, is a member of his father's firm.

John Sabine Smith, a well-known lawyer and politician of New York, was born in Randolph, Vt., April 24, 1843. His early education was obtained in the Orange County, Vt., Grammar School, and at the age of sixteen he entered Trinity College, Hartford, and graduated in 1863. He then taught school at Troy, N. Y., studying law at the same time, under George Gould, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Troy. In May, 1868, Mr. Smith was admitted to the Bar of New York at Poughkeepsie. In the following year he came to New York City and entered the law office of W. E. Curtis, afterward Chief Justice of the Superior Court. Since that time he has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of law in the metropolis, where his services have been retained in many important litigations. Mr. Smith is especially successful in the argument of cases and cross examination. He was appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in 1897 as one of the three commissioners to take testimony and determine whether a system of rapid transit should be constructed by the City. Their report in favor of construction was confirmed. In politics Mr. Smith is an earnest Republican, and is widely known and esteemed by all those who have been prominent in the affairs of the party for many years, and his advice and aid are of the utmost value. He was Chairman of the Sub-Executive Committee of the Republican State League in the campaign of 1888; was Chairman of the Campaign Committee of Fifty of the Republican Club in 1892, and in that year was the Republican candidate for Surrogate for New York County, receiving, in the election which followed, the highest vote on the Republican ticket. He was elected President of the Republican Club of the City of New York in 1893, in which organization Mr. Smith has been one of the most untiring and efficient workers. He was also President of the County Committee of the County of New York in 1893. In the campaigns of 1896 and 1897 he was chairman of the Committee on Speakers of the Republican County Committee. He was a member of the Republican State Committee for several years. Socially Mr. Smith has many interests. He is a member of the University, Lawyers', Republican, Church and Quill Clubs, the Bar Association of New York, the State and National Bar Associations, the New England Society and the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association. He has been Treasurer of the East Side House from its foundation, and was for some time President of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence. Mr. Smith is a Trustee of Trinity College, and a Director of the Society for Promoting Church Schools and Colleges.

Nelson Smith, son of Samuel Smith, and a native of Middletown, Delaware



NELSON SMITH.



HERBERT C. SMYTH.



GEORGE W. STEPHENS.



IRA BLISS STEWART.

County, N. Y., descends from substantial English ancestry on his father's side, and from the early Dutch settlers of New Netherlands through his mother. His father was a practical millwright and civil engineer, and also conducted a large tannery in that County. His great-grandfather, Abel Smith, born in North Hempstead, L. I., in 1702, married Ruth, the granddaughter of Colonel John Jackson, who was a member of the Colonial Assembly, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Militia, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Queens County. She was the great-granddaughter of Robert Jackson, who was one of the original settlers of Hempstead, L. I., and member of the convention called by the first English Governor, Nicolls, to ratify the laws imposed by the Duke of York, Lord Proprietor. Through another great-grandfather, Harmanus Dumond, Mr. Smith is descended from Katrina Schuyler Dumond, daughter of David Schuyler, Mayor of Albany, 1705-1707. Mr. Smith received his academical education at the Delaware Academy. He then took special courses in New York City, subsequently studying law with Samuel Gordon and with William Murray. Admitted to the Bar, he commenced the practice of the law in New York in 1854, and for forty-four years has devoted himself closely to his profession. He enjoys a wide practice, his reported cases covering nearly the entire range of the law. At the same time he has kept up his interest in the study of the sciences, philosophy, natural rights, government, political economy and kindred subjects. He took an active part in support of the Democratic cause in the National campaigns of 1884, 1888, and 1892, and throughout the "campaign of education" to promote the reform of the Tariff he contributed many articles and made many speeches which were circulated as educational documents. In 1892 he was elected Presidential Elector on the Democratic Ticket. He was a Delegate from New York City to the Constitutional Convention of 1894, and was an active and influential member of that notable body. He was credited with many of the reforms effected by the judiciary article of the Revised Constitution, particularly the creation of the new Court, known as the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which took the place of the old General Term. From 1890 to 1894 he was Chairman of the General Committee of Tammany Hall. He has been a warm sympathizer with the cause of Ireland, and for four years was Chairman of the Central Branch of the Irish Land League of America. Mr. Smith is one of the charter members, by Act of the Legislature, of the Botanical Garden now being established in Bronx Park, which is destined to outrival the famous Kew Gardens near London. He and Judge Addison Brown, of the United States District Court, prepared the bill to establish the Garden, and he watched the passage of the bill through the Legislature. He is a member of the American, the State and the New York City Bar Associations, the Law Institute, the Press and Democratic Clubs, the Business Men's Democratic Association, and many other societies. He

combines a strong personality with kind and affable manners, and possesses the rare faculty of making friends of all with whom he comes in contact.

Herbert C. Smyth was born in New York City, December 19, 1870. He includes, among his distinguished progenitors, Francis Lewis, of the State of New York, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His father was J. Kennedy Smyth, one of New York's old-time successful merchants, being a member of the firm of Smyth & Henderson, importers forty-five years ago; and his mother was Miss Julia G. Ogden, daughter of Samuel G. Ogden, at one time a prominent ship owner in New York. After Mr. Smyth had received a common-school education, he entered Columbia Law School, and while pursuing his studies there the controversy arose which led to Professor Dwight's resignation. In common with other members of his class, and the majority of the Law School Faculty, who were in sympathy with Professor Dwight, he left the college and entered the New York Law School, which was organized in consequence. Having concluded his course in the new school, he read law in the office of ex-Judge Nelson J. Waterbury, and was admitted to the Bar in April, 1892. He began practice in association with Judge Waterbury and son, but in June, 1895, became a member of the firm of Nadal, Smyth & Berrier, which, in October, 1896, was reorganized, and continued as Nadal, Smyth, Carrère & Trafford. Their practice is devoted largely to the defense of negligence cases brought against corporations and employers of men, and to the conduct of the legal department of the Fidelity and Casualty Co., principally in jury trials. By virtue of his Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, Mr. Smyth holds membership in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is also a member of the City Bar Association, the New York Historical Society, the Manhattan and Colonial Clubs, and a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In April, 1896, he married Maimée S. Murray, daughter of George Murray, an old and popular hotel man, particularly well known to New Yorkers as the proprietor for many years of the Sherwood Hotel, which occupies the present site of Delmonico's, at Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. They have one son, Herbert C. Smyth, Jr.

George W. Stephens was born at Coeymans, Albany County, N. Y., February 22, 1844. His early education was secured at the public schools. He then entered the College of the City of New York, and graduated in the class of '63. Two years later he received his degree from the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the Bar of New York in the same year. While a student at the law school, Mr. Stephens was also a clerk in the office of Judge W. E. Curtis, late Chief Judge of the Superior Court of New York. For a number of years Mr. Stephens practiced his profession alone, but in 1877 he became a partner of Walter J. Foster, the name of the firm being Foster & Stephens, which continued until 1892. Mr. Stephens then resumed the practice of law alone, and has accumulated a large and lucrative general civil practice. He was long prominently identified with the legal affairs of



SIDNEY H. STUART.



WILLIAM SULZER.



CHRISTOPHER G. TIEDEMAN.



PERRY D. TRAFFORD.

Long Island City. Mr. Stephens has accomplished some interesting results in the course of a very active and successful legal career. Among these may be mentioned the fact that out of twelve consecutive cases before the Court of Appeals, where he appeared as counsel for the appellant, he secured nine reversals. In politics Mr. Stephens is a Republican. He was appointed by Mayor Strong a member of the Change of Grade Commission, for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, but beyond this has held no political office. He is an active member of the Republican Club of New York, and of the Royal Arcanum, of which he was District Deputy for three years; and also member of the Suburban Club, the Fordham Club, and the North Side Board of Trade. Mr. Stephens was married in 1874 to Arline E. Lister, and has two children.

Ira Bliss Stewart was born in Batavia, Genesee County, N. Y., on the 28th day of October, 1855. He is the son of Reuben Nelson Stewart and Harriet Dewey Ford, both descended from old New England families. His paternal ancestor, Paul Stewart, at the age of sixteen, joined the Continental forces, and was present at Yorktown on the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. Mr. Stewart was educated in the public schools of Batavia, whose head was then Professor Gardner Fuller, now Superintendent of the State Institution for the Blind at Batavia. Through the personal interest of Professor Fuller, Mr. Stewart was prepared for college at an early age, but his hopes in that direction were not to be fulfilled, as circumstances compelled him to undertake his own support at the age of seventeen. At the age of twenty he became dissatisfied with mercantile life, and entered the law offices of Judge Myron H. Peck, from which he was admitted to the Bar at Rochester in 1878. He practiced in Batavia until the fall of 1880, when he removed to New York, where he has since practiced and won for himself a wide and influential clientage. His excellent training and long experience have made him a finished and capable lawyer, while his firm adherence to the dictates of professional ethics have gained him the respect of the Bench and Bar. Mr. Stewart has taken no active part in politics since he came to New York; but has always been a staunch Republican, and a firm believer in the principles of that party. For a number of years he was a vestryman of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in West Eighty-fourth Street, and upon the consolidation of the parishes of St. Matthew's and St. Ann's, he was chosen from St. Matthew's as a vestryman of the consolidated parish for a term of three years. For a number of years he was Treasurer of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, from which office he resigned in the summer of 1897, but at the next annual election of the society, he was made one of its Board of Management, and still holds that position.

Sidney Harrison Stuart, as his honored patronymic indicates, is of Scotch descent in the paternal line, and on his mother's side is from English and Dutch ancestry. His father, Sidney H. Stuart, was a distinguished lawyer of New York, and at the time of his death, in 1871, was considered as prob-

ably the most prominent criminal practitioner of his day. Born in the metropolis, August 4, 1842, Sidney H. Stuart followed in the professional footsteps of his father, and is now one of the conspicuous representatives of the old school gentleman and lawyer of the City. He was educated in the Thirteenth Street Grammar School, No. 35, the New York Free Academy (now the College of the City of New York), class of 1862, and the Columbia Law School, class of 1864, and was further trained in his profession in his father's office. He was admitted to the Bar just at the close of the Civil War, and has followed his profession continuously for a third of a century. While devoting himself to a general civil practice, he has made a specialty of the construction of wills and the settlement of estates, in which delicate and perplexing field he has been identified with many prominent cases. Among his present engagements he is attorney for the New York Lumber Trade Association, which is composed of all the wholesale and retail lumber dealers of New York City and vicinity. In 1897 he was associated with the counsel of the Bar Association and the State Commissioners for the Revision of the Statutes in the preparation of the present Lien Law. In politics Mr. Stuart is a Republican, and is a member of the Republican Club of the City of New York. On February 28, 1878, he married Isabella Wells, daughter of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Newburgh, Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, and has two children.

William Sulzer was born in Elizabeth, N. J., March 18, 1863. He is the son of Thomas Sulzer, who was compelled to flee from Germany for active participation in the Revolutionary struggle of 1848. William Sulzer graduated from Columbia College, and upon reaching his majority was admitted to the Bar of New York. In the practice of his profession, and as a public advocate of Democracy, he quickly won recognition by his force and acumen as an attorney, political leader and orator. His political career has been one of the most remarkable of the younger generation. He stumped the States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut for the Democratic National Committee in 1884 and 1888, and has been on the stump as a popular campaign speaker in every campaign since. In 1889 he was elected to the New York State Legislature, and was re-elected annually thereafter for four terms more. When the Democrats captured a majority of the Assembly in 1893, nobody was surprised to see him installed by the unanimous vote of his party colleagues in the Speaker's chair, the youngest man in the history of the State to whom such an honor had been accorded. Among the legislative acts which he introduced, advocated and passed, were those providing for the State care of the insane, anti-Pinkerton law, prohibiting net fishing in Jamaica Bay, abolishing the sweating system, establishing the woman's reformatory, ventilating and lighting the New York Central Railroad tunnel in New York City, codifying the quarantine and military statutes, organizing free evening lectures for working people, abolishing imprisonment for debt, guaranteeing

freedom of worship, providing for the Columbian celebration in New York City, providing for the Constitutional Convention, and many others affecting the liberty and comfort of the people. In November, 1894, he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, being one of the decimated band of Democrats who survived the tremendous tidal wave that year. In 1896 he was re-elected to Congress, receiving 12,195 votes against 10,435 for Ferdinand Eiman, Republican. In that year he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, and was an ardent supporter of Bryan for President and of the Chicago Platform. In Congress he has won distinction, and his principal work has been in behalf of the Cuban insurgents and American wage-earners. He is a member of over a dozen political and social clubs of New York, and the Fort Orange Club, of Albany. Mr. Sulzer is a bright, active young man, and has done much good work in the cause of the people. No one ever questioned his intelligence or doubted his integrity. He is a hard worker, and believes in push and progress.

Christopher G. Tiedeman, teacher and author, was born in Charleston, S. C., July 16, 1857. At the age of eighteen he graduated from the College of Charleston, and determined to study law, in advance of which he went to Europe and attended the lectures on law and political science at the universities of Goettingen and Leipsic, by way of careful preparation for his legal studies. On his return to this country, Dr. Tiedeman entered the Law School of Columbia University, graduating therefrom with the class of '79. He then began the active practice of his profession in his native city, and later in St. Louis, Mo. Dr. Tiedeman's mind was naturally scholastic and philosophical, and when elected in 1881 to a professorship in the Law School of the University of Missouri, he retired from the active practice of the law, and for ten years, amid increasing esteem, was an important member of the Faculty of the University. In 1891 he was elected to a similar position in the New York University Law School at the instance of William Allen Butler, and he accepted this offer and removed to New York. For six years Dr. Tiedeman remained an honored member of the Faculty of the University. In 1897, after sixteen years of continuous service as a teacher of the law, he resigned his active connection with the University. Dr. Tiedeman's success as an instructor has been secured by the qualities of head and heart that have not only won admiration and respect for him as an instructor, but have endeared him to his pupils as a man. The regard of the students has been publicly manifested by their establishing the Tiedeman Chapter of the Legal Fraternity of Phi Delta Phi. Dr. Tiedeman is, however, more extensively known to the legal profession of this country as the author of a number of legal treatises, of which may be mentioned his treatises on the law of Real Property, Sales, Commercial Paper, Municipal Corporations and Limitations of Police Power. One or more of the first three are in use as text books in thirty-five law schools, while the work on Police Power is considered by many as one of the

most important legal publications of the past quarter of a century. His brochure, entitled "The Unwritten Constitution of the United States," has been the occasion of extensive discussion, while it opened up a new field of philosophic investigation in the science of government and constitutional law.

Perry D. Trafford was born at Dartmouth, Mass., November 6, 1866, and received a liberal education, graduating successively from the Fall River High School, Phillips Exeter Academy, Harvard College (1889), and Harvard Law School (1891). When in college he was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club and the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, and, in the Law School, of the Phi Delta Phi. He took a keen interest in athletics during his university days, an interest which has remained unabated since then, and for several years was a member of the Harvard Athletic Committee. After graduation he entered the law office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, and two years later the office of Strong & Cadwalader. For the past three years he has been a member of the firm of Nadal, Smyth, Carrère & Trafford, of 97 Cedar Street, and has made a specialty of litigation and the trial of cases, in which he has been very successful. He is a member of the Bar Association, Harvard Club, University Club, and Good Government Club D of New York City, and the Staten Island Cricket Club.

Chauncey Shaffer Truax was born in Dunhamville, N. Y., in 1854. The family is of French origin. Philippe du Trieux, the immigrant ancestor, came to this country in 1623, and became court messenger to Director-General Peter Minuit. His descendants have included many men of prominence in professional and public life. Mr. Truax is a son of Henry Philip Truax and Sarah Ann Shaffer. His mother's brother, the late Chauncey Shaffer, was a leading member of the Bar of this City. Young Truax attended the public schools and Oneida Seminary, entered Hamilton College, and after a brilliant course, was graduated in 1875, with a prize for oratory. His legal training was obtained in Columbia Law School, which gave him his LL.B. degree in 1877. Through the recommendation of the President and Faculty of Hamilton College, he was appointed instructor in international and commercial law at Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey. After acceptably filling the position for two years, he returned to New York, where he has especially distinguished himself in the practice of corporation, commercial and banking law, and as a trial lawyer. In 1890 Mr. Truax formed the firm of Truax & Crandall, and for a year, in 1895, he was associated in practice with his brother, Judge Charles H. Truax, a distinguished member of the Supreme Court Bench. Always an ardent Democrat, Mr. Truax has participated actively in the deliberations of the party, and as a delegate to the conventions has helped shape the policy of the organization. In 1881 he was a member of the Committee on Platforms at the convention that nominated David B. Hill for Governor. Both he and his brother Charles were members of the Constitutional Convention of 1894. In 1886 he founded the Greek scholarship at Hamilton

College, and much of his recreation consists in delving into the classics and classic sites. Mr. Truax is a member of the Bar Association, the Metropolitan Club, the Manhattan and Democratic Clubs, and the Holland Society; a founder of the Harlem Society, and has been President of the Hamilton College Alumni Association of New York City. In 1886 he was married to Alice M., daughter of R. K. Hawley, Esq., of Cleveland, O.

John DeWitt Warner was born October 30, 1851, in Yates County, N. Y. His father, Daniel DeWitt Warner, was a leading Abolitionist and was in charge of the "Underground Railroad" from Havana, N. Y., to Geneva, where Gerrit Smith received the fugitives. He lived in Yates County, N. Y., until 1868; and began to learn the blacksmith's trade, but being successful in competition for a Cornell University scholarship, entered Cornell the first day it opened, graduating in 1872. He then edited the "Ithaca Daily Leader" for three months; was an instructor for two years at the Ithaca Academy, and for the same length of time at the Albany Academy. After a course at the Albany Law School, he was admitted to the Bar in 1876, and removed to New York, where he has since practiced law as a member of firms, first Iselin & Warner, then Warner & Frayer, and at present of Peckham, Warner & Strong. In law Mr. Warner has devoted himself to real estate and corporation law, and especially to litigation involving trusts, mines, water rights, and questions of corporate accounting and management. His practice is extensive, and he is a lawyer of high standing. A Democrat in politics and possessing pronounced opinions on questions of tariff reform. Mr. Warner was one of the organizers of the Reform Club, and was the author of much of the club's tariff literature. At various times he has been President of the Club, and chairman of all of its important committees. Mr. Warner's influence, however, soon extended far beyond the walls of the Reform Club. He is a popular and effective speaker, and in 1888 was elected to Congress, receiving the honor of re-election in 1890. On the floor of the House, Mr. Warner at once became conspicuous as a debater, and also in the less showy but exacting labors of the Committee room. He has found time amid the innumerable duties of an extensive law practice for a large amount of literary work. During the campaign of 1892 he was Tariff Reform Editor of the "Weekly World;" and has since been a valued contributor to the "Die Zeit," of Vienna, the London "Law Times," the "Century," "Forum," "Harper's Weekly," and numerous political, financial and economic periodicals. Mr. Warner is equally active and influential in the social and club affairs of the City. He was one of the founders of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club of New York, and of the Shakespeare Club. He is a member of the Bar Association, Society of Medical Jurisprudence, National Sculpture Society, Municipal Art Society, Cornell University Club, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He is also actively interested in the affairs of his alma mater, Cornell University, of which he was elected a Trustee in 1882, and again in 1894, for terms of

five years. He married at Ithaca, June 14, 1877, Lillian A. Hudson, and has two children, a son seventeen years of age, and a daughter thirteen years old.

William Raymond Weeks, of New York City and Newark, N. J., was born August 4, 1848, in Newark, N. J., attended the public grammar and high schools, and graduated in 1865 from the Newark Academy, of which he is now a Trustee. His first ancestor in America, George Weeks, who came from Devonshire, England, in 1637, was descended from Sir Robert le Wrey de la Wyke, a Norman Knight and descendant of Charlemagne, who was granted large estates in England by William the Conqueror. On his mother's side he is descended from Adrian Reyerse, founder of the Adriance family in America, son of Reyer Elbertse, of Utrecht, Holland, who came from Amsterdam in 1646, and from Sarah Jorise Rapalje, the first white girl born in the New Netherlands. Five of Mr. Weeks' ancestors were soldiers and patriots in the Revolutionary War. His grandfather (Weeks) was a chaplain to the American troops in the War of 1812. During the Civil War, Mr. Weeks was in the New Jersey Militia, and a member of the Union League. He studied law with his father, was admitted to practice law in New Jersey, November, 1870, as an attorney, and February, 1876, as a counselor, and in New York in March, 1895, and in West Virginia in November, 1897, and he is admitted to practice in the United States Courts. He was one of the counsel for Joseph A. Blair, of Montclair, N. J., paying teller of the Mechanics' National Bank, of Wall Street, New York, who was tried in 1879, and acquitted of the charge of murder for shooting his coachman, John Armstrong. In 1883 he organized a volunteer fire department at Bloomfield, N. J., where he then lived, served the following year as a member of the Legislative Committee of the New Jersey State Firemen's Association, became its first State counsel in 1884, and held the office four years, drafting and remodeling the State fire laws. He compiled and published a compendium of these laws, with a series of forms. In 1889 he successfully defended the Association of Journeymen Brownstone Cutters of New Jersey, in an equity suit brought by the association of their employers to compel the journeymen to admit to their union two "harvesters"—a class then quite prevalent on the Atlantic seaboard, consisting of unskilled workmen from Europe, who came to America each spring, and returned in the fall. Mr. Weeks has given special attention to the study of corporation law in general and the specific statutes of the States, and has promoted and organized many business, manufacturing and mining corporations. He devotes much of his leisure time to the study and writing of history. He has been a member of the American Bar Association since 1879, and is a member of the Association of the Bar of New York, Lawyers' Club, Twilight Club, Dunlap Society, American Authors' Guild, American Numismatic and Archæological Society, American Historical Association, New Jersey Historical Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Order of the Founders and Patriots of America of which he is the Attorney-



CHAUNCEY SHAFFER TRUAX.



JOHN DE WITT WARNER.



ERNEST M. WELCH.



FRANK T. WELLS.

General, and Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey. He is Historian of the Newark Academy Alumni and for several years was the Historiographer of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society. Among his historical undertakings may be mentioned a "Bibliography of New Jersey," a "History of the Colonial Schools and Schoolmasters of New Jersey," a Monograph on the "Jerseys in America, their Nomenclature and Cartography prior to 1700;" a "History of the First Endowment of the College of New Jersey" (Princeton University); a paper on "New Jersey's Influence upon her Surroundings," and a paper on "The Manhattans," which latter controverts the idea of New York Island being the original and only Manhattan. On August 4, 1869, Mr. Weeks married Irene Le Massena, great-granddaughter of André Massena, Prince of Essling, one of Napoleon's marshals, and has two daughters.

Ernest Morton Welch was born in Philadelphia, Pa., January 1, 1869. After receiving a careful preliminary education he was admitted to Tufts College, Massachusetts. Determining to study law, one year later Mr. Welch entered the law school of Harvard University, where he received his legal education, and thereafter was admitted to the Bar of New York in 1894, and immediately began the practice of his profession in this City. In the crowded ranks of the legal profession in New York, Mr. Welch has attained well earned success. This is not an accidental result, but is due to his favoring qualities of mind and manner, and to untiring industry in the preparation of his cases. Although his practice is a general civil one, Mr. Welch has been notably successful in damage suits involving large amounts of money. He recovered the largest verdict ever awarded in one damage suit in Queens County in January, 1897, namely, \$15,000, against two street railway companies in this City. His remarkable success in jury trials is due to his able and eloquent pleas to the jury. The earnestness with which he handles all legal matters intrusted to his care has caused his clients to become his personal friends, for they feel that he guards their interests as though they were his own. His rapid elevation in the crowded ranks of the legal profession, which is due solely to his own personal qualities and efforts, commands the highest praise both in and out of the profession. Mr. Welch is interested in many social and club matters in the metropolis. His law offices are at No. 257 Broadway, and he resides with his wife and two children at No. 82 Convent Avenue, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

Frank T. Wells, lawyer and proctor in admiralty, at 44 Pine Street, was born in Greenport, N. Y., May 14, 1874, and although one of the youngest members of the Bar, has already proved himself an active, shrewd and successful attorney and counsellor. After attending the public schools of his native town, he went to Cornell University, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B., in the class of '95. After taking a course in the Cornell Law School, he removed to New York, and began to practice with the firm of

Boardman & Boardman. He then became junior partner in the firm of Hart & Wells for a year, since which time he has practiced his profession alone. His specialty is admiralty law and Federal practice, in which he gives promise of winning a decided reputation. In politics he is an active Republican, as his father was before him for twenty years. He belongs to a number of professional and social organizations, including the Cornell Club, and the Royal Arcanum. He was married December 16, 1896, to Fannie M. Jetter, and has one daughter.

Elmer S. White was born at Wurtsboro, Sullivan County, N. Y., April 8, 1872. In the upward struggle from humble surroundings to success in life, it is given to few men to pass through such varied surroundings and occupations (even through a long career), as has come to the youthful subject of this sketch. Through it all, however, shines the ability and earnest purpose which ultimately win preferment and success. Mr. White's early education was limited to the three R's. Though reared on the homestead at Wurtsboro until fifteen years of age, his active career may be said to have begun at the age of eight, when he became for a time a newsboy in New York City. Becoming interested in telegraphy, he learned the Morse alphabet on an old-fashioned doorknob on the homestead, and worked seventeen weeks for the owner of the "Wurtsboro Despatch" to acquire a telegraphic outfit. He then went to Newburg as a telegraph messenger for the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, was promoted to night operator, and when the company failed in 1887, became telegraph messenger of the Western Union Company. Mr. White's natural ability and fondness for public speaking found an outlet during this period of his life. An oratorical contest was arranged for Orange County under the patronage of William Jennings Demorest. The subject was temperance. Mr. White was a contestant, and won the silver medal. Later, at the contest embracing Orange, Sullivan and Rockland Counties, he was equally successful, winning the gold medal. His ability and pleasing personal qualities attracted the attention of Samuel S. Bogart, superintendent of telegraph of the West Shore Railroad, and he gave the talented young operator a position at the general offices in New York. Later he was transferred to the Jay Street (New York) office as night operator, where he remained fifteen months. During this period Mr. White studied shorthand. He resigned from the service of the West Shore Company in the early summer of 1889, and entered the employment of the Bridgeport Wood Finishing Company, and Housatonic Railroad Company, at Still River, Conn. In this position Mr. White was called upon to perform innumerable duties, from express and baggage agent to President's secretary, but after nine months' service, he resigned for reasons very creditable to his sense of honor. In quick succession he was the night operator at Fairport and at Canajoharie; Private Secretary to General Superintendent Bradley, of the West Shore Railroad; Secretary to Wm. G. Wattson, Superintendent of the Hudson River Division;



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Chief Clerk, Hudson River Division, and Private Secretary to General Passenger Agent Lambert, of the West Shore. Mr. White had now become dissatisfied with the uncertainties of railroad politics, and determined to follow his inclinations and study law. Accordingly he secured a position with Snow, Church & Co., as telegraph operator and stenographer, and fitted himself for a Regents' Examination. To this apparently overwhelming obstacle Mr. White brought his indomitable energy and ready mind. He had received only the most rudimentary education, but by constant application he prepared himself in the short space of four months in geometry, Latin, and the other requirements, for a successful examination, and secured his certificate. In 1892 he entered the class of '95, of the Metropolis Law School, and served also in the law offices of Guggenheimer, Untermeyer & Marshall. In a class of 100 men, most of them enjoying the advantages of a thorough and extended education, Mr. White's ability quickly placed him at the head, a position he maintained to the end of the course. In the examination of about 100 applicants for admission to the Bar held in Brooklyn in June, 1895, (where every leading college in the country was largely represented), Mr. White again led. After several months of valuable research in connection with the investigation of the Dock Department, Mr. White formed a partnership with a valued friend, Henry J. Furlong, under the name of Furlong & White. The practice of these able and energetic lawyers increased with great rapidity, and later, John J. O'Connell, a classmate of the Messrs. White and Furlong, was added to the firm. Few law firms attain prosperity so quickly as that of Furlong, White & O'Connell, but its success has been built upon the old foundation of energy and ability. Mr. White has made no attempt to specialize, but has consistently endeavored to become a good all-around lawyer. The personal preference, however, of a strong character and great activity of mind, lead Mr. White by choice toward litigation, exposing and thwarting fraudulent transfers of property. He has also a bent for litigations involving the law of municipal corporations, and has just come off victorious in a bitterly contested battle with the City of New York, a case attentively followed by the Bench and Bar of the State, and which has vastly broadened the responsibility of municipalities for the willful wrongs of their agents.

William R. Willecox, son of Thomas L. Willecox, and Catherine B. Stover, was born in Smyrna, Chenango County, N. Y., in 1861. His ancestry is English and Dutch, the progenitors in the paternal line having settled originally in Rhode Island in the early history of Providence Plantations. The New York branch moved to this State toward the close of the last century, since which time the family has occupied a prominent position in civil affairs. Mr. Willecox was educated in the State Normal School at Brockport, N. Y., the University of Rochester, and Columbia Law School, graduating from the latter in the class of 1889. He then took up the profession of pedagogy for seven years, successfully filling, among other positions, the principalships of

the Webster, N. Y., Academy and the Spring Valley, N. Y., High School. With a strong predilection for the law, however, he turned his attention in that direction, and was admitted to the Bar after having familiarized himself with the necessary preliminary details in the office of Bristow, Peet & Opdyke, of New York. Mr. Bristow, it will be remembered, was Secretary of the Treasury under President Grant. Favored, not only by his innate mental qualities, force of character and indomitable pluck, but also by education and training, Mr. Willcox began, in 1890, a professional career, which has proved one of marked success. His practice is confined chiefly to corporation business and the settlement of estates, of which latter he has several large and responsible charges. Among his corporation engagements he is associate counsel for the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm of New York City, conducted under the auspices of the Church of the Divine Paternity, and is counsel for the Queens County (New York) Bank. He belongs to several social and professional organizations, including the Union League Club, the Republican Club, the Alpha Delta Phi Club, and the Bar Association, and several literary clubs, in which his scholarly tastes find gratification.

Nelson Zabriskie, son of David W. Zabriskie, was born in Ridgewood, N. J., January 4, 1856. His early education in the schools of Ridgewood was supplemented by a law course in the University of New York, from which he received his degree of LL.B. in 1875. Two years later he was admitted to the Bar, and soon won prominence in his profession by his particular success in admiralty and marine litigation. In 1883 he formed a partnership with J. A. Hyland, under the style of Hyland & Zabriskie, which firm conducts a general civil practice, with marine and admiralty cases a specialty. One of their notable legal triumphs was won as counsel for the People in a suit brought by Edward Annan and F. E. Pinto for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law regulating the price of elevating and discharging grain. The favorable verdict secured by the firm was subsequently confirmed by the Federal courts. This and other marked successes have secured the practice of many important transportation companies, including the Citizens' Steamboat Co., of Troy, N. Y., and the Union Ferry Co., of New York. Mr. Zabriskie has been wedded to his profession, and concentrated his attention upon it almost to the exclusion of political and club life. He is a prominent member, however, of the Free Masons, and of the University of New York Alumni Association.

The legal, like many other professions, is divided into departments, each separate field having its leaders. One of the most important of these is the department of patent law, at the head of which are such eminent men as Charles E. Mitchell, Edmund Wetmore, Frederic H. Betts and Charles L. Buckingham, the last mentioned standing especially high in patent causes relating to electrical matters. Mr. Buckingham was born in Berlin Heights, Ohio, in 1852, and educated at the University of Michigan, where he early



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NELSON ZABRISKIE.



EDWARD A. SUMNER.



WALDEGRAVE HARLOCK.

displayed a remarkable genius for engineering. He subsequently received the Bachelor of Laws degree from the Columbian Law School of Washington, and since his admission to the Bar has devoted his attention chiefly to patent law, making a specialty of electrical causes. He came to New York in 1882 as counsel in patent matters for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and for many years has appeared in all the patent litigations of that corporation as well as those of most of the various big electrical concerns of the City. The ability with which he has represented his clients has won him high recognition and secured him a standing among the leading lawyers of the metropolis. He has been too assiduously devoted to his professional duties to admit of any active participation in politics, and his personal preference is for a quiet domestic life. He is, however, well known in club life, being a member of the Union and Metropolitan Clubs of Washington, the Electric and University Clubs and Ohio Society of New York City. He also belongs to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Oliver Prince Buel, who is recognized as a leading New York lawyer, and well known throughout business, political and club circles, was born in Troy, this State, on January 22, 1838. He is the son of the late David Buel, Jr., who was an able and prominent practitioner in the northern section of New York State, and took an active part in the Constitutional Convention of 1821; and of Harriet Hillhouse, who was a member of the well-known family of that name in Connecticut. Both the Buel and Hillhouse ancestors were prominent in the Colonial and Revolutionary history of that State. The son was graduated from Williams College in 1859, and began the study of law with his father, after whose death he perfected his legal course with the late ex-Judge John K. Porter. He was admitted to practice in Troy, and several years later came to the metropolis. While regarded as a thorough all-around practitioner, he has especially distinguished himself in those branches of jurisprudence designated as insurance and corporation law; and, as general counsel for the United States Life Insurance Company, he has won many ably-contested suits in the higher courts. He first won prominent recognition as counsel for the Tobacco Manufacturers' Association, upon which an attack had been made by a political ring, backed by "Boss" Tweed, and before a judge who was subsequently driven from the Bench. Mr. Buel succeeded in rescuing the Association from the hands of a receiver. While eschewing political honors, he has always been an ardent Democrat, favoring tariff reform with a free trade tendency. During his residence in Yonkers, he was President of the Democratic Club of that place from 1881 to 1885, and was a member of the Yonkers Board of Education. He has done much to educate the public on the subject of "free trade," and in the early history of the Democratic Club of New York City he debated this and other subjects

with excellent effect. He is also a highly esteemed member of the Reform, Catholic and Salmagundi Clubs. Mr. Buel has always been interested and frequently actively identified with measures beneficial to his profession. He was Chairman of the Bar Association Committee which favorably reported a proposition submitted by him to consolidate the courts of New York, and made the argument on behalf of the Association before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate in favor of consolidation. The Senate approved an amendment of the Committee to this end, but adverse influence in the Assembly succeeded in shelving the measure. Mr. Buel was later highly gratified to see his measure adopted by the Constitutional Convention of 1894, which abolished the Common Pleas Court and created the new Appellate Court. As a member of the Excise Reform Committee he also appeared before Governor Hill in favor of high license. Mr. Buel's taste for literature has led him into several intelligent discussions in periodicals, among which his satire on "The Abraham Lincoln Myth" (occasioned by Huxley's attack on Christianity), appeared in the *Catholic World*, and created such favorable comment that it has been published in book form. In 1871 Mr. Buel married Josephine, daughter of the late General Charles McDougal, one of the eminent surgeons of the United States Army.

Waldegrave Harlock was born in England, April 12, 1845, and received a college education in his native land. Prior to coming to the United States in 1867 he was a Deputy Registrar in England, and became thoroughly familiar with the practice and proceedings under the bankruptcy laws of that country. In November, 1867, he became managing clerk for one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in New York City, and, having sufficiently familiarized himself with the legal procedure of his adopted country, successfully passed an examination before the Supreme Court of New York State, and was admitted to the Bar as an attorney and counsellor-at-law. Subsequently he was admitted to practice in several District and Circuit Courts of the United States, and became an Attorney and Counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States. Under the old bankruptcy law of 1867, Mr. Harlock had an extensive practice, and during the continuance of that system was engaged in several of the largest suits before the courts—suits involving millions of dollars. He is prominently known among the lawyers and merchants of New York City and elsewhere as a specialist in this branch of the profession, and is considered by many an authority in bankruptcy practice. No member of the New York Bar, perhaps, is better qualified than he, by both ability and experience, to manage successfully cases arising under the new bankruptcy law. His professional work, not only in his specialty, but in his general practice also, has been characterized by unremitting application, close attention to details and indomitable persistence, which have won for him a high reputation and a generous measure of professional success.

Charles E. Le Barbier, now an Assistant District Attorney, born in New

York City January 16, 1859, is of French-American descent. His early education was acquired in the land of his forefathers, and later in the schools of New York City. At the age of eighteen he began the study of law in the office of Coudert Brothers, and in 1881 he was admitted to the Bar. During the first six or seven years of practice, he met with moderate success, but in 1889 he won distinction by his brilliant and successful defence of John Aguglio, whose acquittal on charge of murder in the first degree he secured. The defendant, an Italian bootblack, surprised his counsel by the size of his fee, showing him savings in pennies and nickels amounting to over \$1,000, and a \$1,000 certificate of deposit, with which he fully compensated Mr. Le Barbier. In February, 1892, Mr. Le Barbier scored another notable success in saving Thomas Mallissey from the electric chair. In quick succession he won victories in the murder cases of Andrea Mucci, Michael Costello, and in the famous case of Charles Olston, tried last year. His accomplishments as a linguist have given him a large French and Italian clientele, in addition to his extensive American patronage. He is a member of the State and City Bar Associations, and enjoys the respect and esteem of both the Bench and Bar. His brother, Dr. Henry LeBarbier, is a prominent New York physician.

Walter Seth Logan, son of Seth S. Logan and Serene Hollister, was born in Washington, Conn., April 15, 1847, and descends, through a line of patriotic Revolutionary and Colonial ancestors, from the Logans who were conspicuous in political affairs in Scotland in Queen Mary's time, and the Hollisters and McAllisters of the famous Clan McAllister. The pioneers in the paternal and maternal lines came to Massachusetts about ten years after the landing of the Pilgrims, and moved thence to Connecticut, where they were among the founders of the ancient town of Wethersfield. Mr. Logan's father was a member of either one or the other branch of the Connecticut State Legislature or a State officer, almost continuously for forty years. Walter S. Logan received an enviable mental endowment, but began life so circumstanced in a worldly way that he had to win advancement by his almost unaided efforts. After studying at the Gunnery School in his native town, the Fort Edward Institute and the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield, he entered and was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1870, and subsequently pursued his legal studies at Harvard and Columbia Law Schools. He thus enjoys the rare distinction of having degrees from these three great universities. Mr. Logan's first practical professional work was in the law office of James C. Carter of New York, when that distinguished lawyer was engaged with Charles O'Connor on the famous Jumel case. In 1872 he was admitted to the Bar of New York, and since then has continuously practiced his calling with increasing reputation. Few members of the profession not on the Bench possess the judicial faculty to the extent that he has it, and his remarkable success has been due largely to the association of this cast of mind with his extensive knowledge of the law. Both at the Bar and upon the rostrum, Mr.

Logan is a fluent and eloquent speaker, and is especially persuasive when wielding his trenchant English in behalf of Anglo-Saxon institutions. Much of his recreation is found in literary work and the pursuit of social, economic and historical subjects. He belongs to the leading professional, social, patriotic, hereditary, scientific and art societies of the City, in many of which he has held or holds official position, and in all of which he has a host of friends and admirers. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, but has never been a seeker for public office.

John Edward Parsons, a notable figure in the present generation of lawyers, was born in New York City, October 24, 1829. His father was Edward Lamb Parsons of England, and his mother was Matilda Clark of Wallingford, Conn. When eighteen years of age he was graduated from the New York University, and in the Fall of 1849 entered James W. Gerard's law office. Three years later he was admitted to the Bar, and in 1854 formed a partnership with Lorenzo B. Shepard. When, a few months later, Mr. Shepard became District Attorney of New York, Mr. Parsons became his assistant, and so remained until the end of the year. In 1857 Mr. Shepard having died, he formed a partnership with Albon P. Man, which continued until 1884. During the next six years he remained unassociated, but in 1890 formed the partnership of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden. From almost the beginning of his legal career, Mr. Parsons has had to do with important cases, which have included the famous suit of *Story vs. the Elevated Railroad* companies, the *Fayerweather will* case, the *Jake Sharp* case, the proceedings looking to the vacation of William M. Tweed's seat in the New York Senate, the impeachment and trial of Judge Barnard, the trial of Judge McCunn, the proceedings against Judge Cardozo, the trial of Henry W. Genet, etc. He was counsel for the Sugar Trust, and participated in the litigations and legislative proceedings in which it became involved, and has been counsel for its successor, the American Sugar Refining Co. since its organization. Mr. Parsons devotes a large share of his time and resources to benevolent work, and sustains official relations with the New York Cancer Hospital, the Woman's Hospital, the New York City Missions and Tract Society, the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, the American Tract, New York Bible and American Bible Societies, the Cooper Union, the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York, the Episcopal Church of Lenox, and other similar organizations. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Century, University, Players, Riding, City and Turf clubs, but devotes comparatively little time to club life.

Elihu Root, descended from Colonial and Revolutionary stock of New England, was born in Clinton, N. Y., February 15, 1845. His father, Oren Root, was for thirty-six years Professor of Mathematics in Hamilton College, from which institution the son was graduated in 1864. After studying law at Hamilton College and the University Law School, he began practice in New York in 1867, and his remarkable success in difficult and important

cases soon advanced him to a leading position at the Bar. Among the famous cases in which he has appeared have been the Stewart will case, in which he was the leading counsel for Judge Hilton; the Hoyt will case; the Fayerweather contest; the Broadway surface railroad litigation; the Sugar Trust contest; and the suit of Shipman and others against the Bank of the State of New York, growing out of the Bedell forgeries. In the suit of O'Brien *vs.* the Mayor of the City of New York (the aqueduct litigation), as counsel for the City, he won a notable victory over his distinguished opponent, Joseph H. Choate, and saved the city several millions of dollars. He was counsel for the late Charles A. Dana in the libel suit instituted in the District of Columbia against the New York *Sun*, and successfully opposed Mr. Dana's removal to the District for trial. He also successfully defended Robert Ray Hamilton against the sensational operations of Eva Mann. His eminent professional attainments have been recognized in many ways. In 1879 he received a large vote for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. From 1883 to 1885 he was United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and as such tried and convicted James D. Fish, President of the Marine Bank, for illegal acts in connection with the Grant and Ward frauds. In the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1894 he was a prominent figure, and, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and Republican leader on the floor, contributed materially to the successful deliberations of that body. In politics Mr. Root has been a leader of the reform element of the Republican party. For many years he represented the Twenty-first Assembly District on the Executive Committee of the New York Republican County Committee, and in 1886 was Chairman of the Committee. He was one of the most active spirits in antagonizing the party machine in 1893-94. He is a gifted public speaker, carrying to the rostrum the same intellectual qualities that distinguish his professional work, and addresses himself less to the emotions of his hearers than to their understanding. He has been a fearless antagonist of official corruption, and in many of his public utterances has proclaimed the way for reforms that soon ensued. He is a member of the New England Society, and of the Union League, Republican, Century, Metropolitan, University and Players' Clubs, of the first three of which organizations he has been President.

Edward A. Sumner is a prominent member of the younger Bar of New York City, having been admitted to the Supreme Court of New York before Justice Noah Davis, May 18, 1885, and being now the senior member of the firm of Sumner, Robinson & Robinson, whose offices are in the new Washington Life Building, No. 141 Broadway. He was born at Rome, New York, November 3, 1856, and comes of old New England stock; his mother's family having been among the first to settle from that section in the Mohawk Valley, and his father's family coming in 1635 into Connecticut with the original settlers who founded that Commonwealth. His early days were spent in the West, where his father was a successful banker for many years during the pioneer

history of that section. He prepared for college in Connecticut, and graduated with special honors from Wesleyan University in 1878, and now has the degrees of A.B. and M.A. from that institution. Mr. Sumner was for five years after graduation Principal of one of the best University Preparatory Schools in Connecticut, when he took his examinations for the Bar, and has continued since in the active practice of his profession, for a time in the West, and subsequently in New York City. He has made a specialty of commercial and corporation law, and is one of the ablest trial lawyers and advocates at the New York Bar. The best instance of his power with a jury was his winning in the case of the National Oil Company *vs.* The Saint Paul Gas Light Company in United States Circuit Court a few years ago of a verdict of \$55,000 damages for breach of contract involving 5,000,000 gallons of crude oil from the American fields, the largest verdict ever rendered in a case of that class. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States March 5, 1889, appearing as one of the Counsel in the John Blair railway cases, and his practice takes him into all the State and Federal Courts. Mr. Sumner is a Republican in politics, and has long been one of the eloquent speakers called upon by the State and National Committees of his party; he is attorney for the Canal Fund department of the State Comptroller in New York City. He is exceedingly fond of outdoor athletics, and is one of the most active members of the Marine and Field Club. In college he was a Greek letter fraternity man, belonging to Psi Upsilon. He is a member of several prominent clubs and societies, among them the West Side Republican Club, the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the New England Society.

CHAPTER VI.

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF MERCANTILE ACCOUNTING AS A DEGREED PROFESSION IN NEW YORK.

MERCANTILE accounting, in some form, is as old as civilization itself. In the earliest stages of barter, where commodities were exchanged for commodities in the personal presence of the owners, there was little occasion for keeping any evidence or record of the transaction, and the simplest devices, such as notched sticks or knotted cords, sufficed. The owner did not part with his goods until he had received an equivalent in other goods that he desired, and when the bargainers had effected an exchange to their mutual satisfaction there was an end of the matter. With the invention of written language, the advancement of civilization and the development of commercial adventure by land and sea, "bookkeeping" upon tablets, papyrus and other substances came into being as a concurrent necessity. As soon as mercantile enterprise reached the point where two or more persons combined in the same undertaking, or where the owner intrusted the disposition of his merchandise to other hands, then the need of accounting arose. A careful reading of the Scriptures indicates very plainly that the commendation "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," was based on a system of accounting by which the owner of the talents was able to determine which of his servants had been profitable and which unprofitable. The method of accountancy employed in the case cited by St. Matthew is not described, unfortunately, and his reason for declaring it to be suggestive of "the kingdom of Heaven" is entirely a matter of conjecture. It can safely be said, however, that the similiarity does not exist in the elaborate, complicated and laborious systems employed by many great business concerns to-day. Within the past half century commercial enterprise has taken on many new phases, due partly to the invention of steam locomotion and telegraphic communication, partly to the development of our vast national resources, and partly to the new methods of transacting business devised by wide-awake American genius. The spirit of the age tends distinctly away from the small merchant and individual proprietor toward co-operation, consolidation and combination of affairs, and never has commercial enterprise moved on such a vast scale and involved such a complexity of interests as to-day. In 1890 the wealth of the United States was reckoned at \$65,000,000,000, and was still growing. This vast aggregate of investable wealth is largely held by great railroad, banking, insurance, manufacturing and mining corporations, whose operations are a maze of intricacies for which they are accountable to hundreds of thousands of inves-

tors. To meet the demands for the accurate accounting of these gigantic stewardships, the old and elementary systems of bookkeeping are inadequate. New and more elaborate business methods have called into requisition a much higher order of ability than was necessary for the "bookkeeper" of a generation ago, and resulted in the development of modern accountancy into a science which takes the rank of a profession.

Great Britain was first to move in the direction of creating a recognized body of expert public accountants and for many years has had her Institute of Chartered Accountants. This supplied the model after which the American Association of Public Accountants was originally patterned. The American Association was incorporated August 20, 1887, under the laws of the State of New York. Under its certificate of incorporation "The particular business and object of such society were to associate into a Society or Guild, for their mutual benefit and advantage, the best and most capable public accountants practicing in the United States; and through such association to elevate the profession of public accountants as a whole, and to promote the efficiency and usefulness of members of such society by compelling the observance of strict rules of conduct as a condition of membership, and by establishing a high standard of professional attainments through general education and knowledge and otherwise, and to transact such business as might be necessary and incident to the establishment and conduct of an association for the foregoing purposes." The original incorporators of the Association were, James T. Anyon, Thos. Bagot, Louis M. Bergtheil, James Cox, William Calhoun, Geo. H. Church, C. W. Haskins, R. F. Munro, W. C. Mirick, C. H. W. Sibley, Henry W. Tate, William H. Veysey, Walter H. P. Veysey, and J. Yalden, of New York; Horace D. Bradbury, R. McLaughlin and Henry A. Piper, of Boston; Richard F. Stevens, of Jersey City; John W. Francis, John Heins and Henry Kelly, of Philadelphia. Under the original By-laws the objects of the association were defined as "The elevation of the profession of a public accountant and the establishment in one body of the public accountants practicing in the United States, and those who may hereafter enter into the business or practice of public accountants," and the members of the association were to consist of the incorporators and of such other accountants as co-operated with them in organizing the association. The membership was limited to persons who had practiced as public accountants continuously for three years previous to their admission to membership in the association, and was divided into two classes, styled respectively, "Fellows" and "Associates;" the Fellows to have the right to use the letters "F.A.A.," and the Associates to have the right to use the letters "A.A.A.," to designate their degrees of membership. The fees, which were payable on admission, were \$100 by a Fellow, and \$25 by an Associate. The annual certificate fees were \$25 for each Fellow, and \$10 for each Associate. The original conception of the incorporators of the

Association was to conduct it on the lines of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. While it was pre-eminently desirable to set before itself such a high standard of excellence, it was found that accountancy as a profession in the United States was in its infancy, and various modifications for the conduct of the association became necessary.

One great obstacle to the maintenance of an examining board and the conferring of degrees by the Society itself was the New York State law which forbade any corporation to carry on a college which conferred degrees without the approval of the Regents of the University of the State of New York. On March 5, 1892, the Association petitioned to the Board of Regents, and in the following December received a provisional charter for the establishment of the New York School of Accountants. On January 17, 1893, this institution was organized with James Yalden, President; John L. N. Hunt, LL.D., Dean; Thomas Bagot, Secretary; Richard M. Chapman, Treasurer; and a Board of Trustees. The school was opened in the fall of 1893, and was maintained until June, 1894, but the enterprise proved impracticable and was abandoned.

Admission to the American Association of Public Accountants is obtained by application in writing, which must be approved by a majority of a Committee on Elections, Qualifications and Examinations. It is the duty of this committee to inquire into the standing and character of each person proposed for membership and report on the same at the next meeting of a Board of Trustees, which body superseded the Council—and this Board, in their absolute discretion, may refuse to admit or elect any person to either degree of membership. The Board of Trustees have power to prescribe forms of examination for candidates who apply for membership. Honorary membership may be conferred on any person who by his standing and celebrity in the community at large may be considered as entitled to such an honor. The fees for membership are now as follows: Initiation fee of Fellow, \$25, of Associate, \$10; annual certificate fee for Fellow, \$15, and for Associate, \$10. Meetings of the members of the Association are held in January, April, and October in each year, when instructive papers are read for the benefit of the members. The Board of Trustees hold meetings monthly throughout the year. The membership of the Association at date is about 100, and includes in the list of honorary members John L. V. Hunt, LL.D.; the Hon. James A. Roberts, State Comptroller, New York, and Frank B. Thurber, Esq. The officers now consist of W. Sanders Davies, President; David Rollo, Vice-President; T. Cullen Roberts, Secretary; Leonard H. Conant, Treasurer; Capel Ellis Le Jeune and Brownell McGibbon, Auditors; Board of Trustees, Frank Broaker, R. M. Chapman, Andrew A. Clarke, Fred. C. Marvel, David Rollo, Leonard H. Conant, Ferdinand W. Lafrentz, W. Sanders Davies, T. Cullen Roberts, Richard F. Stevens and James Yalden. The offices of the Association are at 56 and 58 Pine Street, New York City.

During 1896 the progress of the movement for the elevation and recognition of the profession of accountancy was marked by the passage by the Legislature of an Act regulating the practice in the State of New York. This salutary measure was secured by the united efforts of the American Association and the Institute of Accountants (of which latter Charles E. Sprague is President), assisted by Melvil Dewey, Secretary of the State Board of Regents. The Act, which elevates the practice of accountancy to the plane of a degreed profession, was signed by Governor Morton April 17, 1896, and reads as follows:

An Act to regulate the profession of public accountants:

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Any citizen of the United States, or person who has duly declared his intention of becoming such citizen, residing or having a place for the regular transaction of business in the State of New York, being over the age of twenty-one years and of good moral character, and who shall have received from the Regents of the University a certificate of his qualifications to practice as a public accountant, as hereinafter provided, shall be styled and known as a certified public accountant; and no other person shall assume such title, or use the abbreviation C. P. A., or any other words, letters or figures, to indicate that the person using the same is such certified public accountant.

Section 2. The Regents of the University shall make rules for the examination of persons applying for certificates under this Act, and may appoint a Board of three examiners for the purpose, which Board shall, after the year 1897, be composed of certified public accountants. The Regents shall charge for examination and certificate such fee as may be necessary to meet the actual expenses of such examinations, and they shall report annually their receipts and expenses under the provisions of this act to the State Comptroller, and pay the balance of receipts over expenditures to the State Treasurer. The Regents may revoke any such certificate for sufficient cause after written notice to the holder thereof and a hearing thereon.

Section 3. The Regents may, in their discretion, waive the examination of any person possessing the qualifications mentioned in Section 1 who shall have been, for more than one year before the passage of this Act, practicing in this State on his own account as a public accountant, and who shall apply in writing for such certificate within one year after the passage of this Act.

Section 4. Any violation of this Act shall be a misdemeanor.

Section 5. This Act shall take effect immediately.

In May, 1897, the American Association of Public Accountants decided that those members who had received degrees in accordance with the Act of 1896 should organize a society to act in harmony with the American Association, to be known as the National Society of Certified Public Accountants, to continue the pioneer work in States where legal recognition had not yet been secured. The National society was incorporated August 17, 1897, by Arthur W. Smith, Andrew A. Clarke, Frank I. Stott, Joseph Hardcastle, Richard Marvin Chapman, Albert B. Bierck, Henry R. M. Cook, Francis William

St. George How, C. D. Phelps and A. P. Walker, and on August 18 organized with a membership of sixty-eight, including the following officers: President, Arthur W. Smith; First Vice-President, Albert B. Bierck; Second Vice-President, Franklin Allen; Secretary, Frederick C. Manvel; and Treasurer, Leonard H. Conant.

The Institute of Accounts, which, as we have just noted, assisted in securing the law regulating accountancy in this State, was incorporated July 28, 1882. It is composed chiefly of citizens of the United States who are interested in and have attained to some distinction in the profession of accounts and finances, and desire to promote the objects for which the body was organized. These objects are briefly to secure a proper recognition of accounting as a vital element of business; to discover new principles of accounting, and to arrange them in an orderly manner for the enlargement of the science; to originate and circulate literature on the subject; to maintain the dignity and uphold the importance of the profession; to broaden the scope of the science of political economy; to establish harmonious relations of mutual dependence between itself and the business world, and to induce able and experienced men everywhere to devote their energies in association with it, to the accomplishment of its purposes. Its membership is organized into separate societies known as Chapters, and its government is vested in a convention composed of the President, the several Vice-Presidents, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Institute, together with delegates chosen by the Chapters. There are two grades or classes of membership, known respectively as "Members" and "Fellows," certificates being issued only after an examination conducted in writing has been passed. The first examination occurs before admission, the second (for Fellowship certificate) not sooner than twelve months thereafter. The management and control of the Institute, as a national body, is vested in an "Executive Council," which is also the court of final appeal in disputed questions arising between members in Chapters and between Chapters. The national officers of the Institute are Charles E. Sprague, President; Edward J. Fitzgerald, Treasurer, and Henry Harney, Secretary. The headquarters of the Institute are in New York City, the Secretary's office being at 88 Wall Street.

The New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants was incorporated January 28, 1897, by John Hourigan, Francis Gottsberger, Henry Harney, S. E. Sargent and Farquhar J. Macrae, "for the purpose of elevating and maintaining the standard of proficiency, integrity and character, and promoting and protecting the interests of Certified Public Accountants; also of cultivating a spirit of professional co-operation and social intercourse among its members." The seventeen charter members were the incorporators and J. R. Loomis, A. S. Patterson, Charles Both, Rodney Strong Dennis, A. W. Teele, Thomas Bagot, Charles W. Haskins, E. W. Sells, J. N. Kelly, H. S. Corwin, Edward L. Suffern and T. P. Ryan. On May 10th the fol-

lowing officers were elected: President, Charles W. Haskins; Vice-President, John Hourigan; Secretary, A. W. Teele; Treasurer, H. S. Corwin; and a Board of thirteen Directors. The present officers are: Charles W. Haskins, President; John R. Loomis and H. R. M. Cook, Vice-Presidents; A. W. Teele, Secretary; and James N. Kelly, Treasurer. The first annual dinner of the New York State Society was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, December 28, 1897, and was notable for the distinction of the company gathered and the universal recognition of the importance of the new movement. George R. Blanchard spoke on "The Reinforcement of Corporate Integrity;" Hon. Melvil Dewey on "The Higher Business Education;" Francis S. Bangs on "The value of the Accountant to the Trust Company;" Ashbel P. Fitch on "Municipal Accounts;" Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., on "The Accountant in Railroad Examinations;" James G. Cannon on "The Relations of the Accountant to the Credit Man;" Chester S. Lord on "The Newspapers;" the Rev. Sylvester Malone on the recognition of the Society by the State Board of Regents; and the President of the Society, Mr. Haskins, on the history and dignity of accountancy. This Society, which now has a membership of seventy-five, is destined to occupy the same relation to professional accountancy as the New York Bar Association occupies toward the profession of law. Membership therein is a guarantee of expert ability and integrity of character, which are the two prime essentials for men who are called upon to probe, explain, simplify and systematize other people's affairs; rectify their mistakes, possibly uncover their willful misdoings, and to sustain confidential relations with clients in the business world which correspond with the privileged relations of the lawyer, family physician and pastor in their respective fields of law, medicine and religion. The Society has permanent headquarters at Room 1,224, Johnston Building, New York City, where it is accumulating a library for the use of its members, and a bureau of registration by which it is possible to obtain the fullest information concerning the moral and business qualifications of assistants seeking employment.

Of the significance and importance of this new profession in general, it may be said that they are only beginning to be realized. A glance at the biographies which follow will give an idea of the extent of the vested interests over which the Certified Public Accountant is called to preside by temporary or permanent engagement. He is summoned by the United States Government to Washington to revise the accounting system of which Alexander Hamilton was one of the founders. He is called by great cities to examine their corporate affairs to see if public funds have been diverted from legitimate uses. He is engaged by vast railroad combinations to systematize their books, so that the operations of various branches and departments may be co-ordinated and rendered intelligible. And he is employed to investigate the books, accounts and affairs of individuals and firms, and estates of decedents and insolvents, to certify to their condition and make such recommendation as is

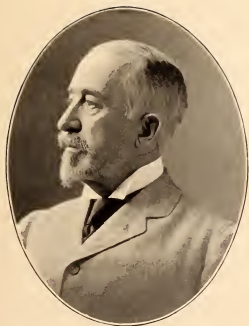
suggested by each case. The frequency of the losses suffered by shareholders of corporations in consequence of irregularities and mismanagement has led to the growing practice of periodical examinations and audits by independent experts, called in from the outside, whose skillful investigation and fearless and unbiased reports are of inestimable advantage, not only to the officers of the corporation themselves, but to shareholders and prospective investors. The extension of this system of independent audits operates in turn to promote investment in American securities; for by such means the real condition of a corporation's affairs is known, misrepresentations by ignorant or deceitful officials are checked, faults of bookkeeping are detected, and frequently failure averted by the revelation and correction of some weakness of business policy. The interest manifested by the public in the passage of the act of 1896 creating the degree of Certified Public Accountant, and recognizing accountancy as a learned profession in the State of New York, is indicated by indorsements representing and aggregating over \$1,000,000,000 of capital in New York State, headed by the New York Clearing House, and supported by many of the leading financial institutions of the State. It may safely be predicted that not many years will elapse before the profession of accountancy, protected by law from the malpractice of incompetent pretenders, as the legal and medical professions are now guarded, will have reached an importance and risen to a dignity never before attained.

A striking illustration of the broad development of the modern science of professional accountancy is afforded by the establishment of the International Audit Bureau for general accounting, mercantile and financial information. This Bureau has been organized for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an office for International Accounting and Financial Information, for the benefit of Foreign and Domestic Mercantile, Manufacturing and Financial interests. It is contemplated especially to facilitate the establishment of agencies or representations of foreign trade in the markets of the United States, and by such means as may be appropriate and necessary, to promote and to further international commercial intercourse and transactions. Connections will be made in the principal mercantile and manufacturing centers of Europe and South America. The Bureau is under the supervision of Edouard Glardon and Samuel D. Patterson, Public Accountants and Auditors, with offices at 146 Broadway, Telephone 5310 Cortlandt, and Cable address "Glar-nos," New York. Analyses of reports, statements and balance sheets of financial institutions, corporations, commercial and manufacturing enterprises will be furnished in behalf of clients and investors. The Financial Department, under the special supervision of Maurice L. Muhleman, of the United States Treasury, will furnish financial and commercial data and statistical information. From the very nature of its undertaking it is believed that the International Audit Bureau will prove a factor in the restoration and maintenance of confidence in American enterprises and American investments, thus

stimulating the influx of foreign capital, tending to bring into closer relations the business men of Europe and America, and facilitating international commerce in its broadest sense.

Franklin Allen, Second Vice-President of the National Society of Certified Public Accountants, was born in New York City in 1838. Mr. Allen is the son of Daniel Bicknell Allen and Ethelinda Vanderbilt, both of New York City, and obtained his education at Forrest Academy in New York City, and at Williams College. Mr. Allen was the first secretary of the Silk Association of America, and conducted the affairs of that organization from 1872 to 1878. In 1882 he became Private Secretary to Mayor Low, of Brooklyn, and continued in that responsible position until 1886. He was then elected President of the Fire Association of New York, which position he occupied for two years. He then became actively engaged in the profession of Accountancy, and stands among the foremost members of his profession. He is well known in financial and mercantile circles; has had considerable experience in Wall Street, and filled many positions of honor in the financial, commercial and political world. The list of Mr. Allen's clients embraces a great number of prominent men, firms and corporations. He is also extensively employed in the examination of municipal, County and State accounts. In March, 1898, Mr. Allen was unanimously chosen by the Board of Directors of the Silk Association of America to resume his former position as Secretary, made vacant by the death of Briton Richardson. His Brooklyn office is in the Arbuckle Building, City Hall Square, and Manhattan office in the Silk Exchange Building, Broadway and Broome Street. Mr. Allen was married in 1866 to Abbie Miller, youngest daughter of Captain Wm. T. Miller, one of the earliest settlers of Buffalo, N. Y. Their residence for some years has been at the Hotel Margaret, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

John H. Allen, of 46 Wall Street, who established himself in 1864 as a public accountant, has the satisfaction and distinction of having practiced his profession longer than any accountant now engaged in practice in New York City, and during his long and honorable career has performed work which covers the entire range of accounting. He comes from good New England stock, was born in New Jersey, and was educated in New York; and began life in the official department of a large mercantile house, where he was given ample opportunity for developing a remarkable faculty for accounts which eventually led to his selection of accountancy as a profession. He first gained prominence in 1865 in the celebrated "Eastman case," where large sums had been advanced on forged warehouse receipts by the banks and mercantile houses, which employed Mr. Allen to make an examination of Eastman's affairs. The comprehensive manner in which he performed this work proved the foundation of his success, for shortly thereafter he secured clients who have steadily retained his services throughout a third of a century. While conducting a general practice, Mr. Allen has especially distinguished



FRANKLIN ALLEN.



THOMAS E. ARNOLD.



A. B. BIERCK.



HENRY T. BRAGG.

himself in banking, insurance and mercantile work, and has been employed by municipal governments to make examinations and ascertain the condition of their financial departments; among them are the cities of Brooklyn, Buffalo, Kingston and Long Island City, where his work met with public commendation. Among the important cases in which he has demonstrated his proficiency in accounting are the "Alliger case," the John C. Eno case, and the B. T. Babbitt case, and in the affairs of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Co., Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad Co., Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co., the Burden Iron Co., Central American Transit Co., North American Steamship Co., Amsterdam Carpet Mills, Jewett Stove Works, of Buffalo, N. Y., S. S. Jewett & Co., of Chicago, Washoe Tool Mfg. Co., North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., Jackson Iron Works, Mutual District Telegraph Co., Poughkeepsie Iron Co., Methodist Book Concern, "North American Review," and many others in New York, Liverpool, London and elsewhere. He is widely esteemed, as is evidenced by the nature of his calls and his manifold engagements throughout this country and England.

Thomas E. Arnold, C.P.A., 206 Broadway, was born in the metropolis, and comes of old New York stock. Various generations of this family have included men of eminence. His grandfather, Thomas Arnold, of Philadelphia, was recognized as an authority on nautical matters of his day, and is the author of a valuable work on navigation. Thomas E. is the son of John M. and Maria T. Arnold. The latter, who is a member of the well-known Harvey family, survives in her eighty-third year. The Hon. John H. V. Arnold, the present distinguished Surrogate of New York, is a brother. Educated in public and private schools, young Arnold began his career as clerk with Philip Dater & Co., with whom he remained until he attained his majority, when he became connected with a large distillery house. He next engaged in the distilling and wine business, and at the age of twenty-eight years was doing a business of \$1,000,000 per annum, and occupied five buildings, 130-138 Cedar Street. In 1881 he relinquished that business and established himself as an Accountant. He has conducted a general practice, but at the same time has given particular attention to banking and mercantile accounts, and, during the last seven years, matters relating to legal work. He is a member of the American Association of Public Accountants, and was a member of the Legislative Committee of that organization which secured the passage of the bill regulating the profession. He is also a member of the Society of Certified Public Accountants in the United States. Mr. Arnold is recognized as one of the most prominent members in his vocation, and received a high compliment from Mayor Van Wyck, who appointed him a member of the Citizens' Committee to represent the profession of accountancy in the movement for the erection of a monument to the men who went down with the Maine. This Committee is acting in conjunction and co-operation with the National Committee, of which ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton is

President, and George Gould the Treasurer. Mr. Arnold is married, and resides in this City. In politics he has been a lifelong Democrat, and through his political affiliations has become a member of the Democratic Club.

Albert Boykin Bierck, Certified Public Accountant and Auditor of the Long Island Railroad Company, was born in 1865. Since his eighteenth year he has been actively engaged in the railway service and the profession of accountancy. His experience has been wide and varied, particularly in railway matters, in which branch he is considered an expert, having served in many departments of the great trunk lines, at one time having charge of the light-erage department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., at New York. Mr. Bierck was among the first to practice the profession of accountancy in the West, and through him this new profession, so necessary in the complicated affairs of large enterprises and corporations, was first brought to the attention of that section. Coming east, he quickly established a large practice among important firms and corporations. He was assistant to the auditor of the National Express Co. in 1885, auditor of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad from 1889 to 1893, and subsequently became auditor of the Long Island Railroad Company, which responsible position he now holds. Mr. Bierck was one of the ten incorporators of the National Society of Certified Public Accountants in the United States, which was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, August 17, 1897, and was elected First Vice-President of the same, August 18, 1897. He is also a member of the Association of American Railway Accounting Officers, the American Association of Public Accountants, and the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants. In industrial interests his attention is now directed to the South, and he is a Director of the Gaffney Carpet Manufacturing Co., of Gaffney, S. C., the first of its kind in the South. Among the members of his profession Mr. Bierck is popular and highly respected. He resides in Brooklyn with his family, consisting of his wife and daughter.

Henry T. Bragg, C.P.A., born in the metropolis in 1850, and educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and the Polytechnic Institute, is a son of Henry T. Bragg, a late prominent New York business man, and Serena Bryant. His grandfather, Isaac F. Bragg, was President of the Mechanics' Institute School, and was the first man to introduce in this country the public use of steel pens. Professor Bragg's wife was Sarah Royce, a member of the well-known Rutgers family of this City. Young Bragg began his career as office boy, advanced through the grades of clerk, salesman, bookkeeper and cashier, and obtained his first experience in expert accounting while with John M. Davies & Co. In 1880 he began to devote his entire attention to general public accounting, and has made a specialty of banking and manufacturing work. In 1892 he organized the firm of Bragg & Marin, 253 Broadway, John C. Marin, C.P.A., being his partner. Mr. Bragg was employed by the United States Government to make an examination of the affairs

of the Sixth National Bank, and assist United States District Attorney Mitchell in the trial of the officers of that institution, who, it was charged, had attempted to wreck it. The trial resulted in the conviction and sending to prison of Pell, Clausen and another officer. In 1892 the United States Rubber Company was incorporated, and employed Mr. Bragg's firm in making all the preliminary examinations, etc., even to the liquidation papers of the business of the separate concerns of which the consolidation of \$40,000,000 of capital was formed. In 1893 Mr. Bragg was a member of the Board of Directors, and of the Executive Committee of the company, which resulted in the consolidation now known as the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railway system, and was Secretary of the company until the consummation of the deal. These are but instances of Messrs. Bragg and Marin's numerous and prominent engagements. Mr. Bragg is also extensively engaged in the manufacture of light machinery, the "Harrell Chainless Bicycle," and the "Coyle Pump," for domestic purposes, being two of his well-known products. In 1872 Mr. Bragg was married to Miss Susan E. Howland, a descendant of Henry Howland, of Mayflower fame. He resides in Yonkers, is a member of the City Club of Yonkers, and the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants. He was prominent in the N. Y. S. N. G., enlisting as a private in the Twenty-third Regiment in 1872, and resigning in 1881, as Captain of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment.

Frank Broaker, C. P. A., as a member of the Legislative Committee of the American Association of Public Accountants, took a prominent part in securing the success of the measure for the regulation of public accountancy. It was largely through his efforts that the bill, as passed, had been drafted, and as spokesman of the Association's Committee he appeared before both the House and Senate Committees in its behalf. The procedure of the accountants' examinations was formulated by him, and he was appointed one of the examiners and elected Secretary of the Board. Born in Millerstown, Perry County, Pa., and fatherless at the age of one year, Frank Broaker graduated from the public schools of New York in 1877, and is a good example of the self-made man. Employed by an East India importing house during the day, he obtained a rudimentary education in bookkeeping at the night school of the Young Men's Christian Association. When eighteen he was made chief accountant of his firm, upon the dissolution of which he was retained by John Roundey, the expert accountant employed to wind up its affairs. He was steadily retained as an assistant by the latter gentleman, and established himself as a public accountant in 1888. In 1892 Mr. Broaker formed a partnership with Richard M. Chapman, under the present name of Broaker & Chapman, whose commodious offices are located on the fourth floor of 150 Nassau Street. The firm conducts a general accounting practice, and has an especially large clientage among commercial, mercantile, manufacturing and banking interests, while the ramifications of its work extend to all sections of

the United States and Europe in almost every channel of business. Mr. Broaker received C. P. A certificate No. 1, and is a member of the Board of Governors of the National Society of Certified Public Accountants in the United States, and has been successively Trustee, Secretary, Vice-President and President of the American Association of Public Accountants. He is the co-author, with his partner, Mr. Chapman, of "The American Accountants' Manual," the first publication of the kind in the United States, and a work which has received commendation from jurists, lawyers and accountants. Mr. Chapman is also a member of the above-mentioned associations, and was actively interested in the Certified Public Accountant bill.

Frederick W. Child, F.I.A., was born in Boston, Mass., in 1844, and while a boy moved West with his family. He received a common school and high school education, and reaching eighteen years of age in the midst of the Civil War, went to the front in the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers. During the three years that he was in the Army, his marked clerical ability caused his services much to be sought for in keeping the official records and accounts at brigade, division and army headquarters. At the close of his term he was chief clerk in the office of the Provost Marshal-General at General Thomas' headquarters. Soon after the war he became engaged with the Novelty Iron Works, which was one of the largest iron works in the country at the time, and with which he continued until the company discontinued business some four years thereafter. Then for twenty-three years he served as accountant for the firm (and subsequent corporation) of Henry R. Worthington; and more recently was auditor for three years for the American Lithographic Company, whose accounting system he devised. Since then he has devoted himself to public accounting, giving especial attention to cost and corporation accounts. He has also done important work in connection with cases of alleged defalcation, one of the most conspicuous of which was that of E. S. Greeley & Co. His devices for curtailing the labor of bookkeepers, and his "systemic arrangement of tables for ready reference," are extensively used by manufacturers for quickly calculating their piece work and pay rolls. Mr. Child is a member of Lafayette Post, G.A.R., and a Fellow of the Institute of Accounts, of which latter body he was made President in 1894. He has been a frequent writer on subjects connected with his profession. The pamphlet entitled "Elements of Cost and Methods of Accounting in Steam Engine Works," being a report of one of his addresses in 1881, has had a larger circulation perhaps than any other treatise on this subject.

Leonard Hubbard Conant, C.P.A., was born in Washington, D. C., in 1856, and is the son of the late J. Edwin Conant, who was associated with Col. J. Condit Smith in the construction of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway, now known as the Chicago & Erie. Leonard H. is a lineal descendant of Roger Conant, who came to America in 1623, and became the first Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and his family are connected by marriage



FRANK BROAKER.



LEONARD H. CONANT.



HAMILTON S. CORWIN.



HENRY HARNEY.

with the Leonard, Hubbard and Rutherford families of New England. He was educated at private schools in Elizabeth, N. J., the Siglar School in Newburg, N. Y., and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., which he left in 1873 to begin his business career. During the following six years Mr. Conant was employed as bookkeeper in the New York offices of various railway companies and mercantile firms, and in 1879 became the chief clerk and auditor for Conant & Smith, during their construction of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway, upon the completion of which, in 1883, he was elected Assistant Secretary of the railway company, his duties involving a general supervision of its accounts. During this time he was associated in a private as well as an official capacity with Hugh J. Jewett, the President of the company. On the reorganization of the railway company in 1889, Mr. Conant resigned, and established himself as a public accountant in this City, carrying on a general practice of accountancy, giving special attention to estates, mercantile, municipal, and corporation accounting in all its branches, and enjoys the reputation of being an expert of the highest order of ability. Mr. Conant is a Certified Public Accountant of the State of New York; a Governor and the Treasurer of the National Society of Certified Public Accountants in the United States; a Trustee and the Treasurer of the American Association of Public Accountants, and a member of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants. He resides in East Orange, N. J. In 1886 he married the daughter of Walter Greacen, Esq., of Newark, N. J., and has one child, a daughter ten years of age. He is a member of the Republican Club and the Orange Club of East Orange, and is prominent in Masonic circles, being a Knight Templar, a Thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of Mecca Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S., N. Y.

Hamilton S. Corwin, of the firm of Patterson & Corwin, was born in Orange County, N. Y., March 26, 1855. After receiving a good academic education, he began business life at an early age as a clerk in a railroad office, and a few years later became private secretary of a large corporation engaged in the concentration and amalgamation of various manufacturing and transportation interests. His knowledge of corporate affairs thus obtained was of inestimable value to him in later years, and enabled him, with other experience, to become an expert statistical and analytical accountant. For several years he was a professional auditor, devoting his time to the verification of the accounts of the allied corporate interests before referred to, and to the development of simplicity, perfection and uniformity of accounts. He has been active in all measures that have had a tendency to elevate the profession, and especially interested himself in the passage of the law regulating accountants in this State. In 1896 he was elected Treasurer of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants. Mr. Corwin's firm has won a more than national reputation by some of its expert work in large and important mercantile and corporate affairs, notably by the report on the Balti-

more & Ohio Railroad in 1897, which was published and commented upon by the press at home and abroad. His contributions to the "Bond Record" 1894-95, concerning Annual Railroad Reports were considered the most able that had ever appeared on the subject. Mr. Corwin is a member of the Lawyers' Club, the Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, and Long Island Historical Societies, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the Montauk Club of Brooklyn.

Henry Harney, C.P.A., of 88 Wall Street, New York, is an able and leading member of the profession whose practice has been conducted in strict conformity with the high principles he has always advocated for the regulation of the accountant's calling. He is a native of Baltimore, Md., his father being the late Prof. E. Rhodes Harney, Principal of the Franklin Square Female Seminary. Mr. Harney received a liberal education under his father's supervision, and in private schools, the Bosseaux French Boarding School, and at Baltimore College, University of Maryland. Preferring a commercial rather than the professional career for which he had been educated, he was sent to Boston to commence his business life, and after a few years spent in that City, returned south to fill a confidential position in one of the leading commercial houses in Richmond, Va. He was subsequently elected chief accountant of the Bank of Richmond, which he held until the outbreak of the Civil War, when, with the regiment in which he was an officer, the First Virginia Infantry, he went to the front and continued in active service throughout the war. At the close of the war he came to New York and engaged in business as an accountant, his exceptional abilities soon securing for him a large practice and high standing in his profession. He is senior member of the firm of Henry Harney & Co., which conducts a general practice, but Mr. Harney himself makes a specialty of corporation work, having been engaged in the consolidation of commercial and mercantile interests representing many millions of capital. He has been actively identified with all measures that have assisted in placing accountancy on a high professional plane, and was one of the drafters of the original accountants' bill, of which the Act of 1896 was a modification. He is one of the incorporators and a Trustee of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants, and a Fellow of the Institute of Accounts, of which association he was President for five consecutive terms. Mr. Harney enjoys the esteem of the entire fraternity.

William L. Hartung, one of the oldest public expert accountants in New York City, is descended from Revolutionary stock, both his great-grandfather and grandfather having been soldiers in the Continental Army. He was born in Warren County, N. J., in 1839; having received a public-school education he started in life as a clerk in his father's general country store, and continued in mercantile life until 1861. The Civil War breaking out, he became the chief and managing clerk to the late Major Daniel D. Wiley, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, in charge of the depots for supplying

the armies operating against Richmond, and from 1867 to 1869 was a clerk in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A., in the claims division under General E. G. Beckwith. He resigned the latter position, and from 1869 to 1872 held a clerkship in the office of the Register of the United States Treasury Department. In 1872 he came to New York and became Chief Accountant and office manager to a large mercantile house, where he remained until 1882, when he established himself in business as a public accountant. His practice has been devoted to a general line of work, but the investigation and preparation of accounts for litigation and the detection of fraudulent entries have comprised the bulk of his practice. Among his notable cases have been the Receivership of J. W. Lyon & Co.; the accounting for the Oregon Pacific Railroad Company; accounting for Hart vs. E. Buttrick & Co. and others; accounting for A. B. Kellogg in his suit against the Bigelow Bluestone Company and others at Malden, N. Y.; accounting in the Estate of Thomas Cornell, of Kingston, N. Y., against the Executor and Trustee; investigation of the Hall Terra Cotta Company of Perth Amboy, N. J.; accounting in the suit of Thomas Keech vs. Livingston; accounting for assignee in the assignment of Seidenberg, Steifel & Co. investigation for Mr. Oscar Hammerstein in his suit against Koster, Bial & Co.; and accounting in the suit of Emma Hayes vs. L. R. Kerr and others, known as the "Putnam House accounting." Mr. Hartung's references include such prominent men as Cephas Brainerd, Esq., Messrs. Olney & Comstock, Messrs. Einstein & Townsend, Judge Garret J. Garretson, Messrs. Townsend & Dyett, Col. Thomas Stokes, James Stokes, Esq., L. Lafin Kellogg, Esq., John H. Lyon & Co., and the late Alfred C. Hoe, and many others; also a high testimonial from the United States Treasury Department.

Charles Waldo Haskins, C.P. A., was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 11, 1852, his parents being Waldo Emerson Haskins and Amelia Rowan Cammeyer. He is the great-great-grandson of John Haskins and William Emerson, two Revolutionary patriots and members of distinguished Massachusetts families. Captain John Haskins was the companion of John and Samuel Adams, Josiah Quincy, Edward Case, Joseph Warren, and men of that stamp; and William Emerson, who died of camp fever, lived in the old manse at Concord, celebrated by Hawthorne, which he built. By virtue of his ancestry, Mr. Haskins is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Mayflower descendants, the Society of Colonial Wars, Military Order of Foreign Wars, and America's Founders and Defenders, and by virtue of his own qualities has held high offices in some of them. Professionally, he is one of the leaders of the modern science of accountancy. In the earlier part of his career, he kept the accounts for the construction of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad by the North River Construction Company, at the same time acting as auditor of the railway company's disbursements. He organized the system of accounts of the Manhattan Trust Com-

pany, of which he was Secretary for several years. Upon the passage of the State law establishing a commission for the examination of candidates desiring to become Certified Public Accountants, he was appointed on the Board and elected its first President. For two years Mr. Haskins represented his firm in revising the accounting system of the United States Government at Washington, for which responsible and enormous duty Haskins & Sells had been selected by the Congressional Commission. Their report, which recommended methods of simplifying and expediting public business, was so satisfactory to the Government that it was promptly adopted. Preparatory to the Consolidation of Greater New York, Mr. Haskins headed the Commission which was appointed to examine the accounts of the City of Brooklyn. He is at present Comptroller of the Central Georgia Railway Company and the Ocean Steamship Company. In politics he is a Democrat, but is not very active in party affairs. In addition to the hereditary organizations previously mentioned, he is a member of the Manhattan Club of New York, the Metropolitan of Washington, and the Piedmont of Atlanta.

Thomas R. Horley, C.P.A., was born in England in the thirties. After obtaining a collegiate education in his own country and Germany, he received a practical training in the methods of banking and exchange, as conducted in financial circles in London. During this latter experience he enjoyed advantages from the position of his brother, J. T. Horley, who held a high appointment in the Bank of England, and who afterward founded the London business of the Royal Bank of Scotland. About thirty years ago Mr. Horley's alert and enterprising mind turned toward the New World, and he appreciated the field presented by this growing Republic for persons having skill in accountancy. He therefore came to America in 1870, and has found here an unremitting demand for his experience in connection with mercantile, manufacturing, banking, railway, and general commercial accounting. Noteworthy among his more important labors in recent years was the investigation of the accounts of the Equitable Mortgage Company, under the appointment of Justice Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court. This task was so satisfactorily performed that Justice Lacombe selected him to make up the accounts of the Receivers of the same company, covering nearly two years' administration, and involving over \$18,000,000 of assets. Mr. Horley has also made several investigations for the Trustees of the William Astor estate, and has performed much important work for large banking and manufacturing concerns. In April, 1897, he formed the partnership of Horley, Brummer & Co., and also succeeded to the business of Bergtheil, Cook & Co. His principal associate, Leon Brummer, is a well-known accountant, and also a C.P.A.

Capel Ellis Le Jeune, Certified Public Accountant, was born in England, and began his career as a clerk in the European Assurance Society of London. While still a young man, he left Europe and went to Canada, whence he came to New York. In the metropolis of the New World he has attained suc-



CHARLES W. HASKINS.



T. R. HORLEY.



FRED. C. MANVEL.



THOMAS P. RYAN.

cess and prominence in his profession. For eight years he was chief accountant in the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York. In 1888 he established himself as a professional auditor and public accountant, and has conducted a general practice, covering mining, construction works, mercantile, storage warehouse, insurance, surrogate and stock brokers' commission business. His clients and references include J. S. T. Stranahan, President of the Atlantic Dock Company; George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange National Bank; G. G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank; Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce; John A. McCall, Jr., President of the New York Life Insurance Company; Aurelius B. Hull, Vice-President of the Morris County Savings Bank; J. G. McCullough, Director of the N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Co.; James McNamee; Edward B. Merrill; Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company; Stickney & Conyngham; Laffin & Rand Powder Co., and the New Rochelle Water Company. Mr. Le Jeune is a member of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants and the National Society of Certified Public Accountants. His offices are at 33 Pine Street, and he resides in Richmond Borough.

Frederick C. Manvel, Certified Public Accountant, is of New England parentage, and about forty-five years of age. After receiving a good public school education in New Haven, Conn., he came to New York at the age of seventeen to take care of himself. For ten years he was employed in mercantile business, always in the accounting department, and then established himself in business on his own account. His varied experience with executors, receivers, corporations and societies, has given him a general knowledge of the methods of banking, brokerage and manufacturing concerns, partnerships, clubs, etc., which is of the greatest value to him in his profession. He is the outside accountant and special examiner of the Hamilton Trust Company, and therefore familiar with that kind of business. His wide experience and established character have made his services as auditor valuable and much in demand by charitable organizations, treasurers of societies, etc., his position as auditor of the Charity Organization Society in New York increasing his reputation in that line of work. He is a member of the American Association of Public Accountants, and at the last annual meeting of the association, was elected to serve on the Board of Trustees, and he is the Secretary of the New National Association of Certified Public Accountants. He is and has been for many years the clerk of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and his friendly relations with its famous pastor, Henry Ward Beecher, developed a taste for collecting precious stones, and he is one of the best judges of them, being thoroughly informed on the subject, both practically and on its literary side. He is a member of the Hamilton Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn Chess Club, Altair Lodge F. and A. M., and other organizations.

Frederick Palmer Page, A.C.A., was born and educated in England, and commenced business life in the office of a public accountant. In 1884, after passing the necessary examinations, he was admitted a member of the English Institute of Chartered Accountants, in which Institute he still maintains his membership. After serving for some time upon the staff of one of the leading firms of chartered accountants in London, he came to the United States in 1890 and joined the New York staff of Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths & Co., chartered accountants, of London and New York. He remained with that firm for three years, leaving it in 1894 to commence practice on his own account at his present address in the Corn Exchange Bank Building. His professional experience, extending over more than twenty years, has included almost every class of undertaking, comprising some of the largest of their respective kinds in both England and the United States. The accounts which have received his attention during the past few years have covered a wide range, including those of insurance, gas, water and electric light companies, manufacturing corporations, importing houses, brewery, and loan and investment companies. He has also been engaged in the preparation of accounts in litigated cases and the presentation of the results as an expert witness in the courts, in which capacity he has proved successful in several important cases.

Thomas P. Ryan, C.P.A., is a native of Brooklyn, where he was born in October, 1859. He was educated at the schools of the Christian Brothers in New York and under private tutors, with a view to fitting him for a business career. His first experience was as a correspondent for A. T. Stewart & Co., and there he derived the benefit of the strict training which everybody received who entered Stewart's employ. Later he became assistant bookkeeper for the Broadway dry goods firm of J. & C. Johnston, in whose establishment he gradually worked his way up until he became its general financial manager. When they retired from business in 1888, he established himself as a public accountant, and eventually received a diploma from the State Board of Regents as a Certified Public Accountant. His skill in disentangling and simplifying complicated accounts has been exemplified notably in straightening out the affairs of the Madison Square Bank, the Murray Hill Bank, and E. S. Jaffray & Co. He has made a specialty of introducing new and improved methods of keeping accounts, with a view to making clear and prompt reports possible, and has been engaged by many large corporations and business houses throughout the country. His methods are now in use in almost every large city of the Union. He has also made many examinations and reports for the Fourth National Bank, the Fifth Avenue and the Franklin Savings Bank. In the examinations of municipal accounts preliminary to the Consolidation of the Greater New York he was appointed by the Comptroller expert accountant to investigate the accounts of the Borough of Richmond. Mr. Ryan married in 1889 Mary Frances Jennings, of New York City, and has a family of three children.

Arthur W. Smith, C.P.A., developed his taste for mathematics and the affairs of practical business at an early age. Beginning his business career at the age of fifteen, he soon acquired an insight into business methods and a varied experience in the financial world which seldom falls to any one business man. Mr. Smith located for a while in Chicago, where he formed a partnership with Messrs. Ernest and Charles Reckitt, under the firm name of Smith, Reckitt & Co. These gentlemen had large connections with the old world, being sons of the ancient English house known in the commercial world as "Reckitt's Blue." Later they extended their business to the Eastern States, and formed a partnership in 1894 with Andrew A. Clarke, a well-known New York accountant, and formed the present firm of Smith, Reckitt, Clarke & Co. In the pursuit of his professional duties, Mr. Smith has visited almost all parts of the world, and it is his custom to travel upward of 40,000 miles a year, covering this country and parts of Europe. He is therefore one of the best known accountants, not only in this country, but in the world. He has remarkable ability, which seems almost instinctive, in tracing defalcations and the wrongdoings of cashiers and bookkeepers. Some of the largest railroad, insurance and bank investigations have been conducted by Mr. Smith, as well as municipal, manufacturing and other examinations. It has been said that the accounts represented by patrons of his firm aggregate upward of \$200,000,000. As evidence of Mr. Smith's prominence and standing should be mentioned that he was elected the first President of the National Society of Certified Public Accountants in the United States.

Charles Crawford Stevenson, son of Charles Stevenson and Sarah Forbes, is descended from good old Virginia stock of English origin. He was born in Norfolk, Va., and received his education in private schools. At the age of sixteen he entered the employ of a prominent shipping and commission house in his native city, and early displayed a remarkable faculty for the intricacies of bookkeeping and accounts, and at the close of the year was placed in full charge of the office management. When nineteen years of age he resigned in order to occupy a more important position as financial manager of a Baltimore house, where his talents had a wider range, and where he added a general business experience to that of an accountant. His business relations with this concern brought him in contact with Johns Hopkins, the founder of the celebrated university that bears his name, and other leading financiers of that period. In the fall of 1860, when the political situation caused anxiety, the house with which he was connected, and whose interests in the South were extensive, selected him to proceed to that section and take charge of their business there. He remained away until the following summer, returning with a good account of his stewardship, having closed his mission to the entire satisfaction of his employers. In 1863 he came to New York, and after engaging in mercantile enterprises, established himself as a public accountant, in which field he has gained excellent repute and a marked degree of success.

His practice has been general, but he has shown a peculiar forte for municipal, surrogate, corporation and estate work. His examinations and reports invariably render satisfaction, which is largely due to the fact that he never employs an assistant, but depends solely upon his own abilities in all matters intrusted to his care. Among the many important instances in which his professional services have been engaged may be mentioned: the examination of the Financial Department of Elizabeth, N. J., in 1879 and 1880. Mr. Stevenson was appointed by the Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey to perform the difficult task of ascertaining the exact condition of that department, and his work received such high public commendation that he was appointed City Treasurer by Mayor Peter Bonnett, and gave an efficient administration of the office. He was selected by the publishing firm of A. S. Barnes & Co. to determine the interest of the late A. S. Barnes at the time of his death, which involved many matters of judgment and required skill in adjusting. One of the heirs objected to Mr. Stevenson's report, but Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, fully sustained it. Mr. Stevenson has a family, and resides in Elizabeth, N. J.

F. A. Wiggins, one of the best-known members of the profession of public accountants, was born in England, and at the age of sixteen entered the office of his father, who was already a public accountant of considerable eminence. The careful training which Mr. Wiggins received was the foundation of his future success. At the age of twenty-three he was appointed chief accountant in London to the Queen Insurance Company. Later he was especially employed by the Albert Life Insurance Company to go to Calcutta, India. Upon his return to London he was employed by English capitalists to proceed to Hungary and investigate, recognize, and control the construction accounts of the East Hungarian Railway. This was an undertaking of great magnitude. Over 800 clerks were employed, and there were 30,000 names upon the pay roll. Mr. Wiggins was one of the earliest Fellows of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. He acquired a wide reputation, and participated as an expert in many of the most famous cases and investigations in London. Gratifying financial success enabled Mr. Wiggins to retire early from active business, and after some years of comparative rest, losses by investment led him to return to active business, and he decided to try his calling in the larger and less-occupied field of America. The wisdom of this decision was speedily proved, for he met with instant success, and his business has steadily increased to large and lucrative proportions. While Mr. Wiggins' general business is large, his specialty is corporation work, disputed estates, partnerships and special claims. His system is considered so valuable that many bankers, lawyers, and men of fortune have placed their sons under Mr. Wiggins' instruction to acquire the proper knowledge for conducting wisely their large inheritances. He also prepares students of accountancy for their professional examination and the degree of C.P.A.



A. W. SMITH.



C. C. STEVENSON.



F. A. WIGGINS.



JAMES YALDEN.

James Yalden, senior partner in the firm of Yalden, Walker & Co., professional accountants, was born in England in 1842, and removed to New York over twenty years ago. Before that, however, Mr. Yalden's profession had been acquired in London and his reputation established amid the exciting times in the English metropolis following the panic of '66. In this country Mr. Yalden's success in his profession was immediate and marked. He now stands among the foremost in his calling. The uniform system of bookkeeping employed in Presidential post offices was established by Mr. Yalden under the direction of a Congressional Committee. The suggestions he then made have been utilized in many other departments of the Government. A list of Mr. Yalden's public employments is too long to be included in this sketch. Among them may be mentioned an investigation of the Comptroller's office at Newark, N. J., in '82; the financial affairs of Bayonne, N. J., in '84; District of Columbia, '84; New York City, '85; Senatorial investigation of the Gas Companies in 1885 and 1886, of Jersey City, 1887; Essex County, New Jersey, in '90; Post office, 1890, City of Detroit, '92 and '95, and investigations for many legislative committees, notably the examination of the New York Gas Companies, preliminary to the reduction of price of gas to \$1.25 per 1,000 feet. In 1892 Mr. Yalden was selected by Comptroller Fitch to investigate the affairs of that part of Queens annexed to New York under the new Charter. Among the great number of customers of the present firm are many prominent banks, corporations and private firms. Mr. Yalden is a citizen of the United States, deeply interested in the prosperity of his adopted country. He is a man of method, judicial fairness, and remarkable analytical ability. His standing and popularity are indicated by the fact that he was the first President of the American Association of Public Accountants. He is a man of agreeable manners, wide influence and many friends. Among the social organizations to which he belongs should be mentioned the Manhattan Club, Colonial Club, Megantic Club, and North Woods Club.

CHAPTER VII.

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND THE RISE OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

BY WILLIAM S. SEARLE, A.M., M.D.

A SURVEY of the field of professional life in New York City reveals no feature which adds more conspicuously to her glory than the eminence and distinction of her medical profession. In this respect, as in many others, she is the highest exponent and representative of American intellectual progress. The rapidity of our professional advancement becomes very apparent when a comparison is made between American universities and colleges and those of Europe with which they so soon have reached an equality. The time was, not very long ago, when there was a distinct superiority of European professional attainment; but the material progress of the world, which has afforded the facilities for fluent intercommunication between the hemispheres, has been accompanied by an osmose of intelligence which not only has raised our standards to those of the old world, but is even imparting to intellectual activities abroad a stimulus which they never before have experienced.

From perfectly natural causes, the arts and sciences have been late-blooming flowers in this new world. In every newly settled region, the energies of the people are first applied to the subjection of the physical asperities of nature and next to the acquisition of a certain degree of wealth and leisure which afford the resources and time for the patronage and cultivation of the higher secular callings. The closing century has witnessed the development of this latter and higher stage of American life to a remarkable degree, and conspicuous in it has been the development of medical science, of which New York City may safely be said to be the center.

The beginnings of medicine in New York City were very humble, and suggest the curiously paradoxical order in which invention and discovery progress. When Peter Minuit landed at Manhattan Island in 1626, the little colony knew more about the satellites of Jupiter than about the circulation of the blood, and yet it would have been natural to expect a reversal of the order, and that the physical phenomena of man's own body would have engaged his attention before those of bodies celestial. Howbeit, our pioneer ancestors, who were able to navigate the vast ocean with great precision, knew very little about their own corporal care.

It is practically impossible to identify the first physician of New Amsterdam as, in a preceding chapter, we have been able to pick out the first law-

yer. This is possibly due to the fact that the physician of that period, more nearly than the contemporary lawyer, lost his professional identity in the other callings which shared his attention. Harman Myndertz van den Bogart, surgeon of the ship *Eendraght*, who arrived May 24, 1630, and William Deeping, surgeon of the ship *William*, of London, were apparently but birds of passage, whose fossilized footprints are found in the historical strata of the Dutch period. The first physician of any prominence was Alexander C. Curtius, who appeared in 1664, and divided his time between teaching school and practicing the medical art. Dominie Megapolensis of that period, who had studied both medicine and theology at Utrecht, also addressed himself to the cure of bodies, at the same time that he looked after the welfare of the souls of his flock. Another of the early worthies of the medical profession was Hans Kierstede, who came to New Amsterdam in 1638, and who left to his descendants not only the fragrance of a life fruitful of good works, but the secret recipe for the "Kierstede ointment," which may be purchased to this day in a Broadway drug store.

The methods of medical procedure for many years were of an extremely primitive and elementary character. Herbs, prepared according to family recipes, and neighborly counsel sufficed for the ordinary requirements of domestic life; and in emergencies, dependence was had on such professional skill as was obtainable. Physicians were popularly regarded as a luxury, only to be consulted as a last resort after domestic expedients had failed, and as a consequence, the proportion of recoveries under professional treatment was not great enough to inspire the unreserved confidence of the people.

With the beginning of the eighteenth century signs of improvement appeared in a disposition on the part of students to devote more exclusive attention to medicine as a science, and on the part of the people to patronize and recognize the profession. Nevertheless, the methods of instruction and practice were still crude. Some of the more ambitious betook themselves to Europe for higher study, but the great majority of domestic physicians were either self-taught or instructed as indentured apprentices of neighboring physicians. It was an age of medical pedantry and set formulas, of drastic doses and irrelevant bleeding, cupping, blistering and purging, and of other doctrines and methods which seem barbarous in comparison with those of to-day. At the same time, alert minds were turning to the investigation of the laws of causation, and in the middle of the century we find the versatile Cadwallader Colden, statesman, naturalist and sanitarian, discussing such subjects as "sore throat distemper," "cancer," and "yellow fever." The yellow-fever epidemic in New York City in 1741-42 directed more than one mind to the investigation of contagious diseases, and the stimulus which it gave to scientific inquiry was one of the beneficent mitigations of its evils. Toward the end of the century, the medical profession shared with the people in general the reaction which set in when the tension of the Revolutionary War was relaxed. The profes-

sion was not numerous—only twenty-five physicians are mentioned in the first city directory of 1786—but there was a marked accession of scientific zeal and a greater display of originality of thought and freedom of investigation, which augured well for the coming century. George Christian Anthon, who came to New York in 1784, and became the progenitor of a family of notable attainments, and who was an authority on yellow fever, was a conspicuous illustration of intellectual ability directed toward the solution of the deeper problems of that period.

The nineteenth century opened auspiciously. Through the increased facilities for anatomical study the practitioner was tearing out the hidden secrets of the human body one by one, and familiarizing himself with those internal workings which had remained hidden from the eye of man since his creation. Pathology was pursued more eagerly; greater attention was given to the analysis of observed results; and inductive logic was applied with a scientific skill never before equaled. The result was a freer resort to hygiene and sanitation, the adoption of greatly simplified and mollified treatment, and a much feebler reliance on drugs.

With the beginning of the second quarter of the century, exactly 200 years after the settlement of Manhattan Island by the Dutch, the medical history of the City divides into two currents, so distinct that we are constrained by necessity to take up but one at this time; and as a knowledge of the development of homeopathy is essential to the understanding of the progress of the old school during the past seventy years, we shall devote our attention first to that branch of the subject and leave to a future volume the consideration of the other.

New York City was the doorway through which homeopathy was introduced to America in 1825. In that year, came to this City Hans Birch Gram, the grandson of a Danish sea captain and the son of Hans Gram, sometime private secretary to the Governor of Santa Cruz. The latter married a lady from Boston, Mass., where Hans Birch Gram was born. The son went to Denmark, where he became eminent as a physician, and acquired a competency. In 1823 and 1824 he fully tested the theories of Hahnemann upon himself, and, convinced of their truth, came to New York to practice them. In 1826 he was the only homeopathic physician in America, and a small pamphlet which contained his infelicitous translation of Hahnemann's "Spirit of Homeopathy," constituted the entire homeopathic literature of that year. The new doctrines instantly aroused the intense antagonism of other practitioners, and were viewed askance by the people generally, who had become so accustomed to heroic doses that they had little faith in the saving grace of homeopathic quantities. Many of Gram's professional friends became bitter and vindictive enemies, and by them he was persecuted until the day of his death, February 18, 1840. He was a man of gigantic intellect, coupled with

the modesty, sincerity and simplicity of a child, and before he passed away had sown the seed which has produced a mighty harvest.

The truth of the story of homeopathy in New York City reads more strangely than the fairy tales of fiction. One by one converts were made by the demonstrated success of the system in the face of the most virulent skepticism and opposition. Dr. Robert B. Folger, a fellow Mason, was Gram's first convert in America, and embraced the new law in 1827; but as he abandoned medical practice a few months later, the honor of being Gram's first disciple to put the new doctrine into continued practice belongs to Dr. John F. Gray, who, like Folger, had previously ridiculed homeopathy, and who had even hesitated to take Gram's hand when introduced to him. The midnight walk of Gray with Gram, and Gray's subsequent espousal of homeopathy reads more like an episode from Bible history than an incident in secular annals. Dr. Gray had been a pupil of a distinguished old school physician, Dr. David Hosack, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice; but upon taking up homeopathy he lost his former patrons one by one, until he had not sufficient practice for self-support. This struggling period had its advantages however. It produced cohesion among the little band of pioneers, and their enforced leisure gave them ample opportunity to study more deeply the language and literature of homeopathy, and prove more extensively the new *materia medica*. Dr. Gray was a man of scholarly attainments and winning personal traits, and lived to a ripe old age, attaining success, friends and wealth, and being loved and honored as one of the fathers of his profession. In 1829 Dr. Abraham D. Wilson, who was an intimate friend of Dr. Gray's, and who enjoyed the largest clientage in the City at that time, was won over to the homeopathic communion. He was not an adventurer or an innovator, but a conservative man of ripe culture, high professional standing and felicitous social status, with nothing to gain in a worldly way by taking up novelties, and with no reason for such a radical change other than a profound conviction, reached after a deliberate and uninfluenced investigation. Bitter pangs were in store for him. Friends and patrons deserted him, and within two years he had lost every former source of support except a single family; but before he died in 1864, he had seen the justification of his sacrifice in the uplifting of the profession by his subsequent distinguished career. Dr. Daniel E. Stearns, who came to New York from Vermont in 1827, commenced to practice homeopathy in 1829, but removed to Tremont, N. Y., in 1833. The next notable accession was Dr. Amos Gerald Hull, the "first student of homeopathy" so-called. He graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1826, and entered Rutgers Medical College, New York, in 1828, at the same time receiving daily instruction from Dr. Gram. In 1832 he graduated from Rutgers, and began to practice homeopathy in 1833. He was the first student who underwent the public and recorded examination

of the Medical Society of the County of New York. Dr. Hull died in 1859 after a successful career.

The conversion of Dr. William Channing, another cultured physician of the old school, about this time, marked an era in the history of homeopathy. In 1832, upon the outbreak of the cholera, he made a public trial of camphor, veratrum and cuprum as prescribed by Hahnemann, with such success that he soon avowed his entire change of practice, and was the first physician to believe in the all-sufficiency of the homeopathic principle. Channing's change aroused the regular profession as it had not been aroused before, and the increasing favor of homeopathy demonstrated that it was not a system to be regarded any longer with the comparative indifference which the old school physician had bestowed upon it in the past. Channing, who died in 1855, and Gram, Hull, Wilson and Gray were the pillars upon which homeopathy in New York has been raised. "Without these men and their benefactive lives," said Dr. Gray in 1865, modestly speaking of all but himself, "and without the societies and movements inaugurated in the first or latent epoch here—which in 1840 culminated in the appearance of the 'Homeopathic Examiner' by Hull and in the Society, partly lay and partly professional, of which our William Cullen Bryant was President—the later and more efficacious means of success would not have been in the hands of the profession to-day."

The founding of the American Institute of Homeopathy in 1843 by Dr. Gray's efforts, the incorporation of County and State Societies, and the founding of infirmaries and dispensaries ensued in succession, and the new school advanced rapidly, not, however, on account of any relaxation of the opposition of the old school physicians, which, on the contrary, was firmer and more determined than ever, but because homeopathy appealed to the people, who were recognizing that they could be more quickly and comfortably cured under the new system than by the prevailing methods. Other notable physicians of that first half century of homeopathy in New York were Doctors Joseph Thomas Curtis, John Granger, Benjamin C. Dutcher, Stephen R. Kirby, Federal Vanderburgh, Alonzo S. Ball, Benjamin Franklin Bowers, Alfred Freeman, Zenia Harris, Henry Gale Dunnell, Richard M. Bolles, Walter C. Palmer, Samuel Bancroft Barlow, John A. McVicar, B. F. Joslin, and George E. Belcher.

Coming down to the present generation of physicians, the leaders of homeopathy to-day are, with few exceptions, so intimately identified with the medical institutions of the City that to mention the latter is to mention the former.

The New York Ophthalmic Hospital was incorporated April 21, 1852. It will accommodate about sixty patients, and treats all diseases of the eye, ear and throat gratuitously for the poor, in both the hospital and dispensary. There are ten free beds. Patients who are able to pay are charged \$5 a week and upward. Dr. Timothy F. Allen, who, by common consent of his col-

leagues, is placed at the head of the medical branch of homeopathy in the Borough of Manhattan, is President of the Hospital; George W. Clarke, Vice-President; Elias C. Benedict, Treasurer, and James Worrall Arthur, Secretary. The Attending Surgeons are Doctors William E. Rounds, F. H. Boynton, Charles Deady, E. L. McBride, Charles E. Boyle, A. Worrall Palmer, A. B. Norton, C. S. Elebash, C. H. Helfrich, George A. Shepard, Floyd P. Sheldon, Charles E. Teets, William S. Pearsall and Irving Townsend. The Consulting Staff consists of Doctors T. F. Allen, C. E. Beebe, J. McE. Wetmore, D. B. Hunt and J. T. O'Connor. The Resident Surgeon is Dr. J. B. Palmer.

The New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital is now in its thirty-ninth year. This institution includes the Flower Hospital which was built and presented in 1890 by the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, for the double purpose of relieving the suffering of the poor and furnishing clinical instruction in surgery to the students of the college. The officers of the College and Hospital are Rufus B. Cowing, President; Giles E. Taintor, Vice-President; Roswell P. Flower, Treasurer; and George W. Clarke, Secretary. The Dean of the Faculty is Dr. William Tod Helmuth, who is regarded as the foremost homeopathic surgeon of Manhattan Borough. Dr. H. M. Dearborn is Secretary and Dr. George G. Shelton, Registrar. The Flower Hospital receives medical, surgical and maternity cases, charging \$7 to \$10 a week for ward patients, \$10 to \$12 a week for private ward patients, and \$15 to \$40 a week for private rooms; but the superintendent may remit the whole or any part of the charge in case of needy patients. The Attending Surgeons are Doctors William T. Helmuth, Jr., and W. H. Bishop; Consulting Surgeons, Doctors William Tod Helmuth, F. E. Doughty and S. F. Wilcox; Attending Physicians, Doctors T. F. Allen, St. Clair Smith, G. G. Shelton, J. W. Dowling, E. H. Porter, C. S. Macy, L. L. Danforth and Martin Deschere; Consulting Specialists, Doctors F. H. Boynton, J. T. O'Connor, H. C. Houghton, W. H. King and H. M. Dearborn.

The Hahnemann Hospital, opened in 1875, has 103 beds, and receives both free and pay patients. The latter are charged from \$7 to \$40 a week. The Attending Physicians are Doctors L. L. Danforth, D. D. Stevens, T. F. Smith, A. B. Cossart, A. L. Root and J. M. Wetmore; Attending Surgeons, Doctors J. H. Thompson, C. L. Bagg, G. W. Roberts, E. G. Tuttle, W. F. Homan, C. W. Cornell and W. G. Fralich; and Resident Physicians, Doctors T. W. Clark and J. E. Whiteman.

On September 10, 1875, the New York Homeopathic Charity Hospital was opened on Ward's Island. This is now the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and is one of the three large charity hospitals of the City of New York. It cares for all kinds of patients except those having contagious diseases. Dr. George Taylor Stewart is Chief of Staff. The Visiting Physicians are Doctors Egbert Guernsey, John H. Demarest, T. Franklin Smith,

H. M. Dearborn, G. B. Durrie, Arthur L. Root, John L. Daniels, E. Guernsey Rankin, James R. Wood, and William F. Homan; Visiting Surgeons, Doctors John H. Thompson, Arthur T. Hills, C. W. Cornell, Homer I. Ostrom, Clinton L. Bagg, W. G. Fralich; Specialists, Doctors Bukk G. Carleton, C. C. Boyle, J. T. O'Connor, and Charles E. Teets; Pathologist, Dr. E. G. Ogden, and Electrician, Dr. F. M. Frazer.

The Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, established in 1886, is under the charge of the Protestant Episcopal Sisters of Mary. It admits children between the ages of two and twelve years, and has accommodations for fifty patients. Following is the personnel of the medical and surgical staff: Attending Physicians, Doctors M. Deschere, Irving Townsend, W. I. Pierce, J. W. Allen, J. W. Dowling, E. H. Porter, G. W. McDowell and L. A. Queen; Attending Surgeons, Doctors S. F. Wilcox, W. T. Helmuth, Jr., and George W. Roberts; Consulting Physicians, Doctors T. F. Allen and J. McE. Wetmore; Consulting Surgeons, Doctors William Tod Helmuth and F. E. Doughty; Specialists, Doctors H. C. Houghton, A. B. Norton, J. T. O'Connor, H. M. Dearborn, J. B. Garrison and C. E. Pease; and House Physician, Dr. Fred. C. Irwin.

The Children's Hospital of the Five Points House of Industry is also under homeopathic care, and there are in different parts of the Borough about a dozen homeopathic dispensaries, the pioneer of which is the Western Homeopathic Dispensary, which was organized May 20, 1868.

The Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of New York was instituted in 1858, and has a membership of about 275. The officers of the Society are as follows: Dr. John B. Garrison, President; Dr. John W. Dowling, Vice-President; Dr. H. Worthington Paige, Secretary; Dr. Charles S. Macy, Treasurer; Dr. J. Perry Seward, Librarian; and the following Censors: Doctors George W. McDowell, George A. Shepard, George G. Shelton, Irving Townsend, and Edward G. Tuttle.

The history of Homeopathy in Brooklyn dates from the Spring of 1840, when Robert Rosman, its disciple, removed from Hudson, N. Y., and settled in Brooklyn. He had been a practitioner of the old school, but had abandoned it for the new, and soon built up a large practice in Brooklyn, which flourished until his sudden death in 1857. In 1841 Dr. George Cox, an English physician settled in what was then the village of Williamsburgh and is now a portion of Brooklyn. He died there in 1853. These, with David Baker, who began practice here in 1840, were the pioneers of homeopathy in Brooklyn. In 1843 Dr. A. Cooke Hull removed to Brooklyn from New York City and became a partner of Dr. Rosman. A few months later, Dr. P. P. Wells, who hailed from Providence, R. I., became the fifth missionary of the new medical reform.

Up to 1850, the first decade, the ranks of the medical heretics of this class were reinforced by recruits to the number of twenty-five. In an increasing

ratio, and one far exceeding the growth of population, the number of homeopathic practitioners has steadily multiplied. The second decade saw fifty added to the list, and now, at the close of the sixth, in spite of removals, the new school of medicine has over 200 representatives in Brooklyn. Of the twenty-five embraced in the first decade, several were especially noteworthy, and, without at all disparaging others, Dr. A. Cooke Hull and Dr. Carroll Dunham may be mentioned as pre-eminent. The ranks of the entire profession of their day afforded none who were their superiors. They were gifted by nature; they were liberally educated in the broadest sense; and their social and professional standing was unexcelled. As such they gave a high and enviable tone, not only to their profession, but to the society and institutions of the cultivated city in which they lived.

The broadest and most influential of these was Dr. A. Cooke Hull, who died in the year 1868. His early practice was in New York City, where he was associated with the celebrated Dr. John F. Gray. During the twenty-five years of his residence in Brooklyn, he made his presence felt in many ways outside of his profession as well as largely within it. The Athenæum, the Philharmonic Society, the Art Association, the Long Island Historical Society, the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the Brooklyn Club, all originated in his fertile brain. The preliminary meetings at which these institutions were organized were all held in Dr. Hull's office at the corner of Clinton and Joralemon streets. Dr. Hull's chief recreation consisted in devising and executing some public scheme of a similar character. Such undertakings brought him into intimate relations with the oldest and most influential citizens, and through his strong personality, a high respect for the system of medicine to which he adhered was so developed among this class of the community as to be felt even to-day. Indeed, Brooklyn has had few if any citizens whose influence in its social and civic institutions was so wide, so far-reaching or so pregnant, and to him, more than to any other physician, both directly and indirectly, homeopathy owes a boundless tribute of praise.

Of Dr. Carroll Dunham, the most distinguished colleague and contemporary of Dr. Hull, it is equally difficult to speak in moderate terms. Of towering intellect, trained in the best of foreign and domestic schools, his modest and retiring nature unfitted him to shine in social or public enterprises, as did Dr. Hull, but his powerful influence was chiefly felt within his chosen profession. As a practitioner and counselor he was eminent and widely sought. As a student he was earnest and untiring. As a writer he was clear and logical, with definite opinions for which he could give abundant and convincing reason. As a professor and teacher he had the happiest and most tactful methods of imparting knowledge. As a man he was always and everywhere honest, straightforward and reliable.

With such skirmishers on the outposts and such an organizer and general in the camp, one cannot wonder that, in those early days when medical life was

indeed a battle, homeopathy won so many and such signal victories. With such leaders and with followers by no means unworthy of them, homeopathy began its march in the homes and hearts of Brooklyn. As has always been the case, the cultivated classes were its main patrons and supporters. But these were not content that the benefits of the new system should accrue to them alone. Therefore it was that the father of Dr. Dunham, a wealthy and influential citizen, with others incorporated and established, in 1853, a homeopathic dispensary, which has become the fruitful parent of a numerous progeny. Something of its history, and of the history of the new school of medicine, is read in the following figures: In the first year of its existence its ten attending physicians gave their services to only 304 of the sick poor. Forty years later, in 1892, seventy-five physicians in the six existing homeopathic dispensaries gave similar succor to over 30,000. This, though exclusive of hospital work, serves to mark the growth of the new school amongst the lower classes. Within fifteen years of its inauguration, the dispensary had become one of the finest and best equipped of its class in the country.

No history of homeopathy could properly omit an account of Dr. Albert E. Sumner, who succeeded Dr. A. Cooke Hull as head of the dispensary. Young, handsome, energetic, of most engaging manners, and in every way attractive, his social heirship, his easy circumstances, and his broad and high education would have led many men into a life of as great self-indulgence as is possible to one who has embraced so arduous and exacting a profession. Very far from this was the course he chose and pursued with a vigor and enthusiasm which was halted by no obstacles and discouraged by no opposition. Nature and education had fitted him for a leader, and he quickly found his place. The contagion of his example rallied around him his fellow-trustees as well as all the younger, abler and more liberal of his professional associates. Some there were of the simon-pure Hahnemannian class, who not only withheld their support, but actively opposed the movement. But Sumner was as little influenced by obstruction from within as from without. A charter was soon obtained, funds raised and a building purchased. On the 3d of March, 1873, the first patient was registered, and the hospital entered upon its beneficent mission. Once established, there came the problem of providing funds sufficient not only for its support, but for the constant expansion and growth compelled by its success. Aid from the City treasury was insufficient to repay the institution, even for its care of the sick poor, and large and ever-increasing funds were necessary. Here, too, shone the genius of Dr. Sumner. He organized a large Ladies' Aid Association, and made it "the fashion." He organized an annual charity ball and made that "the fashion." He ordained an annual fair and made that "the fashion." These major influences he supplemented with many minor forces. Concerts, reunions, lectures, teas, and all the direct and indirect powers of society were made to contribute to his schemes, until to belong to, or patronize, or push money into the treasury

of the homeopathic hospital seemed to be the end and aim of nearly all of fashionable Brooklyn. So powerful and sweeping was the current, that even prominent physicians of the old school felt its swirl, and were forced into the support of an institution they hated. Nor was Sumner satisfied with one charity. The Brooklyn Maternity, established by those purists who had opposed him and his supporters, after a sickly existence of two years, came to him and them for management, and without hesitation they took up the double burden, enlarged and extended both, established the first training school for nurses in the State of New York, another in the hospital, and, in short, gave both institutions a foremost place among the charities of the City and State. The sudden and untimely death of this great and gifted organizer and man was a blow to homeopathy under which it still staggers. Upon no Elisha has the complete mantle of this Elijah fallen, and men of ordinary capacities have been compelled to carry burdens, heavy to them, but which, to the genius of Albert E. Sumner, were light. Both time and space would fail should we attempt to enumerate many others who in one or another way have adorned the ranks of homeopathy, and helped to make its history memorable. Suffice it to say that all have contributed in their various spheres to the gradual and uniform progress of the new school of medicine. What all by united effort and influence have attained may best be evidenced by the following list of institutions, the early history of one of which we have already outlined.

The Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, founded in 1871, is supported by voluntary contributions, the pay of patients and excise money. It has about 150 beds. The private rooms cost from \$15 to \$35 a week. Any homeopathist of Brooklyn of good standing can attend his own patients in these rooms subject to the rules of the Hospital. The Hospital has a Training School for Nurses and Dispensary attached. During the year 1896, 1,308 patients were treated in the Hospital and 13,242 in the Dispensary. In the latter 30,322 prescriptions were furnished. The Hospital is in progress of reorganization at the time of the publication of this work, but the names of its officers and staff thus far selected are as follows: President of the Board of Trustees, vacant; Vice-President, Norman S. Dyke; Secretary, Frank W. Arnold; Treasurer, William B. Cromwell; Chief of Medical and Surgical Staff, Dr. Daniel Simmons; Secretary of Staff, Dr. Alton G. Warner; Treasurer of Staff, Dr. J. Freeman Atwood; Surgeons, Doctors W. W. Blackman, Clark Burnham, W. H. Pierson, N. Robinson, Charles L. Bonnell, George C. Jeffery, and O. S. Ritch; Physicians, Doctors J. Freeman Atwood, C. L. Johnston, W. C. Latimer, H. J. Pierron, W. S. Searle, R. K. Valentine, Edward Chapin, J. Lester Keep, Edwin Miner, W. S. Rink, Daniel Simmons and W. B. Winchell; Specialists, Doctors J. L. Moffat, H. D. Schenck, Alton G. Warner and William M. Butler; Oral Surgeon and Electrician, Dr. F. F. Van Woert.

The Brooklyn Homeopathic Maternity and State School for Training

Nurses was incorporated July 25, 1871. It has a capacity of eighty beds, and has a fine new building. Something of the progress of this institution has been indicated in the preceding pages. When projected, the Maternity was unique, in that it sought to restrain the fallen as well as to render them aid in their distress. The salient feature of the Hospital is its aim to elevate the character of the patient while alleviating her suffering. Active in the Maternity work, and in the establishment of the Training School, to which reference has already been made, were Mrs. Henry W. Sage, Mrs. Tobias New, Mrs. R. C. Moffatt, Mrs. R. A. Shaw, and the late Mrs. M. M. Voorhies, who rendered invaluable assistance to the late Doctors Sumner and Varona. The present officers of the Maternity are Mrs. Robert Shaw, President; Mrs. William B. Pierson and Mrs. Sidney Starbuck, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Jerome Allen, Recording Secretary; Mrs. George F. Demarest, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Frederic M. Krugler, Treasurer; and Mrs. James E. Hills, Chairman of Training School Committee; Medical Director, Dr. Edward W. Avery; Attending Staff, Doctors George H. Doty, B. L. Houghton, C. L. Johnston, W. S. Rink, B. W. Bierbaur, H. D. Schenck, J. B. Given, Magnus T. Hopper, and F. E. Risley; Consulting Surgeon, Dr. N. Robinson.

The Memorial Hospital for Women and Children was incorporated April 6, 1883, and has a capacity of 100 beds. A Training School for Nurses, incorporated in January, 1891, and a Dispensary, incorporated in January, 1894, are conducted in connection with the Hospital. The Institution receives both free and pay patients, charging for the latter the weekly rates of \$5 in the general wards, \$7 to \$10 in the private wards, \$15 to \$30 in the private rooms, and special rates for maternity cases. There is a Board of fifty-eight managers, composed of leading women of various denominations, the officers of which are as follows: President, Mrs. J. H. Burtis; First Vice-President, Mrs. J. L. Marcellus; Second Vice-President, Mrs. S. A. Jarvis; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Calvin E. Hull; Recording Secretary, Miss A. K. Mirrielees; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. H. Tift; Treasurer, Mrs. C. C. Martin; and Treasurer of Building Fund, Mrs. J. H. Burtis. The Hospital Staff is composed of Doctors Jennie V-H. Baker (President); Lottie A. Cort (Secretary); M. Belle Brown, Georgia A. Cassidy, M. Elizabeth Clark, Theodosia Hobby, Mary L. Lines, Ella M. Martin, Catherine S. Martineau, May W. Straley and Annis B. Van Arnam. There is a Consulting Staff of physicians and surgeons of Brooklyn and Manhattan, consisting of Doctors Charles L. Bonnell, Edmund Carleton, William M. L. Fiske, George C. Jeffery, Sidney F. Wilcox, Harrison Willis, Timothy F. Allen, William M. Butler, Frank E. Caldwell, Alice B. Campbell, H. M. Dearborn, and Phoebe J. Waite; and an Auxiliary Staff composed of Doctors Emma T. P. Allen, Rebecca J. Ayres, Mary Fish-Fleckles, C. E. Smith, M. Louise Turton and Amelia D. F. Von Der Luhe. The Resident Physician is Dr.

Laura F. Foulds. The officers of the Memorial Training School for Nurses are: President, Mrs. S. A. Jarvis; Vice-President, Mrs. Jere Johnson, Jr.; Secretary, Miss I. H. Ovington; Treasurer, Mrs. C. C. Martin; Managers, Mrs. J. H. Burtis, Mrs. J. W. Ridsdale, Mrs. J. L. Marcellus, Dr. A. B. Van Arnam, Mrs. A. L. Buck, Mrs. A. W. Pollard, Dr. G. A. Cassidy, and Dr. E. M. Martin. The officers of the Memorial Dispensary for Women and Children are: President, Lottie A. Cort, M.D.; Vice-President, L. A. Cuinet, M.D.S.; Secretary, Mrs. S. E. Ostrander; Treasurer, Miss C. F. Brissel; Resident Physician, Hattie C. Van Buren, M.D.; Trustees, Mrs. J. H. Burtis, Mrs. J. W. Ridsdale, Mrs. Jere Johnson, Jr., Mrs. M. A. Siede, Jennie V-H. Baker, M.D., Maria U. Hanford, M.D., Mary L. Lines, M.D., Lottie A. Cort, M.D., and Miss E. Meachem.

The Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital was originally incorporated on August 7, 1871, as the "Flatbush Avenue Industrial School and Nursery," but on February 15, 1872, an Act was passed changing the name to "The Brooklyn Nursery." In April, 1890, the petition for addition to name was granted, and the institution is now known as The Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital. The institution has a capacity of about fifty. It is conducted by a Board of Managers, composed of forty-three prominent women of Brooklyn, the officers of which are: Mrs. Henry F. Aten, First Directress; Miss Delia Dauchy, Second Directress; Mrs. Edwin H. Shannon, Third Directress; Mrs. John Hoagland, Treasurer; Mrs. Charles M. Oakley, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Charles J. Patterson, Corresponding Secretary. The Medical Staff consists of Dr. J. Freeman Atwood, Physician-in-Chief; Dr. F. E. Risley, Physician-in-Charge; Doctors William H. Aten, W. B. Winchell, F. T. Chaplain, J. B. Given, F. E. Risley, and E. Rodney Fiske, Visiting Physicians; Dr. H. D. Schenck, Specialist; Doctors George C. Jeffery, O. S. Ritch, and N. Robinson, Visiting Surgeons; Doctors S. Talmage, J. B. Elliott, J. F. Atwood and R. H. Denison, Consulting Physicians; and Dr. H. Willis, Consulting Surgeon.

St. Martha's Sanitarium and Dispensary, incorporated June 26, 1889, maintains the St. Lazarus Homeopathic Hospital, the St. Lazarus Free Dispensary, the Bethany House for semi-invalids, and a Training School for Nurses. Mrs. Thomasine Mary Kearny and Rev. William G. Webb, who were two of the eleven incorporators, are President and Vice-President respectively. Mrs. John F. Seaman is Secretary, and Mrs. Charles L. Coombs, Treasurer. The Advisory Board of twenty-one clergymen and laymen is headed by the Right Reverend A. N. Littlejohn, D.D., LL.D. The medical staff is undergoing reorganization at the time of this publication.

The Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, incorporated in 1881, is divided between the two medical schools. It has 100 beds and is a magnificent, almost unique, institution. The officers are: President, Mrs. S. V. White; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Thomas B. Hewitt, Mrs. W. A. A. Brown and Mrs.

Henry Batterman; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Davenport; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frank Reynolds; and Treasurer, Mrs. Benjamin Edson. Over 100 women of various denominations constitute the Board of Management. The Medical Staff consists of the following physicians: Homeopathic: Doctors Walter B. Winchell, R. K. Valentine and W. S. Rink. Allopathic: Doctors E. Reynolds, Henry A. Higley and L. M. Fleming.

The beneficent operations of these institutions are supplemented by a dozen homeopathic dispensaries and private hospitals in different parts of the Borough. An excellent example of a dispensary is afforded by the Central Homeopathic Dispensary, which was established and incorporated by Dr. Edward W. Avery in 1883. Among those actively interested in the early history of the institution were the late Mrs. David M. Stone, the late Mrs. Jerome S. Plummer, Mrs. A. J. F. Behrends, and Mrs. Wm. H. Lyon. The dispensary has had a remarkable growth, the prescriptions increasing from 3,710 the first year to 17,476 in 1896. So great was the demand for aid that enlarged accommodations became imperative, and in 1896 a brick structure, with all modern improvements, was erected at a cost of about \$10,000. The work of the dispensary is carried on by voluntary contributions, supplemented by an appropriation from the City. The object of the institution is to furnish homeopathic medical and surgical aid to the poor free of cost. The managers have labored long and faithfully without pecuniary reward to assist and relieve the needy, and the physicians and surgeons on the medical staff have labored zealously without compensation to the same end. Most of the patients are treated at the Dispensary, but extreme cases are attended at their homes by members of the medical staff. The sick poor who patronize the institution are generally grateful for the help extended, and some volunteer to give a pittance from their scanty store to help defray the expenses of the Dispensary. The following are the officers of the Dispensary: Mrs. William Hart, President; Mrs. W. A. Redding, Vice-President; Mrs. Henry M. Johnson, Secretary; and Mrs. Jerome Allen, Treasurer. The medical staff consists of the following: Consulting Physicians, Doctors Edward W. Avery and J. B. Elliott; Consulting Surgeons, Doctors W. W. Blackman and N. Robinson; Consulting Specialists, Doctors W. D. Schenck and A. S. Warner; Attending Medical Staff, Doctors A. M. Ritch, Jacob L. Cardozo, W. W. Moon, G. H. Her, Samuel Eden, C. A. Brown, William L. Love and R. F. Walmsley.

The Brooklyn Eastern District Homeopathic Dispensary and Hahnemann Hospital, incorporated March 6, 1872, gives medical and surgical aid to the sick poor, and during the year 1897 administered to 7,685 different cases. The surgical and medical staff during that period was composed of Drs. Herbert C. Allen, Edwin Ashwin, Rebecca J. Ayers, B. L. B. Baylies, Charles A. Brown, George W. Bulmer, Katharine D. Burnette, J. L. Cardozo, G. W. Clausen, Edmund M. Devol, J. Albro Eaton, E. R. Fiske, Herbert J. Knapp,

F. H. Lutze, Warren B. Palmer, Mary E. Richards, Henry Child Slee, Geo. G. Van Mater, Amelia Von Der Luhe, Robert Walmsley and Charlotte Woolley, Flora Belle Wilson acting as Apothecary. The officers of the institution are as follows: President, M. B. Streeter; Vice-Presidents, W. M. L. Fiske, M.D., and Geo. W. Schaedel; Treasurer, George E. Moulton; Secretary, George Vreeland Tompkins; Trustees, M. B. Streeter, Geo. Vreeland Tompkins, Oscar Pfeifer, A. S. Richey, William C. Bryant, W. M. L. Fiske, M.D., George E. Moulton, B. L. B. Baylies, M. D., DeWitt Bailey and Geo. W. Schaedel. The Hahnemann Hospital department, with seven beds, has recently been consolidated with the Dispensary, and the institution is just entering upon an enlarged field of usefulness.

In concluding this brief review of the history of homeopathy in the City of New York, it is pertinent to add a few general observations:

Among all the influences affecting the science and art of medicine during the nineteenth century none has been more profound, powerful, and enduring than homeopathy. When we study in medical history the methods and the doses employed in the treatment of the sick one hundred or even fifty years ago—methods and doses now almost wholly condemned and abandoned by all practitioners; when we consider that an entire and exclusive reliance upon nature, without drugs, for the healing of the sick could alone demonstrate the injurious rather than beneficial effects of the practices then in vogue; when we realize how powerfully the sufferings of the sick appeal to the sympathies of both relatives and physicians, it at once becomes evident how effective the manifestly greater success of a system which almost wholly discarded massive doses and depended upon those so minute as to be entirely free from pathogenetic influence, must and did gradually become. Gradually, however, for reasons which can with difficulty be appreciated by those outside of the profession itself, this negative influence of the theories and practices formulated and employed by Hahnemann has compelled changes in the art of medicine which, to the philosophic mind, are amazing. The barriers and obstacles based upon human affections, ignorance and discredit of dynamic forces (powerful though gentle), fostered, strengthened and defended by professional teachings and by influences of every description, set on foot by a proud and self-confident, not to say selfish and arrogant medical priesthood, one and all have made and must have made the progress of a reform so great and so revolutionary, difficult and slow. But all these influences, though employed in every way possible to conceive or execute, have failed to more than check and hinder the progress of reform in both medical science and art. The lancet and leeches than once so commonly preyed on the life blood of humanity have vanished, while the blisterings and purgings and vomitings formerly universal are now seldom considered essential. Such, feebly depicted, has been the negative influence of homeopathy. The positive side this is not the place to consider.

It remains only to note that the single fact that homeopathy has existed and gained even more extensive acceptance for nearly a century is the best of proof that it embodies truth. It must be admitted either that men are incapable of discovering what is true and valuable in medical art or that those forms of it which have constantly grown in approval for long periods of time are by so much proven to be worthy of credence. We must believe that, in medicine, as in theology and law, the calm, keen judgment of mankind is ever discarding the false and accepting the true, and thus ever more nearly approaching absolute and ultimate perfection. And therefore it is that sturdy and continuous growth is the best evidence of the truths upon which the new system is based. Other attempted innovations in medical art have failed more or less completely. Hydropathy, eclecticism, mesmerism, hypnotism—isms endless and numberless—all have exerted some influence, have each had their day and settled down to the position which each deserves, or sunk out of sight altogether. Homeopathy alone has steadily and persistently grown. Its history is a record rich with both direct and indirect benefit to the human race, and it deserves the name of the great therapeutic reform of the century.

One of the elder and more prominent of the homeopathic physicians of New York City is Dr. William S. Searle, of Brooklyn Borough, who has been an earnest and efficient worker in the cause of medical reform, and who adds to the arduous duties of a large general and special practice the burden of further labor in this direction. In the early medical history of America, and up to the beginning of his efforts, the licensure of all medical practitioners was legally in the hands of the numerous and irresponsible medical colleges of the various States. Any association of physicians could obtain a charter for a medical college, giving them the legal right to educate candidates as fully as and no more exhaustively than they chose, and, at the close of their studies and often practically without any study, examine them, according to their own varying standards, graduate them, endow them with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and turn them into the community with all the legal rights and privileges of physicians. And, in the eye of the law, the graduate of any one of these colleges, which became scandalously numerous, and many of them notoriously money-making institutions, was on an equal footing with those of any other. The status of the legal profession was quite similar. In fact, there was no State control of any profession. Titles, degrees and class privileges of all sorts were huckstered and bartered for in every part of the country, until they became a byword and a hissing not only abroad but at home. These conditions were most deeply deplored, and various suggestions were current for their remedy. But reform appeared hopeless. To attempt to deprive the medical colleges—some of them long established, and,

for the time, excellent institutions—of their long vested rights and privileges, appeared an entirely visionary and impracticable scheme. But Dr. Searle was not discouraged, and determined to attempt reform. In 1868 he submitted to the New York State Legislature a bill establishing a State board of examiners in medicine—the first measure of the kind in America, and in his annual address before the Homeopathic State Society, as well as before the Legislative Committee to which his bill was referred, he argued powerfully in favor of reform as embodied in his bill. Mainly by means of his efforts, ably seconded by those of Dr. William H. Watson of Utica, Dr. John F. Gray of New York City, and Dr. H. M. Paine of Albany, the law of 1872 was finally passed, and under it were appointed the first medical State examining boards of America. It was the entering wedge, and it has been driven home, until at the date of this writing, in 1898, similar laws are the rule throughout all the States. This reform has not only revolutionized medical education, but it has also extended into nearly or quite all other professions, until State examination is the law in them all. Dr. Searle justly regards these changes with pride as the work of his life. At the thirty-ninth semi-annual meeting of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

“Resolved, that this Society tenders its thanks in appreciation of the labors of those who have been notably instrumental in effecting reforms in medical legislation in this State. As original promoters and consistent educators of public opinion, the names of the late Dr. John F. Gray, Dr. W. S. Searle, Dr. William H. Watson and Dr. H. M. Paine are historically associated with the movement. *‘Multa quoque et bello passus dum conderet urbem.’*”

Dr. Searle was appointed one of the first Board of Examiners in 1872. He afterward held the office of President for a series of years. In 1891 he was reappointed under a new law, and served until his resignation in 1894. Dr. Searle is an earnest advocate of still wider reforms along the same line. Recognizing and deploring the evil influences of therapeutic divisions and quarrels in his chosen profession, and noting how multiform have become the uses of the common title of “Doctor,” he proposes the establishment of a national board of examiners in medicine, to form a part of a University in the District of Columbia, which shall be empowered to confer honorary degrees. Of these, he would have two, so entitled as to be incapable of perversion to other uses, viz., “State Physician,” and “State Physician and Surgeon.” His plan is to make these degrees attainable only by those who have earned an A.B. or Ph.D., as well as M.D., and a license to practice derived from some State board of examiners in medicine. In order to obtain these new and national degrees, candidates would be required to pass a rigid and practical, as well as a paper examination, in a hospital. From this examination Dr. Searle would exclude therapeutics, and thus banish all distinctions of schools of medical practice, present or future. The large fees, \$500 from each candi-

date, would, he believes, amply remunerate and pay the expenses of a corps of the ablest examiners the country or world affords, and a uniform standard would be established for all parts of the country. All examinations for the Army and Navy might be superseded. Ambition would impel a higher degree of attainment that would be amply repaid to successful candidates, since municipal and other offices would naturally fall to their lot. The community would be better protected than now. Bigotry and intolerance, as exhibited by differing schools of medical art, would become extinct, and numerous other advantages accrue both to the profession, to the citizen and to the nation. So argues Dr. Searle. In addition to his labors in this field, Dr. Searle has busied himself with literature, and has long been a welcome contributor to both the general and medical fields of the world of letters. He was one of the founders of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, and served upon its staff and on that of the Brooklyn Maternity for many years. His residence in Brooklyn dates from 1869. For ten years previous to that he practiced in Troy, N. Y. He was born in Bradford, Mass., in 1833, and is the son of the Rev. M. C. Searle, a distinguished Presbyterian divine. He graduated with high honor from Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in 1855, and received his medical education in the universities of New York and Pennsylvania, graduating from the latter with the class of 1859. He is still hale and hearty, and engaged in general medical practice.

Timothy Field Allen, M.D., of Manhattan Borough, who, by common consent of the homeopathic profession of New York City is recognized as its head in the practice of medicine, is the son of Dr. David Allen and Eliza Graves, and was born in Westminster, Vt., April 24, 1837. In 1858 he was graduated from Amherst College, from which institution he received the honorary degree of LL.D., in 1885. He studied medicine at the University of the City of New York, taking his degree 1861, and entered the United States Army as assistant surgeon the following year. Upon his return to New York he resumed his practice in association with the late Dr. Carroll Dunham, and soon attained distinction. In the chair of Chemistry in the New York Medical College for Women, and the chairs of Anatomy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the New York Homeopathic Medical College, his finely analytical mind and his profound knowledge of his art have contributed immeasurably to the advancement of the profession. He has also contributed liberally to the permanent and periodical literature of homeopathy. His "Encyclopedia of Pure Materia Medica," of eleven volumes, contains all that was known about the action of drugs upon healthy human beings at the time of its publication and is an invaluable storehouse of information for the practicing physician. Other works of his are a "Handbook of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," consisting of 1,200 pages, a smaller work called a "Primer of Materia Medica," and a revised edition of "Bonninghausen's Therapeutic Pocketbook." Soon after Dr. Allen was called to the chair of Anatomy in

the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, the Trustees invited his assistance in placing the institution under homeopathic auspices, and it was under Dr. Allen and the late Dr. Liebold that homeopathic treatment was begun there. He has also been instrumental in raising funds necessary for the erection of its new building, and has been intimately connected with its work for a third of a century. He is now President and Consulting Physician of the Institution. When the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children was endowed by Mr. Delano, Dr. Allen's assistance was again sought in the appointment of the staff of homeopathic physicians and surgeons, and the remarkable results obtained in that institution, of which he is one of the Consulting Physicians, have been due largely to his co-operation. His original investigations into the domain of homeopathy naturally led him to take up the science of botany, and, as an intimate friend of Professor John Torrey, of Columbia College, he was one of the founders of the Torrey Botanical Club. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the New York Academy of Sciences, the Scientific Alliance, the New York State and County Homeopathic Medical Societies, the American Geographical Society, the Amherst Alumni Association, Delta Kappa Epsilon Club and Whist Club.

William Henry Aten, M.D., of Brooklyn Borough, son of Charles H. Aten and Martha Nixon, was born in Tecumseh, Mich., July 15, 1861. He received a high-school education in Tecumseh, and in 1879 began the study of medicine under Dr. R. B. House as preceptor. In 1880 he came to Brooklyn, and entered the Long Island College Hospital, graduating in 1883. He studied homeopathy from June to October, 1883, and then took an examination in competition with a number of homeopathic graduates, for the Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital, winning second place. After eighteen months' connection with the Hospital he went to South America as Surgeon to the Brazil Mail Steamship Co., making several voyages to the West Indies and Brazil. He then located permanently in Brooklyn. For some time he was a partner of his uncle, the late Dr. H. F. Aten, one of the leading homeopathic physicians of the City, and eventually succeeded to his practice. While fully conversant with the most modern phases of medical science, his natural temperament and his past association with the elder members of the profession have given him a discretion and maturity of judgment beyond his years, and resulted in a career of marked success. Among the official positions which he has held or now holds, may be mentioned those of Visiting Physician to the Brooklyn Infants' Hospital, Examiner for the United States Life Insurance Co., and Examiner in Lunacy. He is an honorary member of the Associated Alumni of the Brooklyn Training Schools for Nurses, Vice-President of the County Medical Society, and a member of the Brooklyn Medical Club. He is the author of a number of valuable contributions to medical literature, his articles referring principally to various phases of children's diseases, to which he has devoted special study.

Joseph Freeman Atwood, M.D., of Brooklyn Borough, was born in New Jersey, September 20, 1845, and educated at the Pennington Seminary, from which he was graduated with the honors of Valedictorian in 1862. The son of Joseph Atwood, and nephew of Anthony Atwood, two well-known clergymen of the M. E. Church, and descended through his mother (*née* Cranmer) from the great English archbishop, it would not have been surprising if he had become a clergyman. His predilections, however, were for the cure of bodies rather than souls, and in 1870 he was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons with the Second Faculty Prize for graduating thesis. During his course, he had assisted in the office of Prof. Alonzo Clark, and devoted especial attention to microscopical work. After some months of dispensary and hospital work in New York, he located in Brooklyn, and for seven years was an associate of the late Dr. Henry F. Aten. The Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital had but recently been organized, and Dr. Atwood became its Attending Physician and, a few years later, Physician-in-Chief, which post he still occupies. For many years he was a member and Secretary of the Medical Staff of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, Secretary of the Board of Control of its Training School for Nurses, and Lecturer on Obstetrics to the School. For twelve years he was a member of the Brooklyn Board of United States Examining Surgeons for Pensions, and elicited from the Pension Office special commendation for the excellence of his work. For five years he was Major and Surgeon of the Fourteenth Regiment, N.G., S.N.Y. He is President of the Kings County Homeopathic, and member of the New York State Medical Society. In politics he is a strong Republican, and in religion a Methodist. He is a trustee of Simpson M. E. Church, and formerly for eight years Superintendent of its Sunday-school. On January 12, 1876, he married Miss Viola C. DuBois, of Brooklyn.

Edward Woodbridge Avery, M.D., of Brooklyn Borough, is the son of the late Charles Avery, LL.D., for many years Professor of Chemistry and Philosophy in Hamilton College. He is also a lineal descendant of John Elliott, the apostle to the Indians, and of Governor Steel of Connecticut. Dr. Avery was born at Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1863, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City the same year, supporting himself during the course by teaching. In April, 1864, he received the appointment of Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy, and served in that capacity till the close of the War. He was in active service in the Atlantic and the Gulf Squadrons, and was honorably discharged in the Fall of 1865. He at once re-entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and completed his course in the Spring of 1866. After graduating he entered the army as Acting Assistant Surgeon, and was assigned to duty in the Rocky Mountain region. He took charge of the medical department at Fort Sanders, Laramie Plains, and superintended the



W. S. SEARLE.



WILLIAM H. ATEN.



JOSEPH FREEMAN ATWOOD.



LORENZO W. BOLAN.

building of the Post Hospital. He resigned from the army in the summer of 1867 to enter the New York Homeopathic Medical College, from which college he graduated in the spring of 1868, having been chosen valedictorian of the graduating class. He commenced the practice of medicine in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., being associated with the late Dr. Asa Hall. In the summer of 1870 he accepted an appointment in the German Army as Acting Assistant Surgeon, being one of six surgeons from this country who served Germany during the Franco-German War. After returning from abroad, Dr. Avery spent some time in Minnesota, and then settled in the City of Brooklyn, where he has since been in the practice of his profession. In 1883 he established and had incorporated the Central Homeopathic Dispensary, which last year gave out over 17,000 prescriptions. He has been a member of the medical staff of the Brooklyn Maternity Hospital since 1883, and has been Medical Director of that noble charity during the past five years. He is ex-President of the Kings County Homeopathic Medical Society, and a member of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, beside being a member of a number of mutual benefit societies.

Lorenzo W. Bolan, M.D., of the Borough of Brooklyn, was born in Athens, N. Y., April 6, 1854. His earlier education was received in the Stamford Seminary, after which, in 1882, he entered the New York Homeopathic College, graduating in 1885. He immediately established himself in Brooklyn, where he has built up a large and growing general practice. His understanding of child-nature, which is largely instinctive with a physician, as well as his professional knowledge, have made him especially successful in the treatment of children's diseases, which are his specialty. He also devotes much of his attention to hospital practice. He is a member of the Dispensary staff of the Court Street Hospital of Brooklyn, of the New York State and Kings County Homeopathic Medical Societies, and the Alumni Association of the New York Homeopathic Medical College.

George W. Bulmer, M.D., of the Borough of Brooklyn, was born in Brooklyn, in 1855. His father, James Bulmer, was a prosperous builder of that City. Dr. Bulmer was educated at the public schools of Brooklyn, and at Brown's Business College. After a year in active mercantile employment he entered the Hackettstown, N. J., Collegiate Institute for the purpose of fitting himself for the study of medicine, which he began in 1880 at the New York Homeopathic College. He graduated in '84, and at once began the active practice of his profession in his native City. In the period which has elapsed, Dr. Bulmer has slowly advanced to the front rank of homeopathic physicians in Brooklyn. He is widely known and respected. While making a specialty of gynecology, he has acquired a lucrative and exacting general practice. Dr. Bulmer was Interne of the Cumberland Street Hospital, was long Vice-President of the Eastern District Dispensary, with which insti-

tution he has been connected for the past twelve years, and is an honored member of the State and County Homeopathic Medical Societies.

Bukk G. Carleton, M.D., of Manhattan Borough, a scion of old New England Puritan stock, was born in Whitefield, N. H., November 11, 1856. At the age of sixteen he had completed his classical course at the Littleton, N. H., High School, and entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. T. E. Sanger. The following year he entered the New York Homeopathic College, and graduated second in his class of 1876. In 1876-77 he was an Interne in the Ward's Island Hospital. In 1877, after taking a post-graduate course in the University of the City of New York, he was appointed Special Pathologist to the Ward's Island Hospital (now Metropolitan), and in the same year Professor of Physiology in the Women's Medical College and Hospital, but illness prevented his completing the course in the latter position. In 1880 he was appointed Visiting Surgeon to the Ward's Island Hospital, but his increasing practice compelled him to relinquish the position in 1885. Meanwhile, he had been in charge of the Department of Practical Anatomy in the New York Homeopathic Medical College, in which he was Associate Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy, and from 1877 to 1883 was Attending Physician to the New York Homeopathic College Dispensary. He has also served in the latter capacity with the Western Dispensary and Hahnemann Hospital. In 1890 he resumed the position of Visiting Physician to the Ward's Island Hospital, and in 1895 was appointed Genito-Urinary Surgeon to that institution. On the formation of the Metropolitan Post-Graduate School of Medicine he was invited to the chair of genito-urinary and kidney diseases, on which subjects he is an authority, and in 1896 was appointed Consulting Genito-Urinary Surgeon to the Hahnemann Hospital. His manual on this specialty is said to have had the largest sale of any work published in "The New School of Medicine." He is also the author of a manual on the Medical and Surgical Diseases of the Kidneys, 1898, and the Prostate, 1898, etc., and has been a liberal contributor to the medical journals. Dr. Carleton is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the State and County Medical Societies, the Republican Club, and the Union League Club. In 1879 he married Sarah, daughter of John C. Robinson, of New York, and has three children. His City residence is at 75 West Fiftieth street, and his summer home and farm in the White Mountains, at Whitefield, N. H.

Henry M. Dearborn, M. D., of the Borough of Manhattan, was born in Epsom, N. H., November 19, 1846, and received a generous education at the Canaan Academy and the Pembroke, N. H., Classical School. This was supplemented by a medical course at Harvard University Medical College and Bowdoin Medical College, from which latter he graduated in 1869. After practicing his profession with success for three years in New Hampshire, and seven years in Boston, he came to New York in 1880 in search of a wider



GEORGE W. BULMER.



BURK G. CARLETON.



H. M. DEARBORN.



J. ALBRO EATON.

field. In the metropolis his ability was quickly recognized. Since 1883 he has been Visiting Physician to the Metropolitan Hospital; from 1885 to 1896 he was Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, and since 1892 Clinical Professor of Dermatology in the same institution; since 1893 he has been Professor of Dermatology in the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital; from 1885 to 1891 he was Associate Editor of the "North American Journal of Homeopathy;" since 1886 he has been Attending Physician for diseases of the skin to the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children; since 1887 Consulting Physician to the Women's College Hospital; since 1897 Consulting Dermatologist to the Flower Hospital, and Consulting Physician to the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Brooklyn. He is a member of the Colonial Club, and of many professional organizations, including the New York County Homeopathic Medical Society, New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, American Institute of Homeopathy, American Obstetrical Society, the Jahr Club, New York Medical Club, New York Materia Medica Society, New York Pædological Society, Academy of Pathological Science, and honorary member of the New Hampshire Medical Society. In 1863 Dr. Dearborn married Saidee Smith, daughter of the late Edward Henry Smith, of London, Eng., and has had one daughter and one son.

J. Albro Eaton, M.D., of Brooklyn Borough, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., January 15, 1841, the son of Alonzo K. and Janet Hall Eaton. His early education was obtained in the public schools, but mostly at boarding schools, and at the Flushing Institute, Flushing, N. Y. The death of his father during his early childhood, however, compelled him to depend upon his own resources, and at an early age he became a clerk in a dry goods store in Morristown, N. J. While there he joined the Thirty-first Regiment, New Jersey State Militia, under Capt. Ira M. Lindsley, who was killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. He afterward served during the Draft Riots in New York City. His father was one of the Patriots in the Patriot War, 1833; his uncle, Capt. John Eaton, organized and led the Eaton Battery of Buffalo, all through the War of the Rebellion; and his grandfather was engaged in the war between England and France. From Morristown Dr. Eaton moved to Newark. He then began the study of medicine and returned to Flushing Institute until the age of twenty. In 1866 he move to Toledo, O., learned a trade, built a factory and went into business. From there he went to Ashtabula, O., and returned to Toledo as a traveling salesman. After this period of business activity he resumed the study of medicine in the office of Dr. E. Van Norman at Springfield, O., and after the legal term had elapsed, he entered the Pulte Homeopathic Medical College at Cincinnati, graduating with first honors and prizes. Later he graduated from the New York Polyclinic in the class of '84. Dr. Eaton began the active practice of medicine in Brooklyn, where he was associated first with Dr. George C.

Jeffery on Tompkins Avenue, and then for a number of years with Dr. J. H. Ward, and subsequently with Dr. William M. L. Fiske. He is now engaged in the general practice of medicine, unassociated, and has acquired an extensive practice. Dr. Eaton was physician in charge of the Eastern District Homeopathic Dispensary for twelve years, until 1897. He has attended the gynecological clinic at the Cumberland Street Hospital Dispensary for the period of five years. His activities, both professional and social, extend also to membership in the Kings County Homeopathic Medical Society, and the American Institute of Homeopathy. Although actively engaged in the general practice of medicine, Dr. Eaton's specialties are surgery and gynecology. He is an excellent example of native ability, which in spite of small resources, compelling him to work his way through the institutions which he attended, has led eventually to prominence and success.

Egbert Guernsey, M.D., of Manhattan Borough, was born in Litchfield, Conn., July 28, 1823. His ancestor, John Guernsey, emigrated from the Isle of Guernsey in 1638, and was one of the 180 Puritans who established the Colony of New Haven in that year. His grandmother was a direct descendant of William Clinton, first Earl of Huntington, whose descendant in the eighth generation became Lord High Admiral of England, and in 1571 was created Earl of Lincoln, the title subsequently being merged into that of the Duke of Newcastle. Dr. Guernsey was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Yale College, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York in 1846, having been a pupil of Dr. Valentine Mott. Having decided literary tastes, he was at various times in the early years of his professional life connected with the New York *Tribune*, the *Evening Mirror* (edited by George P. Morris and N. P. Willis), and in 1847 established the Brooklyn *Daily Times*, of which he was editor-in-chief. He also wrote a school history of the United States, which was extensively used throughout the Union. In 1855 he published a work on Medical Practice, which has passed through eleven editions, and has been translated into several European languages. In 1852 he was associated with A. Gerald Hull in editing "Jahr's Manual," and in 1872 he started the *Medical Times*, of which he is still editor. For six years Dr. Guernsey was Professor of Theory and Practice, and then of Materia Medica in the New York Homeopathic Medical College. For nineteen years he was connected with the State Insane Asylum at Middletown, as trustee, and for twenty-one years has been President of the Medical board of the Metropolitan Hospital, of which he was one of the founders. In 1870 he organized the Western Dispensary, and he was also one of the organizers of the Hahnemann Hospital, with which it has recently been united, the Maternity Department being called by his name. He is a member of the County and State Medical Society, in both of which he has held the office of President, and of the Union League Club, of which he was one of the founders. In 1896, the fiftieth anniversary of his gradua-



EGBERT GUERNSEY.



C. L. JOHNSTON.



WILLIAM H. KING.



W. WILLETT MOON.

tion in medicine, the Medical Board and Alumni Association of the Metropolitan Hospital gave him a complimentary banquet at the Union League Club, and presented him with a superb silver loving cup. Seventy-five leading physicians were present at this banquet. Dr. Guernsey was married in 1848 to Miss Sarah Lefferts Schenck, whose maternal ancestors were the Huguenot Meseroles of Picardy, and paternal ancestors the Lefferts and Schencks. The latter descended from Edgar D. Schencken, who in 798 was seneschal to Charlemagne. From him came the Baron Schenck Van Mydeck, of Gelderland, the ancestors of Johannes Schenck, who came from Holland in 1683, and from whom Mrs. Guernsey is descended in the sixth generation. Dr. Guernsey has had two children, a daughter Florence, who is still living, and a son, Dr. Egbert, Jr., of Florida, who died July 25, 1893.

William Tod Helmuth, M.D., of Manhattan Borough, is a native of Philadelphia, and took his degree of M.D., from the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1853. He subsequently received the honorary degree of M.D. from the Hahnemann Medical College of San Francisco, and LL.D. from Yale University, as well as the diploma of the Regents of the State of New York. After practicing four or five years in Philadelphia, he moved to St. Louis, where he resided for a decade or more, and where he married Fannie I. Pritchard. Receiving a call to the chair of Surgery in the New York Homeopathic Medical College, he came to New York and soon became one of the foremost exponents of the homeopathic school in the metropolis. As a surgeon he is *facile princeps* of the homeopathic profession in the City, and his published work on Surgery is a standard authority. He still holds the chair of Surgery in the New York Homeopathic College and Hospital, and in addition has for many years been Dean of the Faculty. He is also Consulting Surgeon to the Hahnemann Hospital, the Laura Franklin Hospital, the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, the New York Homeopathic Medical College Dispensary and the Flower Hospital, of which latter he is also Medical Superintendent. His eminent services have evoked many marks of distinction from medical bodies at home and abroad, and in addition to those previously mentioned he has had honorary membership conferred by the State Homeopathic Societies of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and by the Société Médicale Homeopathique de France. For some time he was President of the New York State Homeopathic Society. In addition to these and other professional organizations, he is a member of the Union League and Grolier Clubs of New York. Dr. Helmuth's wife has a national reputation as a leader of philanthropic and progressive work among women. She is President of the Women's Guild of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and for several years was the President of Sorosis. Dr. and Mrs. Helmuth have two children—a daughter, the wife of Capt. W. P. Edgerton, U.S.A., and a son, Dr. William Tod Helmuth, Jr.

William Tod Helmuth, Jr., M.D., of Manhattan Borough, son of the eminent surgeon of the same name, was born in St. Louis, February 24, 1865, and after receiving a schooling in the common English branches prepared for college and entered Princeton. By heredity and association, he had a strong predilection for the profession of his father, and matriculating at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, took his degree of M.D. in 1887. After his graduation he studied abroad for awhile to become more familiar with the best foreign methods, and then took up the practice of general surgery in New York City, where he enjoys a high reputation. He is Lecturer on Orthopædic Surgery and Clinical Assistant to the Chair of Surgery at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, Attending Surgeon to the Flower Hospital, and sustains similar professional relations with other homeopathic institutions in the City. In 1895 Dr. Helmuth married Belle S., daughter of Col. John T. Lockman, of New York, and has one son, William Tod Helmuth, third.

Magnus Tate Hopper, M.D., of the Borough of Brooklyn, was born in Mays Lick, Ky., December 25, 1866. He is the son of Thomas B. Hopper and Susan E. Evans. At the academy of his native town and that of North Middletown, Ky., he prepared for college, and entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1888, graduating at the head of his class in 1891. He then served as Senior House Physician in the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital until 1892, and has since pursued the general practice of medicine in Brooklyn and New York. In addition to his extended private practice, he holds many important positions in the institutions of the City, such as Gynecologist at the Brooklyn Homeopathic Dispensary, Lecturer on Hygiene at the Home for Destitute Children, member of the Visiting Staff of the Brooklyn Maternity Hospital, member of the staff of the Home for Epileptics, member of the New York Homeopathic Materia Medica Society, member of the New York Homeopathic Pedological Society, and Consulting Physician on the Staff of the Homeopathic Hospital Dispensary. Dr. Hopper is a member also of several prominent social organizations of Brooklyn, including the Union League, Oxford and the Crescent Athletic Clubs.

George Clinton Jeffery, M.D., of Brooklyn Borough, son of the Rev. Reuben Jeffery, D.D., and Julia Hubbard, was born in Albany, N. Y., December 15, 1851. He received an advanced education in Dennison University, Ohio, and subsequently received a medical training in the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati, receiving his degree from the latter, February 11, 1875. Coming East he took a post-graduate course in ophthalmology and surgery at the New York Polyclinic. From 1875 to 1880 he was Surgeon to the Cumberland Street Hospital Dispensary, and also connected with the Eastern District Dispensary chair of Surgery. From 1881 to 1884 he assisted Dr. David Webster at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital; in 1885 was appointed Visiting Surgeon to the Infants' Hospital, in 1887 Consulting Surgeon to the

Memorial Hospital, and in 1895 Visiting Surgeon to the Court Street Hospital, which latter position he now holds. He has been a prolific writer on medical subjects. One of his most important productions was an essay which appeared in 1894, giving some valid reasons in opposition to immediate perinæraphy, which attracted a great deal of critical attention. The New York "Journal of Obstetrics" published a vast number of statements and opinions, gathered from Maine to California, in criticism of the essay. He is now engaged in the preparation of an elaborate work on the surgery and diseases of the genito-urinary organs. He is a member of the New York State and Kings County Homeopathic Societies, a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and for many years an active member in the Royal Arch.

Charles Lindley Johnston, M.D., a physician of high standing in the Borough of Brooklyn, was born in Plattkill, Ulster Co., N. Y., March 11, 1858. His parents were Quakers, David Johnston, his father, being a minister of that denomination. Dr. Johnston's ancestry is Scotch. His mother was a member of the old Clark family of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, who at one time owned the larger part of that township. He attended the district school near his father's home until he reached the age of fourteen, when he went to Oakwood Seminary, at Union Springs, N. Y., after which he returned home, and continued his studies under private teachers. Later at Winthrop, Me., he fitted himself for the study of medicine, entering the Homeopathic Medical Department of the University of Michigan with the class of '84. After graduation he went abroad, visiting all the important hospitals of Europe, and pursuing a special course of study in Vienna. Returning to America he began the practice of medicine in Brooklyn, where his ability and success in his chosen calling were quickly recognized, and where, in 1888, he married Miss Ruth H. Battey, of that City. He is a member of many medical organizations, among them the American Institute of Homeopathy, Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, and the Homeopathic Medical Society of Kings County. He is a member of the Visiting Staff of the Brooklyn Maternity and the Brooklyn Homeopathic and Hahnemann Hospitals. Dr. Johnston is a close student, a wide reader, and a writer of ability. He is a factor in the social as well as in the professional affairs of his adopted City, and is a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn.

The vitality and progressiveness of the homeopathic profession in New York City are nowhere more conspicuous than in the character of those members who have concentrated their attention on the development of special departments of their art. One of the most conspicuous of these departments, on account of the attainments of its devotees, is that of electro-therapeutics, which is represented in the homeopathic medical colleges by some of the most eminent specialists in the country. A distinguished physician in this branch

of the profession is Dr. Wm. Harvey King, of Manhattan Borough, who was one of the founders of the National Society of Electro-Therapeutics in 1892, and was for two terms its President. Dr. King is the son of George King and Sarah M. West, and was born in Waverly, N. Y., February 21, 1861. Upon finishing a high-school education he came directly to New York, and was graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1882. He then became assistant to Prof. S. Powell Burdick, and subsequently was appointed demonstrator of obstetrics in the New York Homeopathic Medical College. For three years he was Surgeon to the Sixth Avenue Railroad. He soon began to give studious attention to electro-therapeutics, and in 1887 he went to Paris to get the benefit of the latest scientific discoveries of Europe. Upon his return he published his work on Electro-Therapeutics, which has gone through two editions, and two years later he became editor of the "Journal of Electro-Therapeutics," of which he is now editor-in-chief. In 1893 he was appointed to the professorship of Electro-Therapeutics in the New York Homeopathic College, which position he still holds. He is also professor of Electro-Therapeutics in the New York College and Hospital for Women, Consulting Physician to the Flower Hospital, and was connected with the Hahnemann Hospital for several years. He holds membership in the American Institute of Homeopathy, New York State and County Medical Societies, New York Electrical Society, and National Society of Electro-Therapeutics, beside several other societies, both medical and scientific.

Alexander Hamilton Laidlaw, M.D., of Manhattan Borough, was born near Lanark, Scotland, July 11, 1828. He comes from distinguished Scottish antecedents, the earliest of the Laidlaw line having been a member of Sir William Douglass' expedition in 1360 to carry the heart of King Robert the Bruce to the Holy Land, and having been knighted for his bravery. The subject of this sketch was brought to America when but four years of age, and when old enough entered the Philadelphia Central High School. Young Laidlaw's abilities were so conspicuous at that time that in 1842 Dr. A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, appointed him one of the eight meteorological observers. At the same time he concurrently studied medicine and chemistry under Dr. Henry McMurtie and Prof. J. C. Booth, and was graduated in 1845. He then studied drawing under Rembrandt Peale, entered the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, and also took a course in banknote engraving. The portraits in T. B. Read's "Female Poets of America," and Thiers' "History of the Consulate and Empire," and many of the scientific plates in the "Paleontology of the State of New York," are from his tool. In 1849 he was elected professor of mathematics and drawing of the New London, Pa., Collegiate Academy; in 1850 established an academy at Port Elizabeth, N. J., and in 1851 became principal of the High School at Mauch Chunk, Pa.; in 1852, Principal of the Oakland Grammar School, and subsequently Principal of the Monroe Grammar School. In



ALEXANDER HAMILTON LAIDLAW.

1859 he published an "American Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language." The year 1867 again found him a superintendent of Public Schools, which position he held for many years. Meanwhile his medical practice had been growing so rapidly that he was obliged to decline the Presidency of Girard College and devote himself more exclusively to the profession of medicine, which he had maintained concurrently with his educational career. In 1848-49 he studied hydropathy under Dr. C. C. Schiefferdecker, and in 1851 began several years' study of and experimenting with hypnotism; in 1852 he gave attention to electropathy, and a few years later attended the Homeopathic College in Philadelphia. He has a passion for investigation, and an intense desire to get at the truth of things, and has never hesitated to discard a doctrine which he could not conscientiously adopt. About 1859 Dr. Laidlaw moved to New York and founded at Washington Heights the first private hospital for the cure of chronic diseases, which opened its doors for consultation to physicians of all schools. In 1862 the hospital was removed to Jersey City Heights, but returned to New York in 1885, and is now located at 137 West Forty-first Street. In 1868 Dr. Laidlaw declined the chair of Materia Medica in the Hahnemann College of Chicago in favor of the chair of Anatomy at the New York Homeopathic College. In 1865 he married Anna T. Sites, of Philadelphia. His son, Alexander H., is an author and dramatist, and his son, Dr. George F., is a well-known pathologist of New York.

William Willett Moon, M.D., of Brooklyn Borough, was born in 1868, in Fallsington, Pa., and was educated at the West Town Academy and in the Department of Philosophy of the University of Pennsylvania, also studying medicine two years in the latter institution. He then went to Burlington, Vt., and took his diploma from the University of Vermont, following it up with a study of homeopathy at the New York Homeopathic College. For some time he was assistant at the Hudson River Insane Asylum, and for one year was at the Metropolitan Hospital. He is now connected with the Cumberland Street Hospital of Brooklyn, the Howard Avenue Dispensary, and the Twenty-sixth Ward Dispensary of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Kings County Homeopathic Medical Society and other professional and social organizations. His practice is general, but he makes a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear.

Edward Henry Muncie, M.D., was born in Babylon, L. I., being descended from French Huguenot and Dutch ancestry. During his youth he manifested two distinct predilections; one for art work, and the other for medicine. By the execution of portraits, he acquired the means to complete his medical education. Upon his graduation he established himself in Brooklyn, and soon acquired a lucrative practice. He married Libbie Hamilton, daughter of the late Dr. Robert Hamilton, of Brooklyn. She was born in Jamaica, L. I., and inherited her father's professional inclination to such an extent that after four years of married life she entered the New York Medical Col-

lege and Hospital for Women, and three years later graduated with the highest honors of her class. With her degree, "Doctor of Medicine," she entered heartily into the practice of medicine with her husband. Years of general practice convinced the Drs. Muncie that there were many cases of chronic disease that would not yield to ordinary methods of treatment; and after attending a special course in Orificial Surgery, and witnessing the marvelous results attained through that method, they put it to a practical test in many of their chronic cases. The results were so gratifying that it soon became necessary to erect a large building for the purpose of thus treating the increasing number of those coming to them for help. This institution, known as the Muncie Sanatorium, is located at 117 and 119 Macon Street, corner of Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. It is thoroughly equipped for the line of work intended, and its success has been even greater than was anticipated. Finding the heat of the summer months an obstacle to their work during that portion of the year, and being cognizant of the tonic effect of sea air, the Drs. Muncie, two years later, erected the Muncie Surf Sanatorium on Muncie Island in the Great South Bay, near the ocean, opposite Babylon, Long Island, N. Y. The main building is a three story structure, 100 x 40 feet, with an extension for kitchen, laundry, and sleeping apartments for help. On the south and east it commands a fine prospect of the ocean, Fire Island lighthouse and inlet; while on the north and west stretches out the Great South Bay. This location affords a sea breeze from every quarter, and the opportunity for surf and still water bathing, fishing, boating, etc. The surroundings create an increased appetite and improved digestion, and the life-giving elements impart a tonic to the whole system. The Surf Sanatorium is open from June 15 to September 15. At each annual opening of this institution a clinic is held for one week, by Professor E. H. Pratt, A.M., M.D., LL.D., of Chicago, for the purpose of affording eastern physicians an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of Orificial Surgery. An amphitheater which will seat more than 200, is constructed at the end of the main building for this purpose. While special attention is given to surgery in its relation to chronic diseases in these institutions, different methods of treatment are employed as indicated; such as medicines, static, faradic, and galvanic electricity, bathing, massage, etc. Patients are provided with the comforts of a home, and the conveniences of a sanatorium. During the past years orificial surgery has been receiving more and more attention in medical works. Following are a few extracts from Dr. Charles S. Elliott's works on "Nervous and Mental Diseases," bearing on this branch of the work of the Doctors Muncie. "In any chronic case where the face is pale and sallow, the skin flabby, hands and feet cold, the whole system torpid, and the mind dull, orificial measures will induce a healthy capillary circulation, and, in course of time, will cure the case. There is no form of chronic disease to which it is applicable that it will not cure. Nervous prostration means excess of nervous irritation, and the

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MUNCIE CITY SANATORIUM.
CORNER OF MARCY AVENUE AND MACON STREET, BROOKLYN.



MUNCIE SURF SANATORIUM.
GREAT SOUTH BAY, NEAR THE OCEAN, OPPOSITE BABYLON, L. I.

irritation usually originates from local causes. . . . In the light of orificial philosophy, incurable cases are not so incurable as they have previously been supposed to be. . . . Orificial philosophy is invulnerable as a theory, thoroughly practical in its application, and destined to make an era in the treatment of chronic diseases. . . . Orificial philosophy, the greatest truth of the present generation, has come to stay, and will revolutionize the entire practice of medicine in the treatment of chronic diseases. . . . Thorough orificial work is the key to the prison house of the chronically diseased, whereby the sufferers are set free. . . . The teachings of orificial philosophy are so plain, practical and effective that they are bound to revolutionize the entire treatment of chronic diseases. . . . The key to the cure of chronic diseases is the re-establishment of the sympathetic nerve power. . . . No treatment will equal in any degree all around orificial work for the cure of that great American bugbear, 'Nervous Prostration.' There are thousands on every hand who are going into their graves each year for the want of orificial surgery properly applied."

Homer Irvin Ostrom, M.D., of Manhattan, one of the most distinguished surgeons in the homeopathic school, and the descendant of a long line of ancestors celebrated at the bar, in the church and in medicine, was born in Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., February 16, 1852. After a private school education, he entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1871, from which institution he was graduated in 1873. He at once, in the face of the most discouraging conditions, decided to settle in New York, as the place that offered the best opportunities for acquiring the knowledge necessary for the practice of surgery. First grounding himself with the experience of a general practice, he gradually concentrated his attention on operative surgery, in the pursuit of which he spent several successive summers in Europe studying the foreign methods of surgical practice. He has thus become a most brilliant general operator, with a special reputation for and success in abdominal surgery. He is a skillful and rapid manipulator, and in his operations he uses very few instruments, many of which are of his own invention, as might be expected from a man of original thought and independence. He is a believer in aseptic, rather than in antiseptic surgery, and all his operations are conducted upon the strictest aseptic principles. His views regarding appendicitis are looked upon as rather radical, believing, to quote from one of his recent papers on the subject, that "when we have determined the diagnosis of (appendicitis), we have determined the time to operate." His success in this operation enables him to say that the risk of removing the appendix is less than the risk of leaving it in the abdomen. His contributions to medical literature on this subject are considered as authoritative. His operations on the stomach, gall, bladder, liver, the uterus and its appendages have been remarkable; his ovariectomies, including oophorectomies, showing a mortality of but two per cent., and his abdominal hysterectomies

but four per cent. The larger proportion of his operations are performed at his private hospital, which is one of the most complete of its kind in New York. He is a frequent contributor on surgical subjects to medical literature, and has written a "Treatise on the Breast and its Surgical Diseases," and a monograph on "Epithelioma of the Mouth." He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the State Homeopathic Medical Society, the New York County Medical Society, the Medico-Chirurgical Society, the Academy of Pathological Science, the Obstetrical Society, the Clinical Club, and is one of the few American Fellows of the British Gynæcological Society. He is Professor of Abdominal Surgery in the Metropolitan Post Graduate School of Medicine, and Professor of Surgery in the Metropolitan Hospital Polyclinic of New York City. He is also Visiting Surgeon of the Metropolitan City Hospital. In 1877 he married Miss Sara Conant, the youngest daughter of the late Claudius B. Conant, and has one daughter and one son. During recent years Dr. Ostrom and his family have traveled extensively, both in this country and in Europe, and have thus been able to collect books, pictures, and curios, which adorn their charming home and add to the pleasure of the hospitality which they dispense with a liberal hand.

Henry Green Preston, M.D., son of Dr. Henry C. Preston and Abby Louise Green, was born in Hartford, Conn., July 31, 1847. His mother was a daughter of Col. Samuel Green, editor of the "New London Gazette," the first paper published in America. Dr. Preston was graduated from the University of New Brunswick, Canada, in 1861, and subsequently entered Bellevue Hospital, New York, from which he received his diploma in 1869. He practiced for eighteen months in St. John's, establishing the first public Dispensary in Canada. He then went to Albany, N. Y., where he founded a Dispensary of which he was the first Surgeon. The next year he inaugurated a Hospital, of which he was Surgeon-in-Chief for four years. He took a prominent position in his profession in the State Capital, and during the years 1873 and 1874 was President of the Albany County Homeopathic Medical Society. In 1876 he moved to Brooklyn, taking charge of a clinic in the Court Street Dispensary. For one year he was attending physician to the Brooklyn Maternity Hospital and lecturer on special diseases to the nurses for one year. He then became Medical Director of St. Martha's Sanitarium, of which he was one of the incorporators, and is now Medical Director of the Non-Sectarian Hospital and Home for Epileptics. His practice is devoted largely to electro-therapeutics and diseases of women. He is President of the Long Island Country Club, of which he was one of the incorporators. He is also one of the earliest members of the Oxford Club, and member of the New York State, Kings County, and Albany County Medical Societies, and of the Albany Institute.

Walter S. Rink, M.D., of Brooklyn Borough, son of William Rink and Amanda Emily Ballard, was born in Philadelphia, August 5, 1862. After



HOMER I. OSTROM.



H. G. PRESTON.



WALTER S. RINK.



ORANDO S. RITCH.

passing through the public school, and receiving a higher course in the Cumberland Valley Institute, he studied medicine in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and took his diploma in 1885. Soon after his graduation he was appointed a member of the House Staff of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, which position he held for some time, and eventually moved to Brooklyn, where he has held many responsible positions in connection with the homeopathic institutions of the City. For ten years he was connected with the dispensary work of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, and for several years has been Visiting Physician to the Brooklyn Maternity Hospital and the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, and was Secretary of the same from 1891 until 1898. He conducts a general practice, but makes a specialty of diseases of the chest. He has won much of his reputation by the accurate diagnosis of obscure and doubtful cases, as well as the successful treatment of his patients. His familiarity with the best methods of modern treatment have made his lectures to the nurses in the Training School at the Maternity Hospital especially valuable. Dr. Rink was married in 1891 to Ellen Louise Archer, and has one daughter. He lives at 295 Halsey Street, in the heart of the residence district of Brooklyn.

Amos M. Ritch, M.D., of Brooklyn Borough, is the son of Willis M. Ritch and Elizabeth Henderson Ritch, and was born in Greenwich, Conn., April 26, 1861. After receiving a public school education he spent seven years in a banking house in Wall Street, New York. As he emerged from his teens, the life in that busy financial centre grew less attractive to him, and the benevolent and scientific aspects of the medical profession appealed to him so strongly that he entered the New York Homeopathic College, and was graduated in 1886. In the dozen years that have elapsed, he has taken a prominent position among the younger generation of physicians in New York City. For a year he was House Pharmacist in the Cumberland Street (Brooklyn) Dispensary, and for about the same length of time was Ambulance Surgeon. He has for the past few years been connected with the Central and Gates Avenue Dispensaries. He conducts a general practice, but his special skill is in the department of gynecology. He is a member of the Kings County and New York State Homeopathic Medical Societies, the Union League Club, A. L. H., Royal Arcanum, Odd Fellows, Foresters, Heptasophs, Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Association, Twenty-third Regiment, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and many other organizations, including four or five loan associations. In a majority of these he holds some responsible position as Medical Examiner, Treasurer or Director. He is also a member of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. On April 24, 1889, Dr. Ritch married Florence Newman Tyte.

St. Clair Smith, M.D., who stands among the few foremost homeopathic physicians of Manhattan Borough, was born in the town of Mentz (now Throop), Cayuga County, N. Y., March 15, 1846, and received in addition

to his common schooling an academic education in Auburn and Aurora. In 1867 he began the study of medicine in the New York Homeopathic Medical College, graduating in 1869. He then became Resident Physician at the Five Points House of Industry, and in the Fall of 1870 he moved to Brooklyn, and became the first Resident Physician to the Brooklyn Maternity. Returning to New York in 1872, he formed a professional connection with Dr. Timothy Allen, which was maintained for eight years. During the first five years of this period he was lecturer on *Materia Medica* at the New York Homeopathic Medical College. During the winters of 1878-79 and 1879-80 he was Professor of Physiology in the New York Medical College for Women, and in the winters of 1879-80 and 1880-81 filled the corresponding position in the New York Homeopathic Medical College. He then took in succession in the last named institution the chairs of Diseases of Children, *Materia Medica* and Theory and Practice, which latter position he still holds. From 1881 to 1891 he was Visiting Physician to the Five Points House of Industry, and from 1891 to the present time has been Superintendent and Consulting Physician of the same. Few New York physicians in their professional life span as completely as Dr. Smith the social scale, from the principal families of the town in his private practice to the humblest charity patients of the East Side. So well known is his welcome figure in the Five Points section that for years he bore a charmed life in that region at a time when ordinary citizens hesitated to trust themselves within its precincts unaccompanied after nightfall. While excelling in diagnosis, in his knowledge of *Materia Medica*, and in obstetrical practice, Dr. Smith makes no specialty of any branch of his profession, but remains one of the few general family practitioners of the City. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the State and County Medical Societies, and, outside of his profession, of the Colonial, Arion and Players' Clubs. As a member of the latter, he has a wide acquaintance among the histrionic profession, and a vast fund of anecdote about the leading figures in the mimic world. In 1880 Dr. Smith married Kate, daughter of Ferdinand Zogbaum, and has three sons and one daughter. Mrs. Smith is a sister of Rufus F. Zogbaum, the artist.

Charles E. Teets, M.D., of Manhattan Borough, son of David Teets, a New York business man, and Caroline Moore, was born in New York City, August 10, 1852, and received his early education in the public schools. In 1879, he commenced the study of medicine, and in 1881 entered the New York Homeopathic College, graduating in 1884. As soon as he began practice, he was appointed Visiting Physician of the College Dispensary and Wilson Mission. In 1885 he entered the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, and took a special course in diseases of the throat and nose. In 1886 he was appointed Clinical Assistant, later Assistant Surgeon, and in June, 1894, Surgeon of the Department. He now holds the positions of Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology in the College of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital; Surgeon



AMOS M. RITCH.



H. C. SLEE.



CHARLES E. TEETS.



AUGUSTUS VON DER LUHE.

in the New York Ophthalmic Hospital and Laryngologist and Rhinologist to the Metropolitan Hospital (Blackwell's Island), and for three years was Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology in the Metropolitan Post Graduate School. He is Professor of Rhinology and Laryngology of the Metropolitan Hospital Polyclinic; Laryngologist and Rhinologist to the Hahnemann Hospital, and was appointed in June, 1897, to the Chair of Laryngology and Rhinology in the New York Homeopathic Medical College. He has been a prolific writer on subjects relating to the nose and throat, and was formerly associate editor of the "Journal of Ophthalmology and Laryngology." He is one of the very few physicians of the homeopathic school who is a specialist in the restricted sense of the word, and confines his practice exclusively to diseases of the nose and throat. He has devised a number of ingenious instruments for the nose and throat, including nasal forceps, palate retractor, nasal applicator, etc. Among the organizations to which he belongs are the American Institute of Homeopathy, the State and County Homeopathic Societies, the Materia Medica Society, and the American Homeopathic, Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Societies.

Augustus von der Lûhe, M.D., of Brooklyn Borough, was born in Cherryville, N. Y., January 4, 1850. His mother was Margaret Speier, and his father, Carl von der Lûhe, was a physician of prominence and many years' practice. When Augustus was fifteen years of age, the family moved to Huntington, L. I., where his common school education was supplemented by a course in the Huntington High School, from which he graduated in 1869. Upon leaving his school books, he determined to adopt his father's profession, and after spending a year (1869-70) in the office of Dr. Julius Berg-haus, entered the University of New York in 1870. He graduated in 1872, and has practiced in Brooklyn ever since taking his degree. His specialty is the treatment of diseases of the respiratory organs, in which he is very successful. He was Attending Physician to the Eastern District Homeopathic Dispensary for twelve years, during which period he had charge of the Heart and Lung Clinic; and he is a life member of the Eastern District Dispensary Association. For the past eight years he has been District Examiner for the Knights of St. John of Malta, and for seventeen years has been a member of the Royal Arcanum. Among the professional organizations of which he is a member, are the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society and the Kings County Homeopathic Medical Society, of which latter he was at one time Vice-President. In 1880 he married Susan E. Wood, daughter of William Wood, of Brooklyn. His sister Amelia von der Lûhe also shares the predilection of her father, and is a practicing physician. Since his father's death, 1878, his mother has followed the medical profession.

Charlotte H. Woolley, M.D., of Brooklyn Borough, the daughter of Reuben Harned and Sarah Thompson and granddaughter of William Thompson of Woodbridge, N. J., comes of Revolutionary ancestry and is a native of Rahway,

N. J. Possessing a strong liking and aptitude for the medical profession, she entered the New York Medical College Hospital for Women, and graduated in 1887, and was appointed House Physician. For two years she held a responsible position in the Dispensary, and for one year was a member of the Hospital Staff. For nearly two years she conducted a private dispensary for women, and in 1895 removed to Brooklyn. There she became connected with the Memorial Dispensary and the Eastern District Dispensary, with both of which she is still connected, and holds clinics on heart and lung diseases. Her practice is general, with a special predilection for diseases of women. Among the organizations to which she belongs are the Kings County Medical Society, the New York County Medical Society, and the Hahnemann Association. She is related to Dr. Clemence Lozier, founder of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, through her father, who was a cousin of Dr. Lozier. There are also several physicians in her mother's family, and two brothers were druggists.



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